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EARLY HOLBORN

VOL. 2.

EARLY HOLBORN

AND

THE LEGAL QUARTER OF LONDON

1743 H R

A TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF THE BEGINNINGS OF THE DISTRICT KNOWN AS HOLBORN AND OF THE INNS OF COURT AND OF CHANCERY

With Maps, and Reproductions, chiefly by R. Wittey, f.r.h.s., of Drawings by T. H. Shepherd, S. Ireland, S. L. Scott, and others

BY

E. WILLIAMS, F.R.G.S.

VOL. 2.

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CORRIGENDA.

960 and 961. *For* "Caderno" *read* "Cadomo."

1006. "Margaret, da. of Francis," *add* "Russell, Earl of Bedford."

1034. *For* (his first wife) "Dionisia," *read* "Desiderata."

1079. In heading, *for* "415" *read* "451."

1083 (l. 7). *Delete* "the shrubbery . . . . garden."

1233 and 1247. *For* (William) "Tomson" *read* "Tonson."

1370. *For* Bishop of "Oxford" *read* "Exeter."

1439. In heading, *for* "36" *read* "37."

1450 (l. 2 from foot of page). *For* "Milford" *read* "Strand."

1605 (l. 13). *For* "Lyrom" *read* "Byrom."

1675 (l. 5 of Witnesses). *For* "Edwin" *read* "Eilwin" Chese.

1778 (l. 1 of Witnesses). *For* "Robert" *read* "Roger" Duce.

EARLY HOLBORN

AND THE

LEGAL QUARTER OF LONDON.

Section 27.

[956] *FETTER LANE AND CLIFFORDS INN.*

IN 1252 this lane was described as "the way which is called Niwestrete," and in 1282 it was still known as *nova strata;* but between 1282 and 1292 it became known as "a lane called Fayture slane," and as Faitours Lane. The words *faitour* and *fayture* were old French equivalents of the Latin *factor* and *factura*, *maker* and *creature*, but their meaning would depend upon the circumstances of their use; either might denote an agent in a good or bad sense. In a charter of the King of France, dated 1057, the following passage occurs: *Omnem autem justitiam scilicet in Facturam ad justitiam pertinentiam*, &c.; English charters of a later date also use the words *factor* and *factura* to denote an agent, attorney or procurator, or person charged to administer the affairs of another, and in law, especially, a person managing sequestered estates. In the latter sense such a man was Malcolm de Harley, Escheator and Attorney of Edward I., who, with his Clerks, was occupying in 1292 an Inn in that lane afterwards known as Cliffords Inn, and was there managing the estates of minors in the King's wardenship as well as other estates. But less than fifty years later an English writer was referring to "the faitours, hypocrites and

jugglers that deceive men"; another fifty years later "false faitours" occurs twice in Chaucer's works, and contemporary French poets were applying the word to courtezans, as may be seen in Raynard's collection and in the verse quoted by Du Fresne in his *Glossarium* :—

> "Vors le Duc vint à grant allure
> Bien le cognut à sa Faiture."

In 1338, by command of the Mayor of London, a return was made of suspicious characters in the Ward of Faringdon Without which mentions a certain man then dwelling at Faytureslanend and two sisters dwelling in Holborn at the end of Faitours Lane as persons of bad repute, but the lane does not in that report stand in so evil a notoriety as either Fleet Street or Holborn; hence a base derivation of its name does not seem to fit the prevailing condition of Faitours Lane. It will now be shown that it was occupied chiefly by lawyers, from whom it is more likely to have obtained its designation.

[957] In the Shoe Lane Section of this work mention has been made of the court of the Earl of Derby which had a second frontage to New Street, as it was then called. Before the construction of this street access from that court to the House of Converts and from thence to the Inn of the Bishop of Chichester, in Chancellors Lane, would perhaps have been possible by a private pathway, but shortly after the making of New Street the King, in 1253, inspected a charter made by the Earl of Derby to Robert de Mercinton, his clerk, giving him certain rights of hostilage within his court, and in confirming this charter Henry III. sanctioned the right of Robert de Mercinton to an exit towards the said New Street, not yet called Faitours Lane. The action of the King in the matter of this *inspeximus* suggests that there may have been State reasons for Crown supervision of the charter; his niece had married the heir; besides this, the court contained a Wardrobe in which it is possible Henry had some interest.

[958] The Wardrobe of the King, wherever it was, housed the ancient vestments that English Sovereigns had donned upon great

occasions, robes which, by the way, illustrated the fashion of such garments in previous reigns; but it was more than its etymological meaning implies; it was the Revenue Office and Pay Office of the State; it was its Stores Department, giving occupation to many clerks; it was a large establishment. Early in Henry III.'s reign its Keeper was Geoffrey the Templar, Almoner of the King, its internal government being entrusted to an overseer, or *Hostiarius* (a term in use for the earliest antecedent of the Master or Principal of a Chancery Inn); tailors, that is, dealers in cloth, were kept busy there; an Usher and a Carrier with their servants found employment therein; "the King's wines, cloth and other necessaries of his Wardrobe" were there stored, and sacks of wool warehoused there might be counted by the hundred. There, a large staff of clerks, whose training afforded them recommendation for preferment, audited its bills and receipts. In 1244 Peter Chacepore, Keeper of the Wardrobe, found preferment as Bishop of Bath; other subsequent Keepers also were raised to the Episcopal Bench; they had started their careers as Clerks of the Chancery. At a later period, in 1339, order was given to the Treasurer to deliver to Henry de Carleton, the King's clerk, without delay, the arrears of his robes fitting his estate from Lady Day, 1337, or the value of the same "to be received by the hands of the clerk of the Great Wardrobe, the Keeper of the Wardrobe being now with the King in parts beyond the sea." In the same year Thomas Crosse, then Keeper, was ordered to make "an assignment of robes to 36 scholars whom the King maintains by his alms in his Hall at Cambridge in arrears from the previous Christmas." On the 1st day of May, 1360, order was given to the Collector of Customs in London not to allow "any bales, fardels or tuns of merchandize of drapery, leather, mercery, grocery, napery, wax and the like" belonging to the King's Wardrobe, brought into that port, to be opened "until the Clerk and Keeper of the Great Wardrobe has had view thereof and taken for the King's use what he shall think meet, and to cause the said Clerk to have warning to come thither for view thereof when such merchandize shall come to the port."

[959] Probably there was no particular site nor any great centre for the Wardrobe in the reigns of Henry III., Edward I., and Edward II.; the principal officers may successively have chosen their own sites. In the early part of Henry III.'s reign there was a royal Wardrobe at the Temple; latterly there was one at the Tower, another at Westminster; there was also one at Chester. But the Great Wardrobe of Edward III. was near Pudle Wharf in Castle Baynard Ward. Here Sir John Beauchamp, before 1359, bought a block of houses and had them demolished to make room for a large Inn, which in the following year his executors sold to the King. Here the Great Wardrobe became fixed. But the parson of S. Andrews, Castle Baynard, complained that, by reason of the demolition of the former houses, and because "the Inn and place" were not inhabited by parishioners, he had lost the larger part of the income of his church. Edward III. therefore ordered the Keeper of the Wardrobe "who now dwells over his office in the said place and Inn" to pay to the parson of that church the sum of 40s. yearly to be taken of the said Inn and place.

The Wardrobe in the Court of the Earl of Derby, to whomsoever it really belonged, whether to the King or to the young Earl then in his wardenship, must have been of a similar character to the Great Wardrobe. It was described as a wardrobe "*infra curiam ipsius comitis*," that is, it was within an enclosure wherein there was a Court. The Earl, who had assigned the Wardrobe to his clerk, Robert de Mercinton, for life, died in 1254, leaving a minor as his heir; whereupon Henry III. made a grant of the whole of the property to his own clerk, Henry de Bratton, author of one of the most celebrated books upon English law, for him to lodge there. Thus from the very first the new street had legal association.

[960] It is probable that the lane acquired the name of Faitours Lane before the year 1292. In the February of that year its south-west corner, next to Malcolm de Harley's Inn, was acquired by the King's most intimate attorney, Robert de Bardelby, who, although he occurs as a pleader in the King's Bench in 1284, was a Chancery clerk. Here he established what in later times would have ranked as an Inn of Chancery. In 1316 he alienated an annual

rent of £4 6s. 8d. receivable therefrom to the church of S. Dunstan for the benefit of his soul—possibly also for the benefit of clerks of his training—for the purpose of supplying a chaplain to celebrate divine service every day at the altar of S. Michael in that church, the Wardens of which were still receiving it in Henry VII.'s reign.

Robert de Bardelby's career is an interesting one. In 1294 he was presented to the living of Sandhurst, Kent; in 1296 to the Prebend of S. Mary, York; in 1297 to the living of Adyngham, Carlisle; in 1305 to the Prebend of Dunyngton, York; in 1306 to the living of Ishmael, S. David's; in 1309 to that of Horsley, Surrey; in 1311 to those of Monkton on the Moors, co. York, and Boston, co. Lincoln; in 1314 to the Prebend of Pencriche, Dublin; and in 1323 to a Canonry of Chichester. As a Receiver of Attorneys, in those days registered in Chancery when transactions of importance took place, he appears as early as 1302. He was also in that year one of the Keepers of the Seal. On the 23rd day of August, in the King's chamber at Kennington, the Great Seal was delivered by the King's command by Sir John de Drokensford, then Keeper of the Wardrobe, to Sir Adam de Osgodby, Keeper of the Chancery Rolls, then occupying the House of Converts, to be kept under the seals of John de Caderno, Sir William de Byrlay, and Robert de Bardelby until the King should provide himself with a Chancellor.

[961] It was customary at that period for the Keeper of the Wardrobe to be entrusted with the custody of the Great Seal whenever a vacancy occurred in the Chancellorship. He sealed with his own seal the bag containing the Great Seal, then enclosed it in another bag which was made secure by the seals of three Clerks of the Chancery, who then deposited it generally in the Wardrobe and sometimes in the Chancery. Much the same system was usual after the appointment of a Chancellor; as, for instance, on the 13th day of September, 1302, the King having chosen William de Grenefeld, Dean of Chichester, to fill the vacant office, on the same day, in the King's chapel of S. Radigund, Dover, the Keeper of the Rolls handed the Great Seal to Grenefeld; writs were sealed with it; then

it was handed back to the Keeper of the Rolls. Upon Grenefeld's return from the Continent the Keeper again delivered the Seal to him in the Chancellor's chamber in the lodging of the Bishop of Chichester, Chancery Lane, in the presence of the three Keepers of the Seal, namely, John de Caderno, William de Byrlay, and Robert de Bardelby, "under whose seals the Keeper of the Rolls had kept the said Seal while the Chancellor was abroad on the King's affairs."

[962] During this period Bardelby was having extensive dealings with the market of Ireland. In 1303, whilst still in the King's service in England, he nominated Master John de Dover, King's Clerk and Keeper of the Market of Ireland, as his attorney there for two years, he at the same time acting in the same capacity in England for John. On the 5th day of January, 1305, the King commanded the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, his Treasurer, to deliver the Great Seal, then being kept by Sir John de Benstede, Keeper of the Wardrobe, under the seals of Adam de Osgodby and Robert de Bardelby, to Sir William de Hamelton, chosen by him to be his Chancellor. Two years later Hamelton lay dying at Fountains Abbey, and Bardelby, who was described as "King's Clerk, constantly attendant on the King's service in the Chancery," was, on the 1st day of April, sent north to visit the Chancellor on important business. Anticipating a fatal termination to his illness the Chancellor charged the Abbot of Fountains, in the presence of Bardelby, to deliver the Seal, in the event of his death, to the said Bardelby, to be kept by him until the King's will should be declared. It was given to him on the 19th day of April, the day of the Chancellor's death, under the joint seals of the Chancellor and Abbot. He took it to Westminster, depositing it with the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, who by command of the King delivered it to Ralph de Baldock, Bishop of London, appointed to succeed Hamelton. On the 7th day of July following Edward I. died.

[963] The new King chose John de Langton, Bishop of Chichester, as his Chancellor, but on the 13th day of July, 1310, in the little chapel in the painted chamber at Westminster, Adam de Osgodby, Keeper of the Rolls, delivered to the King the Great

Seal, which he had held under the seals of Robert de Bardelby and Master John Frances, who handed it to a new Chancellor, Walter Reynolds, Bishop of Worcester, who again handed it back to Osgodby, Bardelby, and Sir William Ayremynne to be kept under their seals. During the absence of Reynolds abroad, as member of the General Church Council, Edward II. acted as his own Chancellor.

Reynolds surrendered the Seal on the 9th day of December, 1311, and the King ordered it to be kept in the Wardrobe. It was handed by Sir William de Melton and Sir Ingelard de Warle, Keeper of the Wardrobe, to Osgodby, Bardelby and Ayremynne, who were enjoined to execute what pertained to the office of the Seal and to deposit it under their seals day by day in the Wardrobe. They sealed writs with it forthwith and re-delivered it under their seals to Ingelard in the said Wardrobe. Such business each day usually began immediately after dinner, which then took place at the third hour of the day, that is, at 9 o'clock in the morning, the only other daily meal being supper at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The King also enjoined Adam de Osgodby "to keep the Inn for Clerks as he had hitherto done when at another time it was in his possession." What this exactly meant is uncertain; it may have had reference to the House of Converts or to Chichester Inn. The King then went to Windsor, where shortly afterwards the three keepers followed him to deliver the Seal into his hands. Then he went north to war against the Scots. Again the keepers followed him; and on the 28th day of December at York Castle he again delivered the Seal to the same custodians to be kept as before. It certainly would seem that the Wardrobe was in proximity with the Office of the Rolls.

[964] Robert de Bardelby had been in receipt of a pension from the Templars, who were lords of the fee of his Faitours Lane property. After the suppression of the Order the lands of the Brotherhood had been taken into the hands of the Sheriffs of the counties where they were situated. In April, 1312, the Keeper of those lands in co. York was ordered to pay to Bardelby 33s. 4d. arrears for Easter term, being the half of 5 marks which the

Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer certified he ought to receive yearly, which pension was to continue.

He had recently been presented to the living of Boston, from which certain persons endeavoured to oust him. The King ordered the Sheriffs and Bailiffs of co. Lincoln to arrest all who by citation, appeals, or in any other manner, attempted to disturb his peaceful possession thereof. Many of the former servants of Edward I. had become estranged from his successor, but Bardelby still remained a much needed member of the Household, and still sat occasionally as Justice of Oyer and Terminer under Edward II.

[965] In 1315 he was one of the commissioners appointed to hear petitions in Parliament, and in 1320 was entrusted with the business of answering such petitions. In 1316 he was one of the taxors of the fifteenth in London and the suburb for the expenses of the war with the Scots. During the troubles between Thomas of Lancaster and the King in 1321, letters of protection on two occasions were issued to the Serjeant of Robert de Bardelby for safe conduct in bringing corn from York to London for the maintenance of Bardelby's household in London. He grew corn on his own lands in Kent and Sussex for sale elsewhere. He was a Commissioner of Walls and Fosses touching a breach in the bank of the Thames between Greenwich and Woolwich.

He must have been an old man when, on the 14th day of November, 1321, he received "leave to depart from Court by reason of his bodily impotence" and was discharged from the office of Keeper of the Seal. He still remained at the Chancery, but died in September, 1328, having acted as Keeper of the Seal under no less than eight Chancellors. He bequeathed to the Cathedral of Chichester certain rents arising from property in that town for the purpose of celebrating his anniversary, the licence for alienation in mortmain being issued "for laudable service in the Chancery in the reigns of Edward I., Edward II. and the present King, discharged at great cost to himself." This man, one of the leading Attorneys of the Government in three reigns, was carrying out his duties in his Inn at a time when Faitours Lane was acquiring its special name.

[966] Another property in Faitours Lane, of great importance in the year 1292, was that which afterwards became known as Cliffords Inn. It had two gates of entrance, one in that lane and the other in Fleet Street, and was located between Bardelby's property and the House of Converts. Its owner, Malcolm de Harley, was probably a native of Harley, in Shropshire, a small town not far from Acton Burnell, the birthplace of Robert Burnell, who for eighteen years was Chancellor of Edward I.

Malcolm de Harley was implicated in the rising of Simon de Montfort, but in 1267 received a remission of the King's indignation against him for trespasses committed by him during the rebellion. In 1268 he was acting as attorney-feoffee of certain property in Papeworth, co. Cambridge. Two years later he presented himself at the Chancery as "Attorney of Robert Burnell, King's Clerk, and Clerk of Edward, the King's son." In 1278 he went with Burnell, then Chancellor and Bishop of Bath and Wells, beyond the seas upon the King's affairs. About the year 1282 he comes more prominently into the administration, from which date until his death he was in constant employment as Keeper of almost all the lands and possessions temporarily in the hands of the King. Whenever a Bishop or Abbot died their ecclesiastical property was generally entrusted to him. Thus, during the year 1283 he was Keeper during the King's pleasure of the Abbey of Westminster during a voidance in the post of Abbot. Wardenships in the King's hands were placed under his management. He was responsible for the "bodies" of such minors as were in that wardenship and for the collection of the issues and payment of expenses and avoidance of waste of all lands and possessions consigned to his custody. As such he was the King's factor.

[967] In 1290 he was appointed King's escheator south of the Trent, in which office he became still more busy with estates in his temporary management. He must have had a considerable staff of legal assistants. In 1295 he was Keeper, amongst other lands, of the manor of Acton Burnell, during the minority of the heir of Philip Burnell, nephew of the late Chancellor. In 1297 he was Keeper of the lands of Joan, Countess of Gloucester, the King's

daughter, widow of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford. The Earl had died on the 7th day of December, 1295, leaving an infant son four years old, with immense estates in Wales, Ireland, and twenty-two counties in England. Malcolm de Harley's occupation of the Inn in Fetter Lane, even if it had stood alone as a legal Inn in that lane, sufficiently explains the renaming of New Street as Faitours Lane.

When Malcolm de Harley died in 1298 he was insolvent, and a considerable debtor to the King in respect of the various trusts he had held. His property, including the messuage near the church of S. Dunstan, was therefore taken into the King's hands, the messuage being given into the keeping of John of Brittany, afterwards Earl of Richmond, the King's nephew. On the 1st day of August, 1299, John was granted £1,000 per annum for the maintenance of himself and his household. Nine years later, on the 10th day of January, 1308, all the Templars in England were arrested, and their property was seized by the King's officers. The consecrated portion of the New Temple was assigned as a dwelling place, for himself and his household, to the King's cousin, John of Brittany, who vacated Harley's property not yet redeemed by Harley's heirs. The houses of Harley were then granted to Robert de Clifford at a rental of a penny a year, with the proviso that should the King restore them to the said heirs Clifford and his heirs should be indemnified. But Clifford was a Justice in Eyre and Justice for the Forest north of the Trent; the houses therefore probably remained in the occupation of those who had been dwelling there, and shortly afterwards they were known as Cliffords Inn.

[968] Robert de Clifford was distinguished chiefly as a soldier; he was Captain and Guardian of the Marches of Scotland in succession to John of Brittany; for a few months in 1307 he acted as Marshal of England; his position in the law and the army in 1308 was analogous to that of Reginald de Grey, the founder of Greys Inn. In 1305 the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer certified that, according to the Accounts of the Wardrobe, the King was indebted to Lord Clifford in £180, the arrears of his fee for robes and wages and recompense for his horses when he was with the

King's armies in Scotland. For the last twenty years of his life hardly a year passed without his fighting, and, fighting for the King, he was slain at Bannockburn on the 25th day of June, 1314. A few months afterwards his widow, still residing in the north, was captured by the enemy and carried off in a raid led by John le Ireys (*the Irishman*). William de Montacute, then Keeper of Berwick, with his knights and men and other knights and men of the King's Household, pursued the free-lance in the direction of Barnard's Castle and secured her release, the expenses of the expedition being debited to the King's Wardrobe. The Steward of the said Household, Robert de Welle, acting as the King's Controller in Scotland, then gave a fitting dénouement to the romantic episode by marrying the lady as her second husband. Clifford's heir was under age and the property in Faitour Lane had been taken into the King's hands: Bartholomew de Badlesmere had been appointed the custodian of it during the heir's minority: but on the 16th day of December, 1316, the King assigned one-third of the issues to the said Robert de Welle and Matilda, his wife, late the wife of Robert de Clifford.

[969] The quarrel between Edward II. and his cousin, Thomas of Lancaster, had not yet reached its extreme manifestation: but eight years later, when Clifford's heir, Roger, became of age, he also became an ardent adherent of Lancaster's faction. He was fully twenty-one years of age and should have received back his patrimony from the King: the dispute had developed, however, into open warfare: and Roger de Clifford was captured and beheaded on the 16th day of March, 1322, his estates being sequestered; thus Cliffords Inn still remained in the King's hands. But his step-father, Robert de Welle, had always been a supporter of the King, and was holding a third part of the property both by virtue of the custom of the city and the King's grant as dower for his wife: to them, therefore, some mitigation of the sentence was allowed. To him, on the 1st day of June, 1322, a grant was made "of the reversion of the King in the castle, manors, lands, etc., which he and Matilda his wife hold in dower of the inheritance of Roger de Clifford, a rebel, which upon her death will revert to the King

should he survive his said wife " ; but on the 18th day of September following, Robert de Welle, Steward of the Household, now Keeper of the Wardrobe, and assignee of a third part of the issues of Cliffords Inn, was granted during pleasure of the King the other two parts, and on the 8th day of October the grant was made a grant for his life. Four years later the new King reversed Roger's attainder in favour of his brother Robert, then of full age.

[970] This second Robert de Clifford, third Baron Clifford, died at the age of thirty-nine in May, 1344, leaving two sons, Robert and Roger, both under age, who became fourth and fifth Baron respectively. Immediately after the death of their father their mother, Isabel, demised the messuage known as Cliffords Inn to the Apprentices of the Bench for a rent of £10 yearly. The previous history of the property suggests that these Apprentices of the Bench were already in occupation. The phrase " of the Bench " might seem to indicate that the Bench were the Masters of these students of the Common Law, and that as a body, or Society, they could not have been under the rule of the Chancellor. Such a conclusion would not be justified ; Inns of Chancery came to be so called because they were under the rule of the Chancellor, who at this date, though the term " Inns of Chancery " had not yet come into use, was certainly supervising all legal Inns except those of the King's Court, and had done so time out of mind.

Isabella de Clifford had leased, or perhaps renewed the lease of, these premises to the lawyers, the rent being received by her through her attorneys. But eighteen months after her husband's death, namely, on the 26th day of November, 1345, the King granted the premises to his well-beloved clerk, David de Wollure, with the issues thereof from the time of Clifford's death until 1353, when the heir would be of full age. The following day, however, this grant was amplified by another giving him, on account of his good and valuable service, " the messuage called Cliffords Inn," without rendering anything for the same, until the heir became of age, " and so on from heir to heir until one of them should reach the full age." This apparently was because of the delicate health of the then nearest heir, Robert, for he died within two months.

[971] It is possible that Isabel de Clifford may have exceeded her legal power, for according to the custom of the city of London she was entitled only to a third part as dower. The King, who was guardian to the infant heir, Robert, ordered the Mayor to inquire into the matter and report what had been done. The question was settled definitely by further letters patent issued on the 18th day of February, 1346, granting that David de Wollure should hold the Inn and receive the issues; and that, whereas Robert, the heir, had meantime died, he should continue to hold it during the nonage of the next heir; probably, therefore, the lease made by Isabel was allowed to stand good. All other lands of Robert de Clifford, the third Baron, together with the marriage of his said heir, were granted a month later to Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

David de Wollure was a Chancery Clerk, although the Inn had been leased to Apprentices of the Bench. In 1331 he had been appointed to the living of Bradley, co. Lincoln, and also to that of Knaresborough; in 1339 he was presented to the living of Foston, co. Leicester; in 1343 to that of Elyington; in the same year, as King's Clerk, he was appointed Warden of S. John's Hospital, Ripon; and in 1345 to the Prebend of Wisberg, Winchester; in 1346, with the gift of Cliffords Inn, he received the living of Hornsea, co. York; in 1349 he became Prebendary of Ripon, Prebendary of S. Paul's, London, and Keeper of the Great Seal; in 1350 he became Keeper of the Rolls of Chancery; and on the 12th day of January, 1352, he received a grant, "in consideration of his long service and because he is too poorly promoted to support the estate and burden which he must bear in the same service, of £50 *per annum* out of the issues of the Hanaper until he be provided with ecclesiastical benefices to that value beyond those he holds at present." He died in 1371, having been connected with the Chancery for over forty years.

[972] How long David de Wolloure retained Cliffords Inn is not known, but there can be little doubt that both before and after his death it continued to be occupied by the legal fraternity. When Roger de Clifford came of age in 1354 he should then have

begun to receive the £10 yearly rent from the Society of the Inn. It is possible that David de Wolloure then ceased to have any concern with the Inn. Yet the Cliffords themselves could have had but little interest in it beyond their rent. They were, first and foremost, warriors. Several of them, it is true, were Judges; but they followed the profession of arms with greater ardour than that

Drawn by T. H. Shepherd.

CLIFFORDS INN HALL IN 1830.

of the law; and most of them received death's call, not peacefully within the strong defences of Carlisle Castle, of which they were hereditary governors, but upon sanguinary battlefields, amid the clash of arms. Of the first nine Barons de Clifford only four died natural deaths, four others died actually fighting, and one was executed after capture.

The seventh Baron, John de Clifford, was slain at Meaux, in France, in 1422. At the Inquisition *post mortem* held by the Mayor of London, it was stated that he had lately been seised of an Inn or Mansion called Cliffords Inn, but had granted it to certain feoffees, their heirs and assigns, and now had nothing in the premises. Feoffees held it in trust.

[973] The ninth Baron, also named John de Clifford, was known as "the butcher" on account of his savage prowess in personal contests in battle. Yet his was no charmed life; the tale of his triumphs came to an end at the early age of twenty-seven, when, fighting for the Lancastrian cause in 1461, he himself was slain. In keeping with the usual *post mortem* vengefulness of the successive victors in the War of the Roses, he was attainted, and the new King, Edward IV., granted Cliffords Inn to John Kendale, esquire, and to his heirs male. Of Clifford's widow, Margaret de Vesey, it is said that, fearing the fate possibly in store for Henry, her son and heir, she concealed him in a remote part of Cumberland, where, in the family of a farmer, when he grew old enough, he tended a flock of sheep. Not until twenty-four years after the death of his father, in 1485, when fortune again favoured the Lancastrians, was he restored by the new King, Henry VII., to his hereditary estates and, all attainder being reversed, to his father's titles. The story must have been known to Thackeray, for Shepherd's Inn figures in his novel of "Pendennis."

The "Shepherd" died in 1523, being succeeded by his son, Henry, who, like all his ancestors for eleven generations, was Sheriff of Westmoreland. In 1525 he was created Earl of Cumberland. His grandson George, third Earl, was a famous mathematician and navigator, being Admiral of the Fleet during the latter part of Queen Elizabeth's reign. He died on the 29th day of October, 1605, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Francis de Clifford, who on the 29th day of March, 1618, granted his Inn to the Ancients of the Society by an indenture of feoffment, in which, after reciting that "for many years by allowance of the said Earl and his ancestors the messuage had been used and employed as an Inn of Chancery for the furtherance of the study and practice of the

Common Law," it was now settled and assured by the Earl " forever to continue and be employed as an Inn of Chancery for the furtherance of the Practicers and Students of the Common Law." Though it was called an Inn of Chancery the students of the Common Law were to continue there.

[974] This Inn stands alone in being, so far as is known, the only one expressly devoted by deed of its owner to the double purpose of housing legal practitioners and providing a centre for legal study. But the deed requires careful consideration. It was not of ancient date. It was granted in 1618 at a time when efforts were being made to resuscitate a University of Law, which had only existed in unauthenticated tradition. The occupiers had continued in the premises " by allowance of the Earl and his ancestors." By this new indenture they and their successors were assured indisputable right of tenancy at will; and thereby, although it is not likely that the Earl had a paramount interest in the maintenance of the site and houses as an Inn for the study of the Common Law, a laudable effort of a pratical nature was made to re-invigorate a fabulous past. The clause in question was probably inserted at the desire of the lawyers; it was they who were most concerned in a perpetual lease, in an undisturbable occupation, and in the revival or establishment of a legal University.

[975] Cliffords Inn supplies the key to the problem of other Inns of Chancery. It was founded by some administrator, probably by Malcolm de Harley, by his purchase of the property, and by his " allowance " of its occupation by his staff of sub-escheators, clerks and students. One cannot imagine occupation free of charge. Malcolm's successor, John of Britanny, and the next owner, Robert de Clifford, must have received profits from what was then called " the household." Probably the earliest recorded lease was not the first of its kind. Nevertheless, whether it was the first or not, the occupants had to be professionally supervised; this is a corollary to Edward I.'s injunction; and they were supervised by the Chancellor. In course of time the Society came to be linked with the site it occupied. But it never was the site that made the legal Inn; the Society could have migrated elsewhere as others had done; nor was

it compelled to maintain its existence or purposes in perpetuity; it could dissolve at pleasure; could sell its property, distributing the purchase-money at its own discretion; or it could vacate its property but retain possession and let it. By their own act, however, the Company agreed in 1618 to make legal the then popular conception of the purposes of its site.

[976] Thus it happened that when the moribund stage of the Society arrived it was not allowed to die away in peaceful dissolution as others of its kind had been permitted to do. The intended sale of the Inn provoked controversy, and by decision of the Courts part of the amount realized was set aside for legal education. Some of the Company may have felt aggrieved at the decision, for the whole of the houses and Hall had been built with the Company's money, and they had acquired the freehold of the site. They found themselves caught in their own mesh. It was not admitted that the tenant having become merged into the landlord the agreement had thereby been cancelled. They had signed away any absolute right formerly held by the lord. By their own deed the Inn was to be one "of Chancery" for ever. And, although it is difficult to construe any intention of endowment from the clause, they were deprived of part of the unearned increment which three centuries of rising values might be supposed to have justifiably brought them. The property was bought by Willett, of daylight-saving fame, for £100,000, three-fifths of which were appropriated for legal education.

[977] In this connection it may be mentioned that when in 1608 a grant of his property of the New Temple was made by James I. to the Societies of the Inner and Middle Temples those Inns were described as "colleges." But a college is not a set of buildings —it is an association of men, a fraternity or a gild, coming together for the purpose of common study. Thus the Herald's College is the association of servants of the Crown whose study is heraldry. The Inns of Chancery served the double purpose of bringing together those studying the law and also of housing practitioners. Only in comparatively modern times did the Companies of those Inns own the houses and land they occupied. It was the same also with the Inns of Court. The properties were purchased in order to extinguish

the annual rent, and the proprietary right ought never to have been in doubt.

The north-east corner of Faitours Lane in the year 1282 was in occupation of Robert de Tournai, who probably took his name from that of a town in Flanders. South of his tenement were four shops held by Bartholomew de Westminster which ultimately came into possession of the Charleton family and have been dealt with in the previous Section. To the south of the shops lay a plot bequeathed by Simon de Gardino of Portepool to his son-in-law, Richard de Chigwell, then Sheriff. In 1315 Richard Bussy held a lease of the property, upon which was a brew-house known as the Plough, a name which still survives in Plough Court. In 1367 this brew-house and the houses attached therto had come into possession of John de Tamworth, a Chancery Clerk, holding three other properties, an Inn afterwards known as S. George's Inn in the Bailey, another called " le Newe Inne " in Chancery Lane, at the north corner of what is now Cursitor Street, and a set of houses on the west side of Staple Hall, connected with New Inn, which was known as Ratons Row. He alienated his property called the Plough, in the year 1373, to the Brethren of the Hospital of S. Bartholomew, who were to hold it in chief. From his will it appears that Plough Court, as it is now called, was 189 feet in depth, access thereto from Fetter Lane being obtained by double gates. The north half of the gate and the buildings on the north side of the Inn, with a depth from south to north of 100½ feet, he bequeathed to his son William ; the south half of the gate and the buildings on the south side, having a depth of 54 feet, he bequeathed to his kinsman, Richard de Chapelle ; and these respective moieties were to be held of the chief lords of the fee —namely, the Hospital of S. Bartholomew.

[978] Both of the moieties in 1460 were in possession of John Rowell, who bequeathed the issues arising therefrom to S. Andrews Church to provide funds for supplementing the income of the chaplain singing masses there at the chantry of Avice Edyman, as well as for the expenses of the belfry then being rebuilt and for the west and north-west extension of the church, or else, at the discretion of the Rector and Churchwardens, for the gild of S. Sythe. When the

Fraternities were abolished in Edward VI.'s reign the revenue derived from his bequest was being allocated as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To the Fraternity of S. Sythe (from the brew-house)	2	9	0
To the Chaplains of Edyman's Chantry	1	12	0
To the yearly repairs of the Church	9	3	3
Total	£13	4	3

The churchwardens who submitted this statement in response to the inquiry being made into Chantry funds, being put upon their oath, confessed that they could not show the will (although it was and is on record in the Hustings), and not being able to prove that any part of the estate was bequeathed for the church's annual repairs, the whole of the tenement was seized. Plough Inn was sold for £34 6s., the rest of the buildings for £93. Thomas Berthelet, the King's printer, who had already bought the freehold rights of the Hospital of S. Bartholomew, was the purchaser. It seems probable nevertheless that there was no connection or right of way between Plough Court and Bartletts Buildings.

[979] The property lying south of Plough Court was owned from a very ancient period by the Abbot of Westminster. In Queen Elizabeth's reign it was in the occupation of Richard Gregory. That Queen abolished the monastery of S. Peter re-established by her sister and predecessor, turning the Abbey into a collegiate church such as it now is ; she created a new Deanery and Prebends, endowing the same with this and much other land formerly belonging to the monastery. The name Westminster Abbey has, however, outlived the change. South of its property at this spot was the boundary of the parish of S. Andrew. Then came the lands and Court formerly of William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby. In much later times at the extreme south-western corner of Fetter Lane was an Inn known as the Fleur de Luce, of evil notoriety, demolished in the nineteenth century when the lane was widened.

[980] On the west side of Fetter Lane in the year 1292 was

the Inn of Robert de Bardelby already referred to; then came Harley's property, afterwards Cliffords Inn; then the garden of the House of Converts and that of the Bishop of Chichester; on the north of the latter was property belonging to the Priory of Creechurch which at the dissolution was granted to Roger and Robert Taverner; to the north of which was the tenement alienated in mortmain by Robert de Bardelby in 1321 to the Priory of S. Mary, Southwark, and held by the Priory until the dissolution, when it was granted to Sir William Pounder. The latter was bounded on the north by a property sold in 1315 by Ellen le Bokler to William de Causton, which in 1478 was described as comprising six cottages and six gardens. The next tenement on the north was of more interest; it became part of the garden of Barnard's Inn and now belongs to Buchanan & Co. It will be dealt with in a later Section. Finally, to the north of this garden was a property the frontage of which was towards Holborn. In 1404 it consisted of six messuages, five of which were occupied by Chancery Clerks. The sixth, the most western, was a brewery called the " Swan on the Hoop," afterwards known as the Black Swan, a name which it held from 1560 to almost the close of the nineteenth century, when Buchanan & Co. above mentioned, who now own it, dropped its distinctive name—somewhat regrettably, considering not only its age-long use but also its historical association with the Gordon riots and with Dickens' " Barnaby Rudge."

981.—SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS IN THE WARD OF FARRINGDON WITHOUT. *City of London Memoranda Rolls, A 5, m. 11.*

28 *March* 1338 Return of suspicious characters in the Ward of Farringdon Without made in response to the Mayor's precept issued Saturday after the feast of the Annunciation 12 Ed. III.

Ellen de Evesham, dwelling in Fletestreet in the rents of Robert Petyt keeps a brothel, &c.

Gilbert le Strengmaker, living in the rents of the Hospicium in Fletestrete is a receiver of suspicious foreigners, &c.

Margery de Wautynghe and Isabel de Acton, dwelling in the same rents opposite Chaunceleresland keep a disorderly house.

Joseph Sewy and a woman Salerna dwelling at Fayteresland end in the rents of the Prior of S. Mary of Southwark, ditto.

William de Whitefeld and Isabel de Eye dwelling in Holbourne in the rents of Roger atte Bowe, ditto.

William le Maunciple of Oxford dwelling in the same rents, ditto.

Two sisters, Agnes and Juliana, dwelling in the rents of Roger Chauntecler at Holbourne, are prostitutes.

Agnes, widow of Robert atte Hole, keeps a house of ill fame in Sholane.

Ferand le Corsour living opposite Holbourne Cross, ditto.

Robert Petyt living next the Bar of the New Temple, ditto.

Juliana atte Celer and Alice de Lincoln keep ditto in Hosier Lane.

Robert Petyt was the name of the gatekeeper of the Temple. The Inn in Fleet Street opposite Chaunceleresland may have been the Temple. The rents of the Prior of Southwark in Faitour Lane were those formerly belonging to Robert de Bardelby. The rents of John atte Bowe became part of Furnivals Inn. Those of Roger Chauntecler fronted Holborn at the north-west corner of Fetter Lane.

982.—JOHN DE BRAKELE AND DENISE, DAUGHTER OF BARTHOLOMEW, TO MARGERY HIS WIDOW. *Hustings Rolls* 13, *No.* 80.

Quit claim by John de Brakele and Denise his wife, daughter of the late Bartholomew of Westminster, parmenter, to Margery, relict of the said Bartholomew, of houses formerly Bartholomew's

in New Street (*in nova strata*) in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburn between a tenement of Richard de Chygewelle on the south and a tenement of Robert de Torney on the north which houses Bartholomew bequeathed by his will to the said Margery for life and after her decease to the said Denise. Margery has paid 20s.

11 *May* 1282 Enrolled Monday before Whitsunday, 10 Ed. I.

983.—THE EXECUTORS OF ROBERT DE CHIGWELL TO WILLIAM DE WARE. *Hustings Rolls* 56, *No.* 31.

22 *Feb.* 1329 Sale by John le Bray, John de Gloucester and John de Podington, executors of the will of Robert de Chigewell, son and heir of Richard de Chigewell, formerly citizen, by virtue of his will enrolled 17 *Jan.* 1328 on Monday after the feast of S. Hilary 1 Ed. III. to William de Ware, formerly servant of Robert de Ely, fishmonger and citizen, of a yearly quit rent of 2d. from a tenement of William Passemer, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne, between a tenement of John Godfrey, carpenter, on the south, a tenement of Hugh Bussi on the north, a tenement of Sir Nicholas de Actone, clerk, on the east and a new lane called Faiterslane on the west, bequeathed to be sold by the said Robert.

Witnesses, Nicholas de Farndon, alderman of the ward, Richard de Grafton, Reginald, clerk, Robert le Hend.

London, Wednesday before the feast of S. Peter in the Chair, 2 Ed. III.

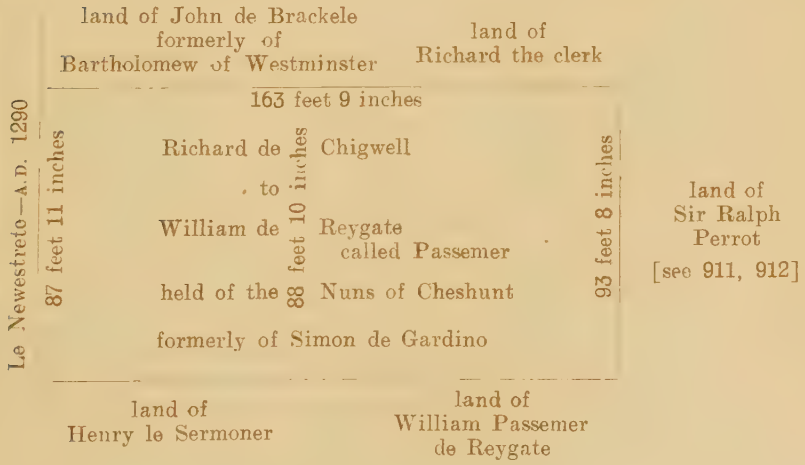
Enrolled Monday the said feast.

984. RICHARD DE CHIGWELLE TO WILLIAM DE REYGATE. *Harl. Charter* 48, *B II.*

June to 28 *Sept.* 1290 Richard de Chigwelle, citizen of London, and Robert his son confirm to William de Reygate and Elena his wife a cerain plot of ground with its appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne in the suburb of London which lies between the land of Henry the sermoner and the said William de Reygate towards the south and land of John de Brackele and Richard the clerk towards the north and extends from the side of the street which is called

" le Newestrete " towards the west as far as to land of Sir Ralph Perrot towards the east and contains in length from the said street called le Newestrete as far as to the land of Sir Ralph Perrot 54½ ells and 3 inches of the iron ell of the lord King of England, and in breadth next le Newestrete towards the west 29¼ ells and 2 inches of the said ell between the lands of Henry le Sermoner and John de Brackele towards the north and in the middle at the head places of Richard the clerk and Henry le Sermoner on the other part 29½ ells and 4 inches of the said ell and towards the east head 31 ells and 8 inches in breadth between the lands of Richard the Clerk and the said William de Reygate. To hold to them William and Elena their heirs and assigns in heritage forever for the yearly rent to the nuns of Cheshunt of 2s. payable 12d. at Michaelmas and 12d. at Easter and to the grantors and their heirs 2d. yearly at Michaelmas. With warranty against all persons Christians and Jews. For this gift William and Elena paid 3½ marks in gersom.

Witnesses, Sir Ralph de Sandwich, then Warden of London, Salomon le Cotiller and Fulc de S. Edmund, sheriffs of London, William Farndon, Alderman of that ward, Robert de Dorset, William de Ediman, Richard de Ware, Godfrey de Elding, Symon de Portepol, Nicholas le Long, Benedict le Sporrier, Walter de Flete, John de Uggele, Walter le Chandler, Clement le Corner, William Russell, serjeant of that ward, Stephen the clerk, and others.


land of John de Brackele formerly of Bartholomew of Westminster
land of Richard the clerk
163 feet 9 inches
Le Newestreto—A.D. 1290
87 feet 11 inches
Richard de Chigwell
to
William de Reygate called Passemer
held of the 88 Nuns of Cheshunt
formerly of Simon de Gardino
feet 10 inches
93 feet 8 inches
land of Sir Ralph Perrot
[see 911, 912]
land of Henry le Sermoner
land of William Passemer de Reygate

985.—HUGH BUSSY TO JOHN DE BLAKWELL. *Hustings Rolls* 67, *No.* 92.

12 *April* 1340 Quit claim by Hugh Bussy of Stanmere to John de Blakwell, citizen of London, of a plot of land which the said John and Sarra formerly his wife lately acquired for term of their lives of the said Hugh in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne in the suburb of London in the lane of Faytoures lane and of the earthen walls enclosing the said plot together with the land contained under the walls, which plot of land contains in width at the west head towards the king's way with the thickness of the wall 30 ells of the Lord King.

Witnesses, Richard atte Gate, Hugh Chichely, hatter, John le Bokbynder, William de Pertenhale, John de Enefeld, Simon Nichol, Richard de Ledred, John de Hendon.

London, 12 April, 14 Ed. III.

23 *Oct.* 1340 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Luke the Evangelist, 14 Ed. III.

The will of Richard Bussy, father of the grantor of this tenement, was proved April, 1315. He left his brew-house in Faytoreslane to Isolda his wife with remainder to his son, Hugh.

986.—WILLIAM PASSEMER TO JOHN DE BLAKWELL. *Hustings Rolls* 70, *No.* 41.

6 *March* 1342/3 Quit claim by William Passemer, son of Clement son of William de Reygate, called Passemer, to John de Blakwell citizen and tiler of 4 shops in the suburb of London in the parish of S. Andrew without Newgate which William had by enfeoffment of the said William de Reygate and of which he has enfeoffed the said John, in le Newestrete called Faytoreslane in the suburb of London.

Richard le Lacer, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, Reginald de Thorp, Robert de Assh, Thomas Gyles, John Myles, William de Bolyngbroke, Robert le Mareschal, goldsmith, John Tavy, Robert de Wight, Gilbert le Tyler, Ralf, clerk.

In the said parish Thursday before S. Gregory the Pope, 17 Ed. III.

10 *March* 1342/3 Enrolled Monday before S. Gregory, 17 Ed. III.

This is the same plot as in 985, without including the thickness of the walls.

987. ALICE GODEFREY TO JOHN DE BLAKWELL. *Hustings Rolls* 70, *No.* 60.

22 *April* 1343 Quit claim by Alice, daughter of John Godefrey, formerly citizen and carpenter of London, to John de Blakwell, citizen, of a shop with a plot of land adjoining which she has by legacy of her father in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourn without Newgate in the suburb of London in le Newestrete, called Faytores lane, of which she has enfeoffed the said John de Blakwell and Sarra his wife. Also a rent of a rose yearly which she used to receive from Letice Godefrey, her aunt, from a tenement which Letice held for life in the said street, and also of the reversion of the said tenement after the death of Letice. Quit claim also of all the tenements which John de Blakwell purchased from her said father's executors.

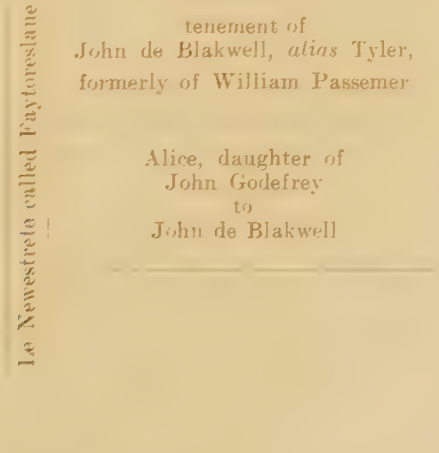
Richard le Lacer, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, Reginald de Thorp, Robert le Mareschal, William de Bolyngbrok, John Miles, John Tavy, Robert de Wyght, Gilbert le Tyler, Ralf, clerk.

In the said parish Tuesday before the feast of S. Mark, 17 Ed. III.

12 *May* 1343 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. John before the Latin Gate, 17 Ed. III.

The will of John Godefrey was dated 25 November, 1329, and proved 5 March, 1330. He directed that his brew-house in Faytoreslane should be sold, and he bequeathed to Alice, his daughter, and Letice, his sister, some shops in the same lane in tail.
The will of John de Blakewell, tyler, was dated 25 March, 1352, and proved 24 July, 1357. All his robes, with tunics, cloaks and hoods were to be sold for pious uses. His lands and tenements in the new lane called Faiturlane were to remain in the hands of his executors for twenty years and then to be sold for the same uses.



988.—JOHN DE TAMWORTH. *Pat. Rolls* 33 *Ed. III. pt. III. m.* 12.

24 *Oct.* 1359 Licence for 10s. to be paid to the King by John de Tamworth, King's Clerk, for the alienation in mortmain by him of a messuage and 16 cottages in the suburb of London held of the King in burgage, as is all the city, and valued at 10s. yearly as has been found by inquisition taken by John Lovekyn, escheator in the said city, to a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in the church of S. Sepulchre without Newgate according to the ordinance of the said John and of the vicar and some of the parishioners of the said church.

Vacated because surrendered and he has other letters patent dated 26 Feb. 48th year for the alienation of the premises to the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of S. Bartholomew of Smethfield London.

989.—JOHN DE TAMWORTH TO S. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL. *Pat. Rolls* 48 *Ed. III. pt. I. m.* 28.

20 *Feb.* 1373/4 Whereas the King lately for 10s. paid to him by his clerk John de Tamworth granted licence for the alienation in mortmain by him of a messuage and 16 cottages in the suburb of London valued at 10s. yearly to a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in the church of S. Sepulchre, and John has now petitioned the King that as the said letters have not yet taken effect he will be pleased to grant the said messuage and cottages to the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of S. Bartholomew, Smethefeld, to find a secular chaplain to celebrate divine service in the said church at the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary and S. Anne her mother in honour of the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin, the Blessed Joachim and Anne and all the saints of God, and for the safe estate of the King, his children, Edward Prince of Wales, Hugh, Earl of Stafford, the said John and Alice his wife and their children and for their souls and for the soul of Isabel the King's mother, Philippa, his late Consort, Ralph late Earl of Stafford, Ralph Basset, Robert de Kildesby, Emery Cocket, John's uncle, and William de Harleston his kinsman, his father and mother, Alice formerly his wife and all the faithful departed, and especially those of whom John has received anything in aid of his sustenance; the King on surrender of the said letters has granted his request.

In the will of John Tamworth, proved 29 Jan. 1375, he twice refers to his land on the west [*occident*] side of Faitours Lane, but there never were any lands of the

Hospital of S. Bartholomew on the west side of that lane. The position of Tamworth's property in that lane is indicated in Nos. 991 and 995 as being on the east side of the lane; it must be assumed, therefore, that the clerk who Latinized the will used the word *occident* in error. It is true that the situation of the messuage and 16 cottages referred to in the above Patent Rolls is not indicated on the Roll, but the history of all the other lands of John Tamworth is known and none of them were in any way connected with the said hospital.

990.—PRIORESS AND CONVENT OF CHESHUNT. JOHN DE TAMEWORTH. *Chancery Inquisitions, File* 192.

18 *May* 1367 Inquisition before John Warde and Thomas atte Leye, sheriffs of London, Monday next before the feast of S. Dunstan, 41 Ed. III, by oath of Thomas Baudre, John atte Walle, John atte Broke, Alexander Wynter, Geoffry Wookyng, Richard Dorset, Walter Garlek, Henry Fynyan, John Hales, Thomas Fant, Adam Cope, and John Avenant, of the city and suburb.

The Prioress and Convent of Cheshunt hold in the city and suburb of London tenements in the parishes of S. Magnus Bruggestreet, S. Stephens Walbrooke, Abchurchelane, Soperslane &c. and receive from John de Tamworth for his tenement in Fayterslane 2s. yearly and other rents in London.

Dated London day and year as above.

991.—THOMAS DE ILWORTHE TO NICHOLAS DE EXTON. *Hustings Rolls* 102 (81).

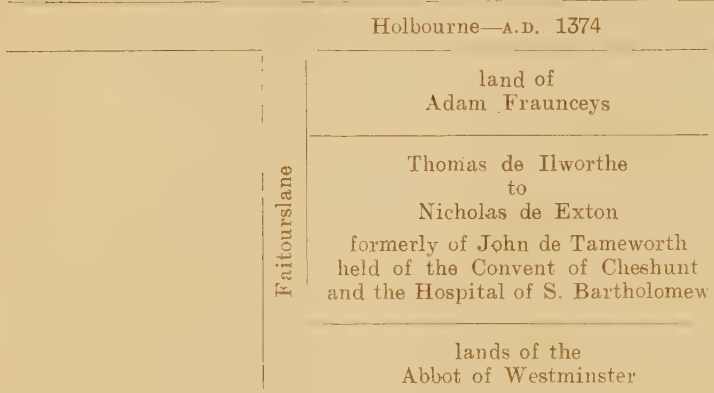
16 *June* 1374 Grant by Thomas de Ilworthe and Agnes his wife to Nicholas de Exton and Richard de Exton his brother of all their lands in Holbourne in the suburb of London in a lane called Faitours Lane; which formerly belonged to John Tameworth, father of the said Agnes; between land of the Abbot and Convent of Westminster south and land of Adam Fraunceys north, abutting upon the said lane on the west.

Witnesses, Stephen Holbourne, Roger Podyngton, John Cotyngale, Norman Wheler, and Hugh, clerk.

London, 16 June, 48 Ed. III.

The will of John Tamworth was not proved until January, 1375, seven months after

the above date. The above deed proves the error made in his will; his property in Faitours Lane lay on the east side of the lane, not on the west side.



992.—RICHARD DE EXTON TO NICHOLAS DE EXTON. *Ancient Deeds B* 2193.

8 *Sept.* 1374 Richard de Exton quit claims for himself and his heirs and assigns to Nicholas de Exton all his estate and title in all the lands and tenements with appurtenances which formerly belonged to John de Thameworth in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne in the street called Faitour Lane. With warranty against all people.

Witnesses, John Boterwyke, Roger Leget, Roger Podyngton, Stephen de Holbourne, William at Marche.

Dated, Holbourne, 8 Sept., 48 Ed. III.

993.—ALICE DE TAMWORTH TO NICHOLAS DE EXTON. *Hustings Rolls* 103, *No.* 32.

13 *March* 1374/5 Quit claim by Alice formerly wife of John de Tamworth to Nicholas de Exton citizen and fishmonger of her right of dower in the tenements of John de Tamworth formerly her husband in Faytours lane on the east in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne London between land of the Abbot and convent of Westminster on the south and land of Adam Fraunceys on the north.

London, Tuesday after the feast of S. Gregory the Pope, 49 Ed. III.

19 *March* 1374/5 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Benet the Abbot, 49 Ed. III.

994.—WILL OF JOHN ROWELL OTHERWISE GRYMESBY. *Hustings Rolls* 188, *No.* 29.

21 *Jan.* 1459/60 Monday after S. Wulstan's Day 38 Hen. VI. came John Fray, one of the executors of John Rowell, otherwise called Grymesby, late citizen and brewer of London to prove his will, John Sharp, Thomas Lepere and John Bartilmewe, citizens of London, witnesses thereunto, being duly sworn :—

I . . . bequeath my freehold in the parish of S. Andrew in Holborne in the suburb of London, viz. all those lands and tenements in a lane called Fayteresslane, which I have of the feoffment of John Fray, late Chief Baron of the King's Exchequer, and John Pycard, chaplain, lying between the land of the Abbot of Westminster on the south and the lands and tenements late of Adam Fraunceys on the north, abutting on the said lane on the west, and which late belonged to Thomas Knolles, citizen and grocer of London,—in trust to pay 32s. yearly to a perpetual chaplain to pray at the altar of S. John the Baptist in the said church for the souls of Alice Edyman and others, in augmentation of his maintenance, to pray specially for the souls of the friends and benefactors of the said John Fray; the surplus to be applied to the building of the belfry and of the west and north end of the same church, or to the work of the Guild of S. Sithe in the same church, at the discretion of the rector and churchwardens. I make the said John Fray and John Pycard my executors.

Witnesses, William Treygurn, Thomas Tyler, Robert Richard, Roger Peter, William Raby, Thomas Mayre, John Chesman, Richard Couper, Philip Treyher, Philip Tomkyn, John Sharp, Richard Snoxhill, William Maskall, John Adland, John Drew, Thomas Leper, John Bartilmew.

29 June 1447 Dated in London on Thursday after the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, 1447.

995.—EDWARD VI. TO THOMAS BARTELET AND RICHARD MODY. *Particulars for the Sale of Colleges, Chantries, &c. Exch. Augm. Office Misc. Books* 68, *fol.* 111.

Parcel of possessions of a chantry founded in the church of S. Andrew, Holborn.

17 *May* 1548 Is worth in the farm of all those 14 tenements in Feterlane with gardens and with a barn built in one of those gardens of which said

14 tenements two with their gardens lie between the tenement and garden in tenure of Richard Stafferton, esquire, on the north and east side and the Kingsway there called Feyter Lane on the western side, and the said 12 tenements being the remainder of the said 14 tenements with their gardens altogether abutting upon the tenement called " the Plough " belonging to the said church on the western part and upon the garden now in the tenure of Thomas Bartlet belonging to the Hospital of S. Bartholomew in West-smythfeld on the east, upon the garden in tenure of the said Richard Stafferton on the north, and upon the aforesaid lane of Feterlane on the west. The said 12 tenements with their gardens measure from Feterlane to the stone wall belonging to the garden of the said Hospital at the north end 196 feet of assize and measure from the aforenamed place to the aforesaid stone wall at the south 161 feet 1½ inches. All and singular which premises are as a whole demised to Thomas Bartlet, a stationer, by indenture dated 19 March 35 Henry VIII. namely from the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin next to come after the date of the said indenture for the term of 60 years then next following and fully to be completed with repairs of the premises in all things and everyway at the cost of the said Thomas Bartelet during the aforesaid term, paying therefor at the four terms of the year customary in the city of London yearly 103 shillings 4 pence.

" Thes tenements amongest other to the yearlie value of £10 15s. 3d. was given by John Rovell to thentente that 32s. sholde be given to the Augm (entation) of a priestes livinge and that the Residue shold be emploied abowte the Repacons of the church as the churchwardens have affirmed uppon ther othes but they cannot showe his will to prove the same."

The clere yerely value of the premises 103 shillings 4 pence which rated at 18 yeares purchase amountethe to £93 (Charged in the account of the Treasurer 2 Ed. VI.). To be paid in hand.

17 *May* 2 *Ed. VI. for Thomas Bartelet of London Stationer*

The Kinge's Maiestie to discharge the parish of all incumbrances except leases and the covenantes in the same. Tenure in socage or free burgage. The purchaser to have the issues from Easter last.

Past in the names of the said Thomas Bartelet and Richard Mody, emongest other as parcell of the some of £643 17s. 10d.

Paid to the Treasurer last day of July in the year aforesaid parcel of £643 17s. 10d.

996. EDWARD VI. TO THOMAS BARTELET AND RICHARD MODY. *Particulars for the Sale of Colleges, &c. Exch. Augm. Office Misc. Bk.* 67, *p.* 594.

1548 Parcel of the lands and possessions of the Fraternity of Saint Sythe founded in the church of S. Andrew in Holborn London.

Parish of S. Andrew. Is worth in the farm of one tenement there called "the Ploughe" with a garden barn stables and other its appurtenances lying in Fayter Lane in the parish aforesaid, demised to Nicholas Mellowe by indenture dated 6 Sept. 24 Henry VIII, to wit, from the feast of the Nativity of our Lord next following after the date of the said indenture for the term of 24 years then next following and fully to be completed. Repairs in all things and for all things, wood work excepted, at the cost of the farmer during the aforesaid term; paying therefor at the 4 terms of the year customary in the city of London yearly 49s.

(By Hugh Losse, surveyor)

The clear yearly value of the premises 49s. which rated at 14 years purchase amounteth to £34 6s.

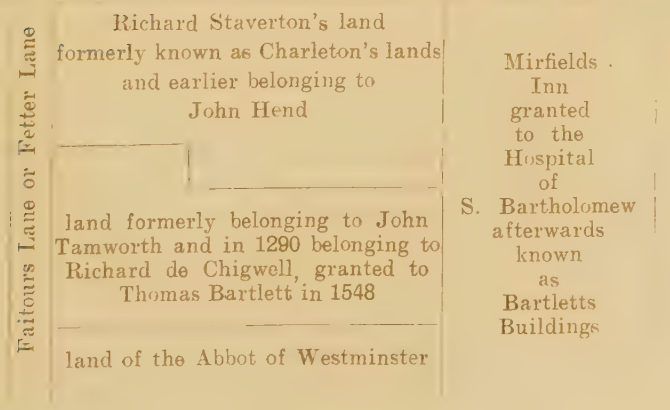
(Charged in Account 2 Ed. VI.) To be paid in hand.

The King's Majestie to discharge the purchaser of all incumbrances except leases and the covenants in the same. The purchaser to have the issues from Easter last. The tenure in socage or free burgage.

Past, in the names of Thomas Bartelet and Richard Mody amongst other. (Part of a sum of £647 16s. 10d.)

[For grant see Pat. Roll 2 Ed. VI. p. 3, 9 Nov. 1548.]

Holborn—A.D. 1548


Faitours Lane or Fetter Lane
Richard Staverton's land formerly known as Charleton's lands and earlier belonging to John Hend
land formerly belonging to John Tamworth and in 1290 belonging to Richard de Chigwell, granted to Thomas Bartlett in 1548
land of the Abbot of Westminster
Mirfields Inn granted to the Hospital of S. Bartholomew afterwards known as Bartletts Buildings

997.—RICHARD PAYNE AND EDWARD BARTHELETT TO WILLIAM COBBE. *Hustings Rolls* 267, *No.* 22.

14 *April* 1585 Indenture made between Richard Payne of Spelmonden, Co. Kent, esquire, and Margery his wife and Edward Barthelett of Lincoln's Inn, Co. Middlesex, gent, of the one part and William Cobbe of Lincoln's Inn, gent, of the other, whereby Cobbe for £373 buys seven messuages and eight gardens lying on the backsides or near adjoining to the said tenements, with all shops, cellars, sollers, etc., thereto belonging in Fewterlane in the parish of S. Andrew, Holborn, now in the several tenures of George Allen, George Payne, Thomas Badcocke, John Gest, Elizabeth Lee, Robert Shepparde, Thomas Holden, William Say, John Cradock, and John Thorney, subject to a lease made 5 Jan. 1581 by the said Edward Barthlett to the said Thomas Badcock of a part of the premises for a term of 21 years at a rent of £8; another such made by him 15 Feb. 24 Eliz. to the said Robert Sheppard at a rent of £3 6s. 8d.; another made 2 May 25 Eliz. to George Allen for 41 years at £5 6s. 8d.; another made 26 April 1581 to Elizabeth Lee, widow for 21 years at £3 6s. 8d.; and another made 24 May 25 Eliz. to John Gest and Eliz. his wife, of certain rooms part of the premises for 21 years to Midsummer 1601 at £3 6s. 8d.; and another made 30 June 26 Eliz. to John Holmes for 48 years at £3 6s. 8d.

5 *Jan.* 1581/2

15 *Feb.* 1581/2

2 *May* 1583

26 *April* 1581

24 *May* 1583

30 *June* 1584

Dated 14 April, 27 Eliz.

5 *July* 1585 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Benedict the Abbot, 27 Eliz.

998.—LAWRENCE WHYTFEILDE TO JOHN PHILLIPS. *Hustings Rolls* 250, *No.* 140.

Deed enrolled on Monday after S. James's day 2 Elizabeth, and dated 26 May that year.

Grant by Lawrence Whytfeilde, citizen and merchant tailor of London, and Joan his wife, for a "certain sum of money" to John Phillips of London, yeoman, of all that messuage called "le Ploughe," and one garden and one barn, now in the occupation of Nicholas Mellowe or his assigns, in Fayterlane in the parish of S. Andrew in Holborne, late belonging to the Fraternity of S. Sithe in the said church.

26 *May* 1560 Dated London 26 May, 2 Eliz.

31 *July* 1560 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. James, 2 Eliz.

999.—JOHN PHYLLYPPES TO WALTER SYDENHAM. *Hustings Rolls* 256, *No.* 3.

3 *Dec.* 1568 Grant by John Phyllyppes of Fletestrete in the suburb of London to Walter Sydenham of the parish of S. Giles in the Fields Co. Middx. of all that messuage called " le Plough," a garden, a barn, and all other houses, buildings, stables, courtyards, etc. to them adjacent or belonging now or late in the tenure of Richard Crouche or his assigns in Fayterlane in the parish of S. Andrew, Holborne, late belonging to the Fraternity of S. Sithe in the same church. With warranty. Appointment of John Ewens and Ambrose Willis as attorneys to deliver seisin.

Dated 3 Dec., 11 Eliz.

6 *Dec.* 1568 Enrolled Monday the feast of S. Nicholas, 11 Eliz.

1000.—QUEEN ELIZABETH TO THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER. *Patent Rolls* 2 *Eliz. pt.* 11.

20 *May* 1560 Whereas by Parliament of 1 Eliz. all religious houses restored or founded since the death of Edward VI. were annexed to the Crown and the monastery of S. Peter of Westminster restored by Mary is accordingly in the Queen's hands, a collegiate church consisting of a dean, priest, and twelve prebendaries, priests, is hereby established and William Bill S.T.P., the Queen's almoner, is appointed dean, &c.

Grant to the said church of (among other lands) messuages near and without the bar of the New Temple in the parish of S. Clement; a rent of 6s. 8d. and service from a croft of land called Ludekraper's formerly of Thomas Naylor in the parish of S. Giles in the Fields; a yearly rent of 8d. from a tenement called le Chariott in Fletestrete; messuages and gardens now or late in tenure of Richard Gregory in Fewterlane in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne; a rent of 9s. 10d. and service from lands in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne now or late in the tenure of the wardens of S. Andrews church.

Held formerly by the Abbey of Westminster.

The 9s. 10d. was due from the lands of John Tavy: see No. 895. The messuages and gardens in Fetter Lane were given to S. Andrews Church by John Rowell: see No. 994.

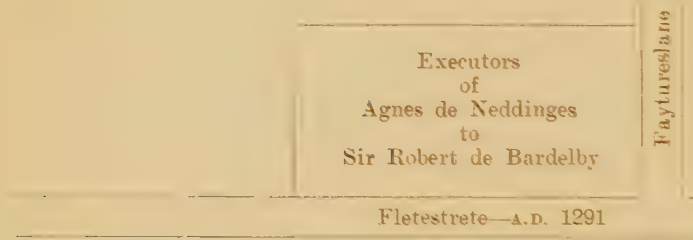
1001.—THE EXECUTORS OF AGNES DE NEDDINGES TO SIR ROBERT DE BARDELBY. *Hustings Rolls* 21, *No.* 20.

9 *Feb.* 1291/2 Grant by William de Mortimer, Philip de Douuegate and William Aquiller chaplain, executors of Agnes de Neddings to Sir Robert de Bardelby, clerk, of a messuage in the suburb of London in a street called Fletestrete by a lane called Fayturesiane which she ordained by will to be sold for her soul's health.

Witnesses, The Keeper of the City and alderman (not named), William de Farndon, alderman of the ward, Walter de Flete, Clement le Horner, William le Marescal, John le Hatter.

London, Saturday before the feast of S. Scolastica the Virgin, 20 Ed. I.

25 *Feb.* 1291/2 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Matthias, 20 Ed. I.



1002.—ROBERT DE BARDELBY TO S. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH. *Patent Rolls* 10 *Ed. II. pt. I. m.* 10.

23 *Oct.* 1316 Licence for alienation in mortmain by Robert de Bardelby, King's clerk, of 6 marks 6s. 8d. a year of rent issuing out of his tenements in Fletestrete in the suburb of London to a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily at the altar of S. Michael in the church of S. Dunstan in the West in Flete strete London at the altar of S. Michael in honour of S. Mary and S. Michael for the souls of himself and his ancestors.

1003.—RICHARD DE NEWARK TO WALTER DE FLETE. *Cotton MS. Nero E. VI.* 33*b*.

Nov. 1291 *to March* 1291/2 Richard de Newark, citizen of London, and Agnes his wife have given to Walter de Flete and Amice his wife one mark quit rent to be received in quarterly payments at Christmas, Easter, the Nativity of S. John Baptist and Michaelmas from a tenement in the parish of S. Dunstan opposite the New Temple in the suburb of London which is in breadth between the land and house formerly of John son of Roger Pannari on the east and the land and house of William le Turner on the west and extends in length from the King's street on the south as far as to land which was of Nicholas Bouevele on the north. To hold to them and their heirs for ever for the yearly rent of a close of gillyflower at Christmas. With warranty against all men. For this grant Walter and Amice gave 9 marks.

Witnesses, Sir Ralph de Sandwic, knight, Keeper of London, Ralph le Blound and Hamon Box, then sheriffs of London, William de Farnedon, Alderman of that Ward, John le Horder, Clement le Cornuz, Reginald le Feyner, John de Flete son of John le Chapeler, Peter the clerk and others.

land formerly of Nicholas Bouevele

land and house of William le Turner	Richard de Newark to Walter de Flete	land and house formerly of John, son of Roger, draper

Fletestrete—A.D. 1291

This property probably lay between Chancery Lane and S. Dunstan's Church.

1004.—JOHN BATERELL TO THE HOSPITAL OF S. JOHN. *Cotton MS. Nero E. VI.* 33.

30 *Nov.* 1366 Quit claim by John Baterell, citizen and cordwainer of London, and Cicely, his wife, daughter of Robert de Flete, son of Walter de Flete, late citizen of London, to the Prior and Brethren of the Hospital of S. John in England of all their right in lands and tenements which the Prior and Brethren have in the parish of

S. Dunstan in the West of Fletestrete in the suburb of the city and all rents issuing thence. John Lovekyn, being then Mayor, John Warde and Thomas atte Leygh, then sheriffs, and John de Chichester, then Alderman of that ward.

Witnesses, Thomas Ermyne, Simon atte Nax, Adam Gremesby, William Willeford, William de Nafferton.

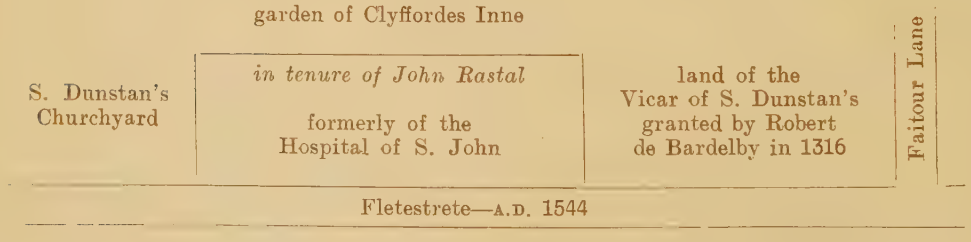
London, Monday the feast of S. Andrew, 40 Ed. III.

Walter de Flete was son of Robert le Beel, *alias* le Viel; besides Robert de Flete he had another son named Ralph de Flete, *alias* Burdett, who married Matilda, whose will was proved 1349.

1005.—THOMAS BOCHIER. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 19, *Pt. II. p.* 186.

23 *Sept.* 1544 Grant to Thomas Bochier of London, in fee, of a messuage and garden in Fletestrete in the parish of S. Dunstan extending in length from Fletestrete to the stone wall of the garden of Clyffordes Inne and in breadth from S. Dunstan's churchyard to the land of the Vicar of the same church, in tenure of John Rastal, formerly belonging to the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem.

23 Sept. 36 Hen. VIII. Pat. pt. 6, m. 11.


garden of Clyffordes Inne
S. Dunstan's Churchyard
in tenure of John Rastal
formerly of the Hospital of S. John
land of the Vicar of S. Dunstan's granted by Robert de Bardelby in 1316
Faitour Lane
Fletestrete—A.D. 1544

1006.—OWNERS OF CLIFFORDS INN.

Robert de Clifford = Matilda de Clare = (2) Sir Robert de Welle
born 1274; Justice of the Forest; Guardian of Marches of Scotland; in 1309 granted an Inn in Fleet Street; slain at Bannockburn 1314
da. of Thomas de Clare; died 4 March, 1327
Controller for the King in Scotland 1312; Keeper of the Wardrobe 1322; died Aug. 1326

Roger de Clifford
2nd Baron; born 1300; an adherent of Thomas of Lancaster; executed March, 1322, and attainted

Robert de Clifford = Isabel
3rd Baron; born Nov. 1305; Sheriff of Westmoreland; lands restored Aug. 1327; died 20 May, 1344
da. of Maurice, Lord Berkeley; mard. 2ndly Sir Thomas Musgrave; died 25 July, 1362

Robert de Clifford
4th Baron; mard. Eupheme, da. of Ralph Lord Neville; died s.p. in France 1345

Roger de Clifford = Maud
5th Baron; born July, 1333; Sheriff of Westmoreland; Governor of Carlisle Castle; died 13 July, 1389
da. of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; died 1403

Thomas de Clifford = Elizabeth
6th Baron; born 1363; Sheriff of Westmoreland; Governor of Carlisle Castle; died 18 Aug. 1391
da. of Thomas, Lord de Ros; died 1424

John de Clifford = Elizabeth
7th Baron; born 1388; Sheriff of Westmoreland; slain at Meaux in France, 13 Mar. 1422
da. of Sir Henry Percy [Hotspur]; mard. 2ndly Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland; died 26 Oct. 1437

Thomas de Clifford = Joan
8th Baron; born 1414; slain at S. Albans 22 May, 1455
da. of Thomas, Lord Dacre

(*continued next page*)

1006.—OWNERS OF CLIFFORDS INN (*continued*).

9th Baron John de Clifford "the Butcher"; born 1435; Governor of Penrith Castle; knighted at Wakefield; slain 28 Mar. 1461, and attainted = Margaret da. of Henry de Bromflete, Lord de Vescy; mard. 2ndly Sir Launcelot Threlkeld; died 12 April, 1493

10th Baron Henry de Clifford "the Shepherd"; born 1454; attainder reversed Nov. 1485; fought at Flodden; died 23 April, 1523 = Anne da. of John St. John of Bletso

Henry de Clifford born 1493; Sheriff of Westmoreland; created Earl of Cumberland, 1525; died 22 April, 1542 = Margaret (2nd wife) da. of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland; mard. about 1516; died 1540

Henry de Clifford 2nd Earl of Cumberland; Lord.-Lieut. of Westmoreland; born 1517; died 1570 – Anne

George de Clifford 3rd Earl of Cumberland; 13th Baron Clifford; Admiral of the Fleet, 1598; mathematician and navigator; born 1558; died 29 Oct. 1605 – Margaret da. of Francis

Francis de Clifford 4th Earl of Cumberland; 14th Baron Clifford; granted Cliffords Inn to the Ancients of the Society, 29 March, 1618; born 1569; died 1641 = Griseld da. of Thomas Hughes of Uxbridge

Henry de Clifford was joint grantor with his father of his Inn to the Society of Cliffords Inn

1007.—ROBERT DE CLIFFORD. *Pat. Rolls* 3 *Ed. II. m.* 19.

24 *Feb.* 1309/10 The King to all, etc. Know that for the good and commendable service which our beloved and faithful Robert de Clifford renders to us we have granted to him for ourselves and our heirs as much as in us lies that messuage with appurtenances near the church of S. Dunstan in the West, in the suburb of London which belonged to Malcolm de Harley and which came into the hand of our father the lord Edward formerly King of England on account of the debts in which the same Malcolm the day he died was bound to our said father for the time he was escheator for our said father beyond the Trent and which our beloved and faithful John de Britannia, Earl of Richmond, lately held at our will, which also is now in our hand. To have and to hold to the same Robert and his heirs of us and our heirs by the service of one penny rendered each year by the hand of the sheriff of London to us and our heirs at our exchequer at the feast of S. Michael. Saving nevertheless to the other lords of the fee those services thence due and accustomed.

Witness the King at Westminster, 24 February.

Malcolm de Harley died in 1298. After his death the Inn was occupied by John of Britanny. But after the ejectment of the Templars from the New Temple John was permitted to occupy its sacred area, and Harley's Inn was then granted to Robert de Clifford as above.

1008.—THE KING TO ROBERT DE WELLE. *Pat. Rolls* 15 *Ed. II. pt. II. m.* 10.

1 *June* 1322 Grant for life to Robert de Welle of the reversion of the King in the castles, manors, etc., which he and Matilda his wife hold in dower of the inheritance of Roger de Clifford, a rebel, which upon her death will revert as escheats to the King if he survive her.

Pat. Rolls 16 *Ed. II. pt. I. mm.* 19, 21.

18 *Sept.* 1322 Grant to Robert de Welle, quit of rent, of two parts of the dwelling place of Roger de Clifford, a rebel, in the suburb of London, which by forfeiture came into the King's hands.

8 *Oct.* 1322 Grant for life to Robert de Welle of the houses late of Roger de Clifford, a rebel, in the parish of S. Dunstan in the west in the suburb of London which are in the King's hands as an escheat.

The property was restored to Robert de Clifford, brother of Roger, by Edward III. on 20 August, 1327. Robert de Clifford died 20 May, 1344, leaving a son of the same name, who in the following year died in France and was succeeded by his brother Roger, then only thirteen and a-half years of age, but who had already long been married to Maud, daughter of the Earl of Warwick. The history of the Inn during the minority of Roger is told by the next few deeds.

1009.—THE KING TO DAVID DE WOLLORE. *Pat. Rolls* 19 *Ed. III. pt.* 3, *m.* 11.

26 *Nov.* 1345 Know that of our special grace we have granted to our well beloved clerk David de Wollore the custody of the Inn and houses with appurtenances in Fletestrete London which belonged to Robert de Clifford, deceased, tenant in chief, with the issues thereof from the time of the death of the same Robert to hold during the minority of Robert's heir.

Witness the King at Okeham, 26 day of November.

1010.—THE KING TO DAVID WOLLOUERE. *Pat. Rolls* 19 *Ed. III. pt.* 3, *m.* 3.

27 *Nov.* 1345 Know that of our special grace and for the good and voluntary service that our well beloved clerk David Wollouere devotes to us we have granted to him the custody of a messuage with appurtenances called Clyfford's Inn [*hospicium de Clyfford*] near the church of S. Dunstan in Fletestrete London which belonged to Robert de Clyfford, deceased, tenant in chief, and which by reason of Robert's death and the minority of his heir is in our hands, to hold until the coming of age of the said heir without rendering anything to us for the same and so from heir to heir until the heir becomes of age.

Witness the King at Oakham, 27 November.

1011.—ISABEL DE CLIFFORD TO THE APPRENTICES OF THE BENCH. *Inq. p. m. C. Ed. III. F.* 75 (1).

Inquisition held by Richard Lacer, Mayor of the city of London,
3 *Dec.* 1345 and the King's escheator there, on Saturday after the feast of S. Andrew the Apostle, 19 Ed. III.

Robert de Clifford held in the parish of S. Dunstans in the West a messuage worth 10 marks by the year from which should be

deducted 2 marks yearly for repairs and one penny yearly to be paid at the King's exchequer by the hands of the sheriff of London. The messuage is held of the King in free burgage as is the whole
20 *May* 1344 city of London. He died Thursday after the Ascension, 18 Ed. III. Robert his son, aged 13½ years is his next heir and was married long before the death of his father.

7 *Dec.* 1345 Inquisition taken Wednesday after the feast of S. Nicholas 19 Ed. III. to enquire who since the death of the said Robert has occupied his lands etc. and received the profits thereof and what is the amount thereof.

Isabel late the wife of the said Robert has since his death possessed the aforesaid messuage and received the profits thereof. She demised the aforesaid messuage immediately after the death of the said Robert to the apprentices of the Bench for £10 yearly which rent she has received by her attorneys.

The second of these inquisitions makes it probable that Cliffords Inn had been already occupied by apprentices of the Bench during Robert de Clifford's lifetime, who, like his predecessors, had paid only 1d. a year to the Crown as rent for the same, and that it had always been an Inn under the same conditions from the time of Malcolm de Harley. In the year 1344, when Clifford died, the subject of the Chancellor's jurisdiction over legal Inns was brought before Parliament: see No. 1546.

1012.—THE KING TO DAVID DE WOLLOURE. *Pat. Rolls* 20 *Ed. III. pt.* 1, *m.* 25.

18 *Feb.* 1345/6 Know that whereas by our letters patent we lately granted to our well beloved clerk David de Wolloure the custody of the Inn and houses with appurtenancies in Fletestrete, London, which belonged to Robert de Clyfford, deceased, tenant in chief, and which came into our hands upon the death of Robert by reason of the minority of his heir to hold with all the issues from the time of Robert's death until the said heir's coming of age without rendering anything to us for the same and whereas the said heir has died leaving an heir in his minority we have granted that our aforesaid clerk shall hold the Inn and houses aforesaid during the nonage of the latter heir with the issues thereof from the time of the death of the first heir.

Witness the King at Westminster, 18th day of February.

According to the Close Rolls of the year 1359, Wollore was then still in occupation of Cliffords Inn.

1013. SIR JOHN DE CLIFFORD. *Inq. p. m.* 10 *Hen. V. No.* 37.

22 *July* 1422 Inquest taken before Robert Chicheley, Mayor of the city of London and escheator, at the Guildhall, Friday 22 July 10 Hen. V. by the oath of John More, Simon Robert, John Middelton, John Clay, Adam Elfyn, Robert Wodeward, John Arkall, Richard Lyndesey, Nicholas Mason, William Brown, John Poyn and John Sharp of the city, who say that John de Clifford, knight, was lately seised of an inn or mansion called Cliffords Inn with its appurtenances in Flete Stryte, in the suburb of London, in the parish of S. Dunstan, in the Ward of Faryngdon without the city, and by a

14 *Dec.* 1414 charter, dated 14 December 2 Hen. V. granted the same to William de Haryngton, Christopher de Morisby, William del Garth, Thomas Romondby, clerk, and Thomas Skirwith, their heirs and assigns, for ever, so that after the said feoffment John de Clifford had nothing in the premises.

The said Inn is held of the King in free burgage and is worth nothing beyond deductions. John de Clifford died across the sea,

13 *Mar.* 1422 13 March last. Thomas de Clifford born on Monday next after the feast of the Assumption of the B. Mary 2 Hen. V. aged 7 years and 43 weeks, is his son and heir.

Dated London, as above.

The grant to the ancients of Cliffords Inn, dated 29 March, 1618, was made by Francis, Earl of Cumberland, and Henry, Lord de Clifford, his son, to Nicholas Sulyard, Esq., Principal of the Inn, Nicholas Guybon, Robert Chirche, and other Seniors for £600 paid down and a rent of £4 per annum: see Dugdale.

1014. WILLIAM STACEY TO WILLIAM DE CAUSTON. *Hustings Rolls* 50, *No.* 42.

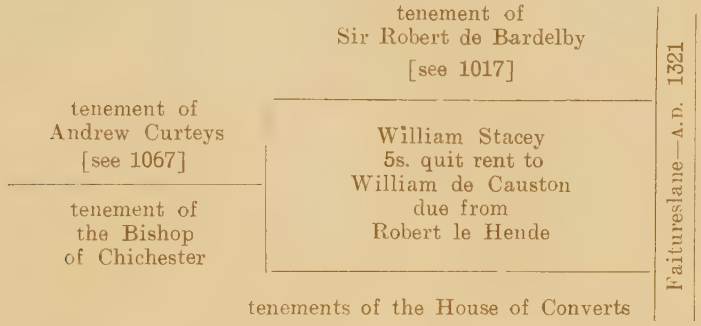
6 *Oct.* 1321 Grant by William Stacy, citizen and fishmonger, and Maud his wife to William de Causton citizen and mercer of 5s. yearly quit rent from all the tenements with a garden which Robert Hende, pelterer, and Alice his wife hold in a street called Faitureslane in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourn in the suburb of London between the king's way on the east, tenements of the Bishop of Chichester and Andrew Curteys on the west, a tenement of the Converts on the south and a tenement of Robert de Bardelby on the north for a sum paid down with warranty against the heirs of Maud.

Witnesses, Hamo de Chigewelle, mayor, Richard Costantyn and

Richard de Hakeney, sheriffs, Nicholas de Farndon, alderman of the ward, Roger de Huntyngdon, clerk.

London, Tuesday before S. Denis, 15 Ed. II.

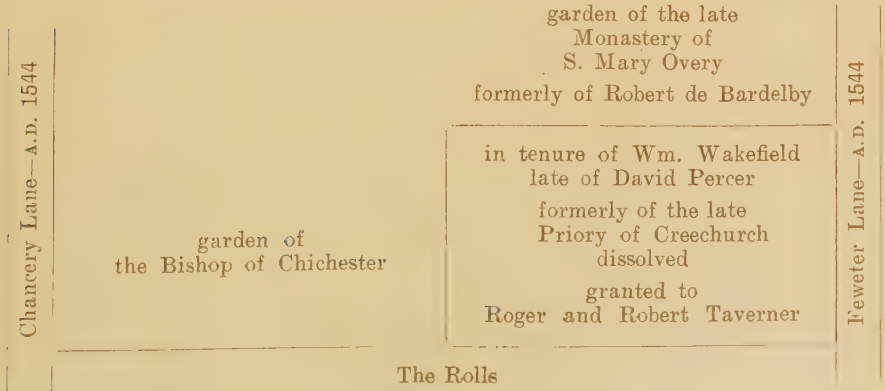
26 *Oct.* 1321 Enrolled Monday before the feast of SS. Simon and Jude, 15 Ed. II.



1015.—ROGER AND ROBERT TAVERNER. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 19, *Pt. II., p.* 84.

29 *Aug.* 1544 Grant to Roger and Robert Taverner of a garden in Feweterlane in the parish of S. Dunstan in Fletestrete between the great place called le Rolles on the south, the garden of the late monastery of S. Mary Overy on the north, the garden of the Bishop of Chichester on the west, and the highway on the east, lately in tenure of David Percer and now of William Wakefield, which belonged formerly to the late Priory of Creechurch London.

29 Aug. 36 Hen. VIII. Pat. pt. 4, m. 32.

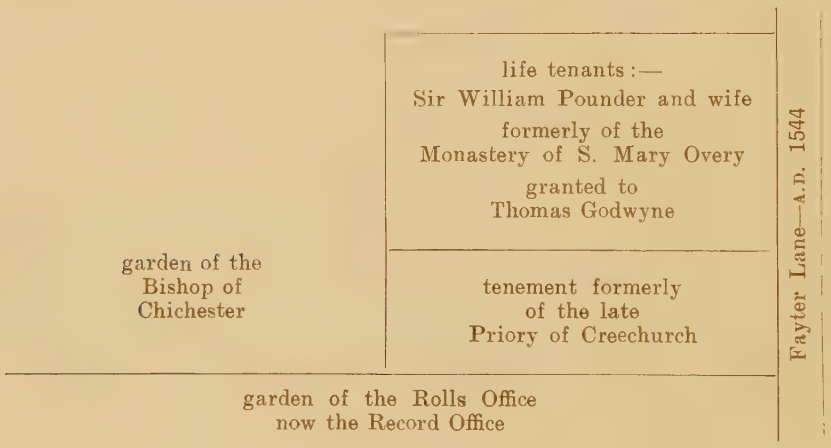


1016.—THOMAS GODWYNE. *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII., Vol.* 19, *Pt. II., p.* 192.

26 *Sept.* 1544 Grant to Thomas Godwyne of divers messuages in Fayter Lane in the parish of S. Andrew of Holborne in tenure of Humphrey Wellys and granted to Sir William Pounder and Margaret his wife for life, lately belonging to the Monastery of S. Mary Overy.

26 September, 36 Hen. VIII. Pat. 23, m. 38.

The grant to Sir William Pounder and his wife had been made on 7 July previously: v. Patent Roll 36 Hen. VIII. pt. II. m. 10.
The Monastery had obtained the property by alienation in mortmain of Robert de Bardelby in February, 1321, at which date it consisted of 2 messuages and a garden producing 18s. 9d. annual rent: see Pat. Rolls.



1017.—ELLEN LE BOKLER TO WILLIAM DE CAUSTON. *Hustings Rolls* 44, *No.* 104.

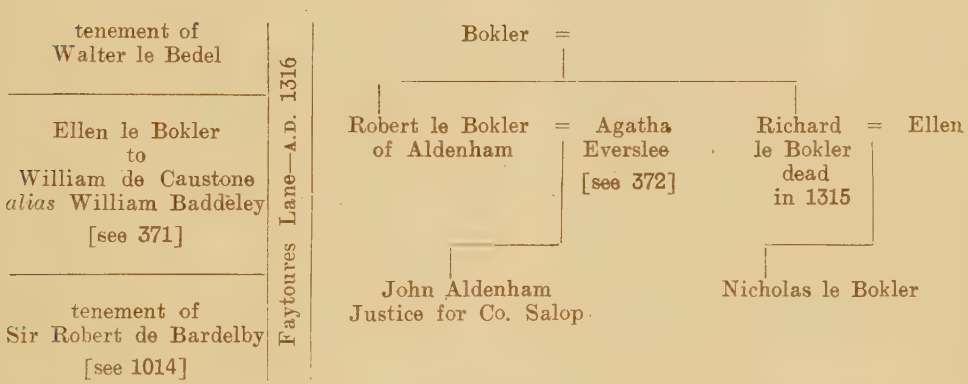
8 *Dec.* 1315 Quit claim by Ellen, who was the wife of Richard le Bokler, formerly citizen, and Nicholas their son to William de Caustone, citizen and mercer, of 5s. yearly rent which William has by quit claim of Agatha Everslee wife of the late Robert le Bokeler of Aldenham in the parish of S. Andrew the Apostle, of Holebourne in the suburb, namely 3s. from a tenement which Simon le Botouner has in the said parish between a tenement formerly of

William le Brewere on the east and a tenement formerly of Alice Gille on the west, and 2s. from tenements which William de Causton has in the said parish in a street called Faytoures lane between a tenement of Sir Robert de Bardelby on the south and a tenement of Walter le Bedel on the north.

Witnesses, Stephen de Abyndon, mayor, Hamo Godchep and William Bodelee, sheriffs, Nicholas de Farendon, alderman of the ward, Simon le Botouner, William Passemere, Symon de Pourtepol, Robert le Hend, Richard le Usscher.

London, Monday the feast of the Conception of the B. V. Mary, 9 Ed. II.

9 *Feb.* 1315/6 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Valentine, 9 Ed. II.


tenement of Walter le Bedel
Ellen le Bokler to William de Caustone *alias* William Baddeley [see 371]
tenement of Sir Robert de Bardelby [see 1014]
Faytoures Lane—A.D. 1316
Bokler =
Robert le Bokler of Aldenham
= Agatha Everslee [see 372]
Richard le Bokler dead in 1315
= Ellen
John Aldenham Justice for Co. Salop
Nicholas le Bokler

1018.—JOHN HOLBEME TO ROBERT FLEGGE AND JOHN GAMBON.

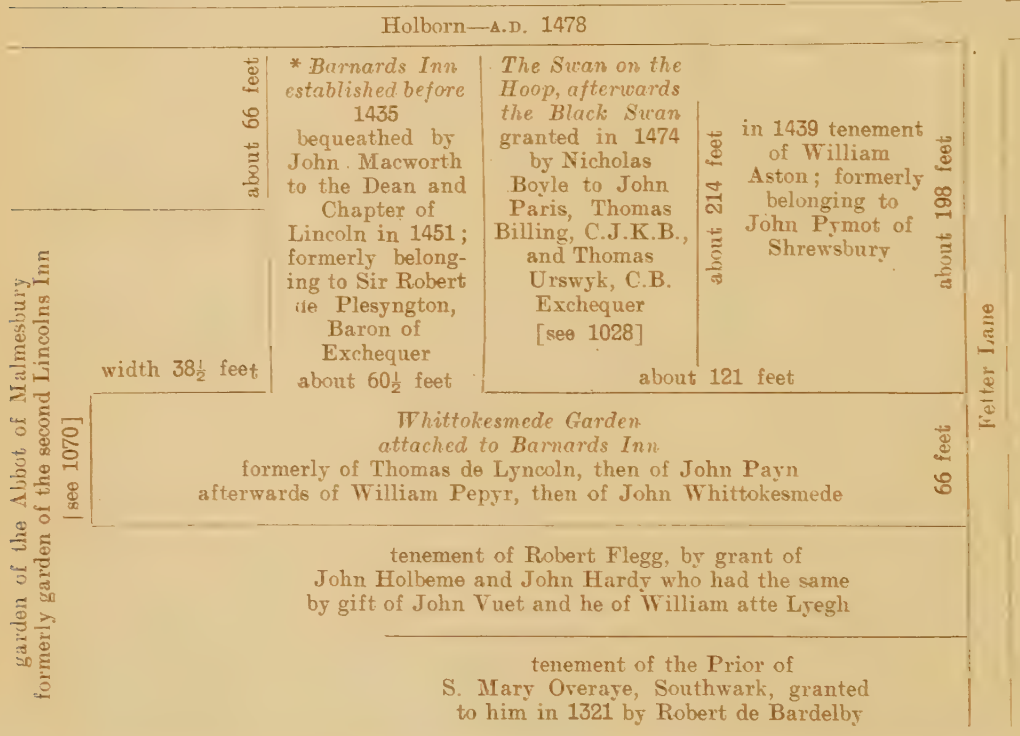
Close Rolls, No. 331, *m.* 3 *d.*

4 *Aug.* 1478 John Holbeme, chaplain, releases and quit claims from himself and his heirs for ever to Robert Flegg, tailor of London, and Katherine, his wife, daughter of John Hardy, deceased, late skinner and citizen of London, and John Gambon of the same, gentleman, all his right and title of and in 6 cottages with 6 gardens adjoining the same lying together in a lane called Fayturelane in the parish of S. Andrew, namely between the garden of John Whittokesmede on the north and the tenement of the Prior of S. Mary de Overaye, Southwark, on the south, the way called Fayturelane on the east

and the garden of the Abbot and convent of Malmesbury on the west, which said cottages and gardens the said John Holbeme lately held jointly with the said John Hardy by gift of John Vuet of Ledbury by name of all the tenements cottages and gardens situate in Fayturelane in the parish of S. Andrew in Holborn which the said John Vuet late held by the gift and feoffment of William at Lye, barbour of Holborne.

Dated 4 August, 18 Ed. IV.

The garden of John Whittokesmede was in his possession in the year 1439 [see No. 1027]. It had previously been owned by his father-in-law, William Pepis, whose will, dated 8 June, 1442, was proved in the Hustings 1 March, 1451.


Holborn—A.D. 1478
about 66 feet
* Barnards Inn established before 1435 bequeathed by John Macworth to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln in 1451; formerly belonging to Sir Robert de Plesyngton, Baron of Exchequer
about 60½ feet
The Swan on the Hoop, afterwards the Black Swan granted in 1474 by Nicholas Boyle to John Paris, Thomas Billing, C.J.K.B., and Thomas Urswyk, C.B. Exchequer [see 1028]
about 214 feet
in 1439 tenement of William Aston; formerly belonging to John Pymot of Shrewsbury
about 198 feet
Fetter Lane
garden of the Abbot of Malmesbury formerly garden of the second Lincolns Inn [see 1070]
width 38½ feet
about 121 feet
Whittokesmede Garden attached to Barnards Inn
formerly of Thomas de Lyncoln, then of John Payn afterwards of William Pepyr, then of John Whittokesmede
66 feet
tenement of Robert Flegg, by grant of John Holbeme and John Hardy who had the same by gift of John Vuet and he of William atte Lyegh
tenement of the Prior of S. Mary Overaye, Southwark, granted to him in 1321 by Robert de Bardelby

* Owing to the north-western trend of the main street of Holborn at this spot, the total extreme length of Barnards Inn would be about 297 feet.

1019.—THE CLEANSING OF FETTER LANE. *Chancery Inquisitions, Miscellaneous. File* 187.

3 *March* 1362/3

Inquisition taken, 3 March, 37 Ed. III., before Stephen de Cavendish, Mayor of London, John of S. Albans and James Andrew, sheriffs of the city, and John de Chichester, Alderman of the Ward of Farndon, by oath of William Mauperton, John Mont, William Ynman, John Haneper, John Smalbon, Thomas Glover, Alexander Couper, William Slyngge, John Heynes, John Totenhale, Roger Costantyn, and William Smyth, who say that Sir John de Hastain, Lord de Clifford, the Prior of the Church of S. Mary Suthwerk, the Lord Henry de Ingelby, John Tamworth, William Slyngge, William Chilton, the Abbot of Westminster, John Tamworth, Laurence Constable, Thomas of Lincoln, Thomas Chaunteclier, and Philip de Newton, ought of right to cleanse the lane of Faitourlane in the ward of Farndon from filth.

Dated London as above.

(King's writ dated Westminster, 27 February, 37 Ed. III.)

1020.—NICHOLAS LE BOKLER TO REGINALD OF HOLEBOURNE. *Hustings Rolls* 45, *No.* 135.

29 *Jan.* 1316/7

Quit claim by Nicholas le Bokeler son and heir of Richard le Bokeler to Reginald clerk of Holebourne of a tenement which Nicholas inherited at the death of his father in the suburb of London in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne in width between a lane called Feyturs lane on the east and a tenement of Edmund de Wyndesore on the west and in length from the king's way on the north to a tenement of the said Edmund on the south.

Witnesses, John de Wengrave, mayor, William de Causton and Ralf le Balauncer, sheriffs, Nicholas de Farndon, alderman of the ward, Roger de Notingham, William le Scherman, Simon de Pourtepool, Robert de Wyrcestre, John de Podington, Henry Bonmarche.

London, Saturday before the feast of the Purification, 10 Ed. II.

Enrolled Monday following.

Holebourne—A.D. 1316

tenement of Edmund de Wyndesore *afterwards Barnards Inn*	Nicholas le Bokeler to Reginald the clerk	Feyturs Lane
	tenement of Edmund de Wyndesore	

1021.—THOMAS CHAUNTECLER TO ADAM FERMER AND OTHERS.
Hustings Rolls 106, *No.* 73.

16 *Oct.* 1377 Grant by Thomas Chauntecler, kinsman and heir of Roger Chauntecler, to Adam Fermer, citizen, John Smyth, citizen and cutler, and John Oxenford, citizen and tailor, of the lands which he inherited by the death of his said father, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne, in the suburb of London, between a lane called Fayterslane on the east, a tenement of Roger Leget on the west, a tenement of John Payn on the south and the King's way of Holbourne on the north.

Witnesses, Roger Leget, Henry Goodechep, Hugh Wynkebourne, John Wynkebourne, John Davy.

Holbourne, 16 October, 1 Ric. 11.

14 *Dec.* 1377 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Lucy the Virgin, 1 Ric. II.

In 1332 this tenement was held by Roger Chauntecler, Sheriff in 1326.

Holbourne—A.D. 1377

tenement of Roger Legat *afterwards Barnards Inn*	Thomas Chauntecler to Adam Fermer, John Smyth and John Oxenford	Fayterslane
	tenement of John Payn afterwards garden of Barnards Inn.	

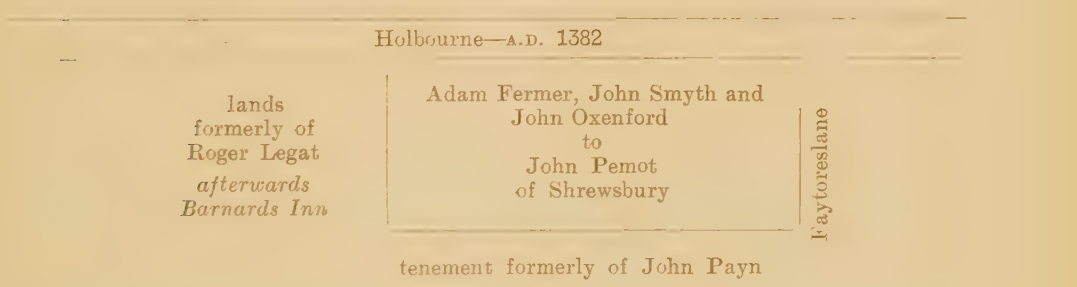
1022.—ADAM FERMER AND OTHERS TO JOHN PEMOT OF SHREWSBURY. *Hustings Rolls* 111, *No.* 139.

10 *Oct.* 1382 Grant by Adam Fermer, coteler, John Smith, coteler, and John Oxenford, taillour, citizens to John Pemot of Shrewsbury and Alice his wife and the heirs of John of lands in Holbourne in the suburb of London which the grantors had by enfeoffment of Thomas Chauntecler between a lane called Faytoreslane on the east and lands formerly of Roger Legat on the west, a tenement formerly of John Payn on the south and the highway of Holbourne on the north.

Witnesses, John Davy, Robert Maunsell, John Norman, wheelwright, Gailard Peet, Hugh Wynkebourne, Henry Goodchep.

London, Friday after the feast of S. Faith the Virgin, 6 Ric. II., John Rote being alderman of the ward.

16 *April* 1383 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. George the Martyr, 6 Ric. II.


Holbourne—A.D. 1382
lands formerly of Roger Legat *afterwards Barnards Inn*
Adam Fermer, John Smyth and John Oxenford to John Pemot of Shrewsbury
Faytoreslane
tenement formerly of John Payn

1023.—JOHN PEMOT OF SHREWSBURY TO SIR WALTER NORMAN AND OTHERS. *Hustings Rolls* 122, *No.* 19.

30 *Oct.* 1393 Grant by John Pemot of Shrewsbury to Sir Walter Norman, chaplain, Robert Mauncere and Adam Vynour, citizens, of lands and tenements in Holbourne, in the suburb of London which he had by enfeoffment of Adam Fermer, coteler, John Smyth, coteler, and John Oxenford, taillour, between a lane called Faytoreslane on the east and lands formerly of Roger Legat on the west, a tenement formerly of John Payn on the south and the Highway of Holbourne

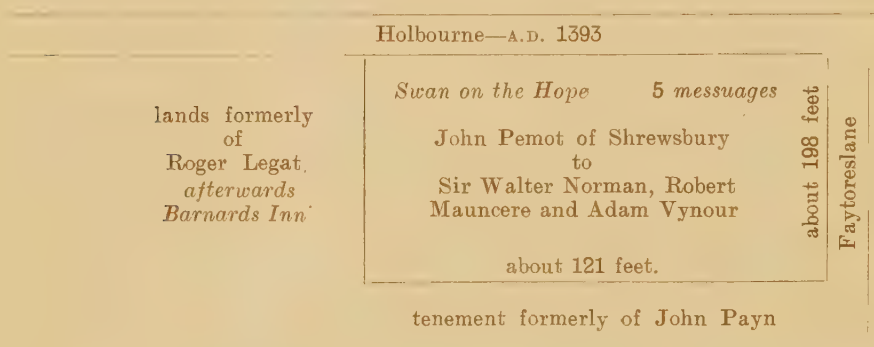
on the north. Walter Robert and Adam are to re-enfeoff the grantor of the premises upon request.

John Faunceys being alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, Richard Maunciple, Roger Gaylard, John Davy, William Horscroft, John Normynton, Thomas Dawe, John Baynynge, Richard Russell, Richard Hun.

London, Thursday before the feast of All Saints, 17 Ric. II.

3 *Nov.* 1393 Enrolled Monday after the feast of all Saints, 17 Ric. II.


Holbourne—A.D. 1393
lands formerly of Roger Legat *afterwards Barnards Inn*
Swan on the Hope 5 *messuages*
John Pemot of Shrewsbury to Sir Walter Norman, Robert Mauncere and Adam Vynour
about 121 feet.
about 198 feet
Faytoreslane
tenement formerly of John Payn

1024.—WALTER NORMAN AND ROBERT MAUNCER TO JOHN PYMOT.

Hustings Rolls 133, *No.* 14.

8 *Nov.* 1404 Grant by Walter Norman, chaplain, and Robert Mauncer, citizen, to John Pymot of Shrewsbury and Alice his wife and the heirs of John of the lands and tenements which they and Adam Vynour citizen had by charter of the said John enrolled on the

3 *Nov.* 1393 Monday after the feast of All Saints, 17 Ric. II.

John Faunceys being Alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, Walter Hunspill, Richard Mordon, John Wynkeburn, John Carter, cordewaner, Roger Hilham.

Holbourne in the parish of S. Andrew in the suburb of London, 8 November, 6 Hen. IV.

17 *Nov.* 1404 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Edmund the King, 6 Hen. IV.

1025.—JOHN PYMOT OF SHREWSBURY TO JOHN CLERK AND OTHERS. *Hustings Rolls* 133, *No.* 15.

12 *Nov.* 1404 Grant by John Pymot of Shrewsbury, citizen of London, and Alice his wife to John Clerk of Preston, Thomas Smyth of Preston, and William Goldman of 5 messuages with gardens adjoining in Holbourne in the suburb of London in the parish of S. Andrew the Apostle in the ward of Farndon Without, extending in length from the Kingsway of Holbourne on the north to a tenement formerly of John Payne on the south and in width from a lane called Fayturestane on the east and grantor's tenement called Swanothehop on the west as set forth by metes and bounds.

John Fraunceys being alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, Walter Hunspyll, John Wynkeburne, Richard Mordon, Roger Hilham, John Carter, cordewaner.

Holbourne, in the parish of S. Andrew the Apostle in the suburb of London, 12 November, 6 Hen. IV.

17 *Nov.* 1404 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Edmund the King, 6 Hen. IV.

Holbourne—A.D. 1404

Swanothehop	5 *messuages*	Fayturestane
tenement of John Pymot	John Pymot of Shrewsbury to John Clerk, Thomas Smyth and William Goldman [see 1070]	
	tenement formerly of John Payn	

1026.—THE EXECUTORS OF JOHN PYMOT OF SHREWSBURY TO HENRY ROKULF. *Hustings Rolls* 134, *No.* 80.

Whereas John Shrewsbury late citizen of London by his will
22 *Nov.* 1406 enrolled on Monday after the feast of S. Edmund King and Martyr 8 Hen. IV. bequeathed to Alice his wife a " hospicium " called *le Swan on le hope* in Holbourne in the parish of S. Andrew in the suburb of London by the name of all his lands and tenements in Holbourne in the said parish to hold to Alice for life and the reversion after her death to be sold,—the said Alice and William

Wedon executors of the said John have sold the said hospice with cellar solar and garden in which John lived to Henry Rokulff otherwise called Henry Lynch citizen and mason and Isabel his wife and the heirs of Henry. The said hospice is between a tenement formerly of Roger Legat and afterwards of Robert Plesyngton, knight, on the west, a tenement of John Clerk of Preston and Thomas Smyth of Preston on the east, a tenement of John Steperank, chandler, formerly of John Payn on the south and the king's way on the north.

Witnesses, John Wynkeborn, Walter Hunspell, John Carter, William Rybod, John Burford.

1 *Dec.* 1406 *London*, 1 December, 8 Hen. IV.

10 *April* 1407 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Alphege the Archbishop, 8 Hen. IV.

John Shrouesbury, by his will, dated 22 August, 1406, desired to be buried in the chapel of S. John in S. Andrew's Church; all his property in Holborn and in Co. Surrey he directed to be sold after his wife's decease. The will of his wife Alice was proved 20 January, 1410.

Holborn—A.D. 1406

site of Barnards Inn formerly of Roger Legat, afterwards of Sir Robert Plesyngton	*hospicium called Le Swan on Le Hope* Executors of John Shrewsbury to Henry Rokulf	5 *messuages* tenement of John Clerk and Thomas Smyth	Fetter Lane
	tenement of John Steperank formerly of John Payn [see 1069]		

1027. WILLIAM AND PETER BISSHOPESTON TO JOHN CROMPE AND OTHERS. *Hustings Rolls* 167, *No.* 52.

27 *April* 1439 Grant by William Bisshopeston and Peter Bisshopeston, sons of Agnes, late wife of Henry Rokulf otherwise called Henry Lynche, late citizen of London, to John Crompe, citizen of London, Sir Abel Lyvermere, clerk, Ralph Bellows, esquire, and John Stokker, citizen of London, of all that tenement or Inn called "le Swan on le Hoop" which the said Henry together with Isabel his wife purchased from Alice who was wife of John Shrouesbury, late citizen of London, and William Wedon, executors of the said John,

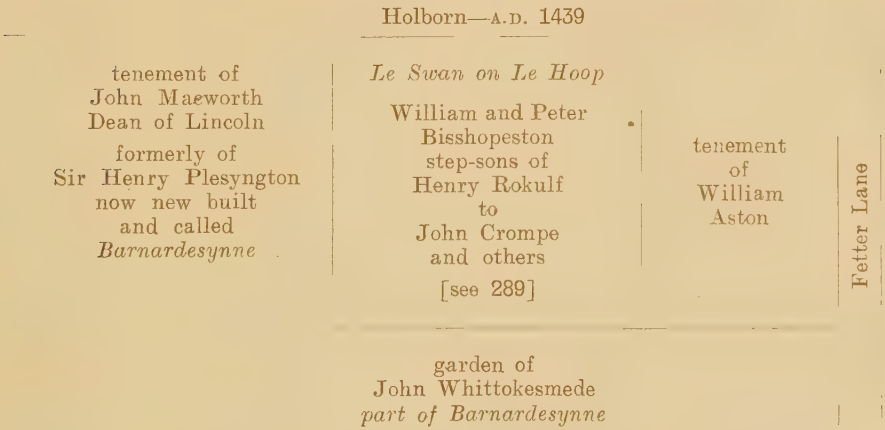
lying between the tenement of William Aston on the east and the tenement formerly belonging to Sir Henry Plesyngton knt, now new built, called Barnardesynne, now belonging to John Macworth, Dean of Lincoln, on the west, one end abutting on the King's way of Holbourne towards the north, the other on the garden formerly of William Pepis, citizen of London, now of John Whittokesmede, belonging to the said Inn called Barnardesynne on the south; which tenement the said William and Peter inherit after the death of their mother Agnes, now deceased, under the will of the said Henry. With warranty.

Witnesses, William Aston, William Raby, William Mascall, John Grymmesby, Richard Snokeshill, John Sharp, Roger Patyr.

Dated London 27 April, 17 Hen. VI.

9 *June* 1439 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Barnabas, 17 Hen. VI.

John Whittokesmede had married the daughter of William Pepyr, or Pepis: see will of William, proved 1451 in the Hustings.


Holborn—A.D. 1439
tenement of John Maeworth Dean of Lincoln formerly of Sir Henry Plesyngton now new built and called *Barnardesynne*
Le Swan on Le Hoop
William and Peter Bisshopeston step-sons of Henry Rokulf to John Crompe and others
[see 289]
tenement of William Aston
Fetter Lane
garden of John Whittokesmede *part of Barnardesynne*

1028.—NICHOLAS BOYLLE TO JOHN PARYS AND OTHERS. *Hustings Rolls* 204, *No.* 30.

2 *April* 1474 Grant by Nicholas Boylle, citizen and draper of London, son of Nicholas Boylle, the elder, deceased, late citizen and wax-chaundler of London, to John Parys, citizen and peautrer, Thomas Billing, Chief Justice of the Bench, Sir Thomas Urswyk, knt, Chief Baron of the Exchequer of the King's Household, Edmund Dorne, gentleman, and Henry Wodecok, citizen and scrivener, of all that his tenement or inn called " le Swan on le Hoop " in Holbourne in the

parish of S. Andrew annexed and adjacent to an Inn there called Bernardes Ynne, on the east of the said Inn, which he had, together with William Costantyne, draper and alderman, and Thomas Fermery, scrivener, now deceased, of the grant of his said father. With warranty.

Witnesses, John Watson, John Bernard, William Bond.

Dated London 2 April, 14 Ed. IV.

19 *Oct.* 1474 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Dunstan, 14 Ed. IV.

Ibid., *No.* 31.—Quit claim of the above premises on 5th April, by the said Nicholas and Alice his wife to the above named grantees.

The grantees were probably trustees for some undiscovered purchaser; for plan, see 1018.

1029.—JOHN WILKES TO ALBAN LEVERETT. *Hustings Rolls* 251, *No.* 103.

29 *Mar.* 1560 Grant by John Wilkes of Blandford Forum, Co. Dorset, yeoman and citizen and merchant tailor of London, son and heir of Richard Wilkes, late citizen and merchant tailor of London, deceased, to Alban Leverett, citizen and haberdasher of London, of all that messuage tenement or "inne" called "le Black Swan" in the parish of S. Andrew in Holborn in the suburb of London and in the liberty thereof, now in tenure or occupation of Henry Spence and all and singular the houses, buildings, shops, cellars, sollers, yards, barns, stables, haylofts and other hereditaments whatsoever to the same belonging.

1030.—WILLIAM LEVERETT TO HENRY SPENCE. *Hustings Rolls* 261, *No.* 21.

23 *Feb.* 1575/6 Indenture made between William Leverett of London, gent, son and heir of Alban Leverett, late citizen and haberdasher of London, deceased of the one part and Henry Spence, citizen and innholder of London of the other part whereby for £100 William sells to Henry all that messuage commonly called the Black Swanne, and sometimes the Swan on the hoope, in Holborne, in the parish of S. Andrew late in tenure of Henry Spence aforesaid and now in tenure of Thomas Peryn, which premises do abut on the lands or

tenements sometime in occupation of Sir Robert Jones kt, on the east, now being the inheritance of Anthony Mayney, esq. upon the house called Barnardes Inne on the west, on the Queen's way on the north and on the great garden of Barnardes Inne sometime called Whitookes Meade on the south.

Dated 23 February, 18 Eliz.

9 *May* 1576 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. John before the Latin Gate, 1576.

Holborn—A.D. 1576

Barnards Inne	*The Black Swan* William Leverett to Henry Spence	tenement of Anthony Mayney late in occupation of Sir Robert Jones	Fetter Lane
	garden of Barnards Inn called Whitookes Meade		

1031.—GABRIEL COLSTON TO HENRY SPENCE. *Hustings Rolls* 261, *No.* 22.

11 *March* 1575/6 Grant by Gabriel Colston, citizen and grocer of London and Alice his wife, for £6 13s. 4d., to Henry Spence, citizen and innholder of London of all that capital messuage and inn commonly called the Black Swanne [described as in Roll 261, No. 21] which the said Gabriel late purchased to himself and his heirs from Alban Leverett, late citizen and haberdasher of London, deceased, as by deed enrolled in the Queen's Chancery more fully and at large appears.

Dated 11 March, 18 Eliz.

9 *May* 1576 Enrolled same day as Roll 261, No. 21.

Henry Spence = Margaret = (2) Thomas Metcalfe
bought the Black Swan from Wm. Leverett, son of Alban Leverett — granted Black Swan to Queen Elizabeth 1589

12 *May* 1610 Bill by Richard Peryn of London, gent, and Richard Ash of London, joiner, *v.* Margaret Metcalf, William Benedict, William Rainsford, Robert Nicholls, and Elizabeth his wife, *re* a messuage or Inn called the Black Swan in the parish of S. Andrew.—Chan. Proc. Jas. I., P. 27, No. 28.

Section 28.

[1032] *THE SOKE OF ADAM DE BASING.*

BEFORE proceeding further with this Survey, it will be useful to collect into focus the numerous properties in the city and suburb forming, for several generations, the Soke or Liberty of Adam de Basing and his descendants, comprising, within a manor known as Aldermanbury Manor, large properties in the city, Holborn, Portepool and S. Pancras.

The name "Aldermanbury" occurs in a deed of S. Paul's drawn up as early as the year 1125, a translation of which, together with the original text, is supplied by J. E. Price in his "History of the Guildhall"; it is there described as a Soke, and certain lands in the Ward of Alwold, now known as Cripplegate Ward, rendered rent to it yearly. The references are as follows:—

> *In the Ward of Alwold; inter alia*, the land of Godwin the Clerk is 30 feet broad and 18 feet long; at the end of the same is a shrubbery, 33 feet broad, 83 feet long; it pays 2s. in fee at Michaelmas, 12d. to the work of the Cathedral, 12d. to the Canons; 1½d. to the Soke of Aldresmanberi, 1d. to the King in Mid Lent.
>
> In Aldresmanberi the land of *Wlured* pays 3s. in fee and 1½d. to the Soke; it is 133 feet in length and 41 feet in breadth.

The termination *bury* indicates that Aldermanbury was the capital mansion of the alderman, perhaps of the chief alderman in pre-Commune times. Its importance lies in the fact that its successor is the present Guildhall, though the original Hall stood at the west end of the modern one, where its ancient crypt may still be seen. The Guildhall of to-day is in the parish of S. Lawrence Jewry and in the ward of Forum or Cheap, except the dais or hustings at the east end,

which lies in the parish of S. Michael Bassieshaw, its west end coinciding with the boundary of the parish of S. Mary of Aldermanbury.

[1033] Reiner the Weaver held Aldermanbury in the reign of Henry II., who confirmed to him certain liberties in respect of the Soke, which were also held by his son Richard FitzReiner, whose son, Richard Renger, was Mayor in 1223. From the latter the Soke passed, probably by sale, into the joint possession of Gervase and Alan, both known as "of Aldermanbury," brothers of Joselin Fitz-Peter, alderman of Ludgate and Newgate, and grand-nephews of Gervase of Cornhill and his brother William de Blémont (*anglicé* Cornhill). Richard I. confirmed to Gervase of Aldermanbury and Alan of Aldermanbury the liberties and customs conceded by Henry II. to Reiner the Weaver.

In 1246 Alan of Aldermanbury sold the advowson of S. Michael Bassieshaw to Adam de Basing; and Gervase, son of Gervase of Aldermanbury, sold to the same Adam the manor of Aldermanbury and the advowsons of the churches of S. Mary Aldermanbury and S. Mary Magdalene. Henry III. not only confirmed to his "well-beloved Adam de Basing" all the liberties and customs attached to his purchase, but granted that he should hold all his lands, both within and without the city, so that they shall be free of scot and geld and aids of sheriffs, shires and hundreds: nor were they to lose anything of the liberties of the city of London. This comprehensive grant enabled him to hold the manor of Pancras free of the lords of the fee, the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul, who accused him afterwards of usurpation. Further, Henry appointed him and William FitzRichard wardens, for their lives, of the Hospital of S. Giles of the Lepers under the liberties, free customs and conditions held by previous wardens in time past; and, moreover, in 1253, after Adam de Basing had relinquished the chief magistracy of the city, the King, by special grant, exempted him "on account of his great services," which were certainly of a mercantile and financial character, from being again called upon to fill the office of Mayor or of any other administrative office in the city. Henceforward the Manor of Aldermanbury, embracing large

holdings in the city, in Holborn, in S. Giles and in S. Pancras, was, and continued to be, a Liberty, or Soke, first of himself and then of several generations of his descendants; and finally, when but a small residue of it was left, of the Mayor and Commonalty.

[1034] This brief account of Adam de Basing establishes his claim to more honourable mention in the annals of the city than is usually accorded him; but the only thing known about his antecedents is that he was son of Robert de Basing. The name "Bassinghage" occurs as early as 1160—1181; "Basyngshawe" and "Bassinghagthe" occur in 1246, and other variants later; they all mean the enclosure—literally, land hedged in by hawthorn—of the Basings. Adam de Basing held property there which included that part of the Guildhall now forming the dais, besides, very probably, the rest of it in the Ward of Cheap. His son held land and houses in "the parish of S. Michael Bassieshaw near the Guildhall"—that is, the old Guildhall—and his granddaughter "a piece of land stretching from the main street to the curtilage of the Guildhall." The old Guildhall was built over the crypt adjoining the site where afterwards Sir Thomas Knolles built his new Guildhall. By his first wife, Dionisia, daughter of Arnold FitzArnold, Adam de Basing had two daughters, Johanna, who became wife of Henry le Waleys, alderman of Cordwaner Ward, and Avice, who married William de Hadestoke, alderman of Tower Ward. By a second marriage with Joan, widow of Ralph Aswy, Adam de Basing became Alderman of Cheap. She also brought him a son and heir, named Thomas, who was eight years old at his father's death in 1262. Both Johanna la Waleys and Avice de Hadestoke came into much property in Holborn bequeathed to them by their father.

[1035] In 1271, when Thomas was lord of the manor of Aldermanbury, but still under age, the capital mansion of the bury was in the occupation of Thomas de Wynburn; on one side of it was a house belonging in 1264 to Thomas FitzThomas, the Mayor, who was deprived of his office and imprisoned in Windsor Castle, his house being given by Henry to his victorious son Edward, who gave it to Iter Bochard of Angoulême, his clerk; on the other side was a house formerly of Isabel Bukerell and afterwards of Sir Roger de

Mortimer. When Thomas de Basing died in 1275 he had only recently become of age; but he was able to make his will, and he bequeathed Aldermanbury to his wife, who for certain property in Holborn exchanged it with the before-mentioned Henry le Waleys, a wealthy citizen, who in 1299 gave £3 6s. 8d. yearly rent chargeable upon all his property to the Confraternity of Le Puy to maintain a chaplain in the chapel of the Guildhall.

But according to the will of Thomas de Basing the manor-house of Aldermanbury was devised for life only to Margery his wife. In 1286 she and her second husband, Sir John FitzSimon, granted the manor with the advowsons of the churches pertaining thereto to the same Henry le Waleys, husband of Joan, one of the half-sisters of Thomas de Basing, in exchange for £4 6s. 8d. of rent elsewhere, £1 6s. 3d. of which was in Holborn. Upon Margery's death in 1298 this exchange was cancelled, and the manor came to Joan de Hadestoke, only surviving granddaughter of Adam de Basing, who thus inherited the entire property of her grandfather. She had married Adam de Bedyk (then holder of the offices of King's tailor and merchant for cloth, formerly held by Adam de Basing), who had a son, Henry.

[1036] Henry de Bedyk was taxor and collector of the Customs for the Shire of Middlesex, and owned the south-west corner of what is now Grays Inn Road, which may well have been the Customs House for that county. It stood opposite to Holborn Bars, where there appears to have been no gate but only posts and chains, with barely half its present width. He sold much of his inheritance, including Besviles Inn, afterwards known as Davys Inn. He married Joan de Taleworth, who, after her husband's death granted, in 1347, the manor house and shops adjacent thereto which she held as dower for life, to Henry de Chaddesden, Archdeacon of Leicester, upon condition that he was not to let it to Thomas de Bedyk, her son and heir, who appears to have been a spendthrift, provided also that a certain cellar, opposite the north door of S. Mary's Church, 23½ feet long by 20 feet broad, and a wardrobe – that is, a storehouse—18 feet long and 17 feet broad, and a postern leading from the cellar to the churchyard and the advowson of a

chantry within the church should be excepted, which said property she had leased to Sir Roger de Taleworth, probably a kinsman, at a rent of a rose, the lease being confirmed by her son and heir, Thomas de Bedyk. Sir Roger died in 1353, but Sir Thomas, three years earlier, had sold the reversion of the manor, not excepting the said exceptions, to the same Henry de Chaddesden, whose executors in 1357 sold the "tenement, manor or hostel" called Aldermanbury to Sir John Beauchamp, Knight of the Garter, Constable of Dover and brother of the Earl of Warwick, the sale being confirmed by a quit-claim from Sir Thomas de Bedyk dated the following year. Sir John Beauchamp, by his will proved in 1360, bequeathed the said manor-house and shops to the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's. In 1574 the Master and Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge, in consideration of a lease to them of thirteen tenements in the parish of S. Mary Aldermanbury, gave to the Dean and Chapter the right to nominate two scholars to that college. At the present day the only portion of the manor left to S. Paul's is the advowson of S. Mary's Church.

[1037] Sir Thomas de Bedyk also sold further large portions of his patrimony, including that then known as Lincolns Inn, the second Inn of that name. With the deaths of his son Alexander de Bedyk and of his daughter Margaret de Flete, wife of John de Fleet, which occurred in the reign of Henry V., all descent from Adam de Basing ceased and the family became extinct. The sites of Thavies Inn and the second Lincolns Inn had already been sold; the property at Blemondsbury, now Bloomsbury, and the scattered property belonging to the manor of Pancras had also been sold, but amongst the residue which probably reverted to the Crown there remained the site of the future Barnards Inn.

1038.—DESCENDANTS OF ADAM DE BASING.

Joan
widow of
Ralph Aswy,
Alderman of
Cheap

Adam de Basing = Desiderata
Mayor 1252, died 1st wife;
1262; owned Alder- dau. of
manbury and Arnold Rufus
properties afterwards
known as Lincolns
Inn, Davys Inn, and
Barnards Inn

Thomas de Basing
born 1254; his widow,
Margery, mar. 2ndly
John FitzSimon;
will proved 1275

Avice = William de Hadestoke
Alderman of Tower
Ward; will proved
Jan. 1296

Joan
wife of Henry
Waleys, Mayor
of London 1221;
her dau. and heir
Katherine, ob.s.p.

Adam de Bedyk = Joan de Hadestoke = Sir Roger Savage
Custodian of the Assize of Constable of
Cloth; Merchant Tailor to Windsor Castle;
Edward I.; living 1302 Member of the
Mystery of
Tailors and
Linen Armourers

Anthony
ob.s.p.

Henry de Bedyk = Johanna de Taleworth
Taxor and Collector of mard. 2ndly
Customs for Co. Middx.; Arnold de Mountney
sold Besviles Inn;
will proved 1335

Sir Thomas de Bedyk =
sold Inn in Holborn
known as Lincolns Inn

Thomas
ob.s.p.

Alexander de Bedyk = Margery; Margare- [illegible]
dau. of dead 1416 living 1417
John Nexeton;
born 1359;
mard 1378

with whom the entail
from Thomas de Bedyk
became extinct when
Barnards Inn was
granted to John de Macworth

ob.s.p.

1039.—ABEL DE WATFORD TO S. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A* 16, 1209.

1204 *to* 1216 Deed of sale and quitclaim by Abel de Watford, cordwaner, to the Lord A. Dean of S. Paul's and the chapter, of 16s. quitrent in the parish of S. Mary de Aldermanburie, to the use of a chaplain celebrating in S. Paul's for the soul of Master John de London, namely, 10s. for the land which Albin le Peautener holds in fee, next the land of Abel's capital messuage on the south and 6s. for the land next the other parcel, towards the south strand (*plagam*), which Reginald le Peautener holds; which rents are payable at the four usual quarter days. If the said rents are destroyed by means of fire or other disaster the Dean and Chapter shall take a pledge at each term in his capital messuage till the said rents are paid. The Dean and Chapter pay him 15 marks.

Witnesses, Thomas de Haverill, alderman, Simon de Aldermanburi, Walter de Aldermanburi, Thomas son of Richard, Ace the draper, Fulk Piperson, Michael le Cordwaner, Richard his brother, Richard de Clare, Albin le Peautener, Reginald le Peautener, Matthew de Stanet, Herbert de Oxford, cordewaner, Ralph de Kent, William le Clerk.

Alard de Burnham was Dean from 1204 to 1216.
John de London was major Canon of S. Paul's.
Thomas de Haverhill was Sheriff in 1203.
Simon de Aldermanbury was Sheriff in 1200.

1040.—ADAM DE BASING. *Charter Rolls* 31 *Hen. III. m.* 10.

16 *Feb.* 1246/7 Henry, by the grace, etc, to his Archbishops, Bishops, etc. Know ye that we have granted and confirmed to our well beloved Adam de Basing, citizen of London, all the gifts underwritten, namely, of the gift of Gervase de Aldermanbury all the messuage in Aldermanbury, formerly belonging to his father Gervase, in length and breadth with all the piece of land before the said dwelling and the advowsons of the churches of S. Mary of Aldermanbury and S. Mary Magdalene in Melkstrete, and of the gift of Alan de Aldermanbury the advowson of the church of S. Michael, Bassishagh, to hold the same to the said Adam and his assigns freely, etc, for ever.

Grant also to the said Adam his heirs and assigns of all the liberties and free customs which Henry II granted to Reiner of Aldermanbury, formerly holder of the said messuage, and which King Richard afterwards granted to Gervase and Alan, so that Adam shall hold all his lands within and without the city of London with soc and sac, etc, etc. They shall be free of scot and geld and aids of sheriffs, shires and hundreds, etc. Nor shall they lose anything of the liberties of the city of London.

A copy of the above is to be found in the Register of Fulk Bassett, who was Bishop of London from 1244 to 1259, when he died. The same register contains the following statement:—

"The Church of Aldermanbury, London. The Canons of S. Paul are the patrons; estimated value 100s. There is a pension to the Canons of S. Paul's of one mark."

The probable explanation is that Adam de Basing held the advowson of S. Mary's from S. Paul's, as he did so much other property. In January, 1231, a Common Recovery had been made between Gervase of Aldermanbury, querent, and the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's, deforciants, of the advowson of the church of S. Mary. But either Gervase or S. Paul's had arranged for each alternate presentation to be made by the Archbishop of Canterbury; in 1234 when there was a voidance in that See the King presented Arnold de Berkele to the living. From the Archbishop the right of presentation came eventually to the Prior and Convent of Christchurch, Canterbury; but the Archbishop recovered it in December, 1399, when he exchanged the advowson of Westwell, Co. Kent, for that of S. Mary.

After the Great Fire the adjacent parish of S. Thomas, the patronage of which church was vested in the Dean and Chapter, was merged into that of S. Mary; and S. Paul's and the See of Canterbury continued to present to the united benefice alternately. More recently the parish of S. Antholin was in 1873 also tacked on to S. Mary's; its church, then in the patronage of the Crown, was pulled down; the Crown received as compensation the advowson of a new S. Antholin at Nunhead. The Archbishop, for £300 yearly from the revenues of S. Mary's in support of a new church of S. John in Waterloo Road, relinquished his alternative right of presentation; and the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's once more received the full advowson of S. Mary's.

1041.—ADAM BASING AND BARTHOLOMEW CASTELLO. *Fines, London and Middlx., File* 16, *No.* 300.

1250 Final concord, at Westminster on the morrow of Ascension Day, 34 Hen. III, before Roger de Thurkelby, Robert de Brus, John de Cobbeham, and Alan de Wassand, justices, between Adam de Basing, querent, and Bartholomew de Castello and Roesa his wife, impedients, of 32½ acres of land with appurtenances in Holeburne and Kentiston. Plea of warranty of charter was summoned. Bartholomew and Roesa recognize the land to be the right of Adam as of their gift to hold to Adam and his heirs of Bartholomew and

Roesa and her heirs forever for the yearly rent of ½ lb. of cummin or 1d. at Christmas and to do the services to the chief lords of that fee thereto belonging. With warranty against all men for ever. For this Adam gave Bartholomew and Roesa 45 marks.

= Thomas Bokerell

Bartholomew de Castello dead in 1252 = Roesa

Bartholomew de Castello Alderman of Wood Street 1268 — Isabella

1042. ADAM DE BASING AND WILLIAM DE HADESTOK. *Ancient Deeds, D* 2364.

Before 1260 Adam de Basyngges, citizen of London, has granted to William de Hadestok, son of Augustine de Hadestok, citizen of London, and Avice his daughter, wife of the said William, all his land and tenements with a windmill and whatsoever he holds in the towns and parishes of S. Pancras near London, Iseldon, S. Giles of the Lepers, and S. Andrew of Holeburne, with all his rights in messuages, lands, rents, meadows, pastures, ways &c., homages, reliefs, wards, marriages, and suits of court, and in all other appurtenances, to hold to them and the lawful heirs of their bodies for ever with reversion to Adam and his heirs in default of issue. With warranty against all men Christians and Jews forever.

Witnesses, Sir Geoffrey de Rous, Richard de Camerwelle, Robert de Lovecot, Robert de Pourtepol, Peter "ad duo hostia," Walter Taylor, William de Basevile, John Clerk, and others.

1043. ADAM DE BASYNG : BEQUEST OF £4 OF RENT FOR A CHANTRY IN S. MARY'S CHURCH. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A* 66, 41.

1262 Memorandum that Adam de Basyng in his testament bequeathed ordained and constituted a certain chantry in the church of S. Mary Aldermanbury to be celebrated for ever under this form : I bequeath to a certain chaplain to celebrate for ever in the church of S. Mary of Aldermanbury 6 marks of yearly quit rent which I

bought from the daughter of Thomas de Bokerell and Bartholomew her husband to be received that is to say, 40s. from the houses of Quy the smith in the parish of S. Stephen Walbroke and 40s. from the house next the hospital of S. Thomas of Acres in London on the west, and this at the disposition of the lord or lady of the house of Aldermanbury for the time being so that the chaplains may move when they wish and take another but that that celebration may always be fully maintained.

1044.—THE EXECUTORS OF THOMAS DE BASING TO PETER DE EDELMETON. *City of London Hustings Rolls 7, No. 77.*

21 *Oct.* 1275 Sale by William de Durham, Ralph de Pelham, rector of the Church of S. Michael of Bassieshaghe, Richard Asswy and William de Basevill, executors of Thomas, son of Adam de Basing, citizen, to Peter de Edelmeton, draper and citizen, of a yearly quit rent of £6 0s. 8d. in the city and suburb of London, namely, from the tenement which was of Adam Brothers in the parish of S. Mary Magdalene in the Old Fishery 18s.; from the tenement which was of Gervase Tanner in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate 3s., from the tenement which was of John de Waledene in the said parish, within the bridge of London of Holeborn, 6s. 8d.; from the tenement which was of Bartholomew of Westminster, parmenter, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeborn, 13s. 4d.; from the tenement which was of Geoffrey Wheelwright, in the said parish of Holeborne within the Bar, 26s.; and from the next tenement, which formerly was of Symon Smith in the same parish on the west, 10s.; from the tenement of William de Muff, parmenter, in the same parish, 5s.; from the tenement which was formerly of William, son of Eustace le Peverer, in the parish of S. Botolph, without Aldredegate, 3s.; from the tenement which formerly was of Richard son of Peter le Megecer (tawyer) without Crupelgate in the parish of S. Giles 6s. and from the next tenement on the north 4s. 2d.; from the tenement which formerly was of Thomas Long, fripperer, in Wodestrete in the parish of S. Alphege within Crupelgate 15s. 6d.

Enrolled Monday after S. Luke's, 3 Ed. I.

Rents in the parish of S. Andrew.	£	s.	d.
Tenement formerly of Bartholomew, parmenter	0	13	4
,, ,, ,, Geoffrey the Wheelwright	1	6	0
,, ,, ,, Symon the Smith	0	10	0
,, of William de Muff, parmenter	0	5	0

1045.—THE EXECUTORS OF THOMAS DE BASING TO RICHARD ASWY.
City of London Hustings Rolls 7, No. 78.

21 *Oct.* 1275 Sale by the same executors of Thomas, son of Adam de Basing, to Richard Aswy, citizen, of the Soke (socna) which was of Richard Barentyn in the city and suburb of London, together with the rent and liberties belonging to the same soke, the rent being payable, from the houses which formerly were of Robert de Basinges which Robert Otes now holds in Thamiestrate 30s.; from a tenement of the hospital of S. James in Sacole Lane, 13s. 4d.; from two shops in Westchep which Reginald le Orbatour holds 12s.; from a tenement which Peter le Tanour held in Sacolelane, 2s.; from a tenement formerly of Alexander le Lymbernere there 5s.; from a tenement formerly of Richard de Hadham there in the parish of S. Sepulchre, 3s.; from a tenement formerly of Walter, clerk, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeborn, 3s.; from a tenement formerly of Edmund le Seles, in the same parish, 9s. 10d.; from a tenement formerly of William, clerk of S. Paul, in the same parish, 3s.; from a tenement formerly of Mathew le Lingedraper, in the same parish, 2s.; from the tenement of Alexander, skinner, 12s.; from the tenement which Thomas le Poleterer held, 3s. 6d.; from the tenement which John, master, and the scholars of Holeborn held, 12d.; from the tenement of Bartholomew of Westminster, parmenter, 3s. at Michaelmas and 1s. 10d. at Easter; from the tenement formerly of Gerin le Gorgerer, 1s. 1d.; from the tenement formerly of Geoffrey le Fureter, 2s. 3d.; from the tenement formerly of Peter le Coureer, 3s.; from the tenement formerly of Stephen de Bomeneye, 3s.; from the tenement which Richard del Kay formerly held and which the said Thomas gave to William de Basvill, one clove of gillyflower; in the parish of S. Andrew.

Rents in the parish of S. Andrew.	£	s.	d.
Tenement formerly of Walter, clerk	0	3	0
,, ,, ,, Edward de Seles	0	9	10
,, ,, ,, William, clerk of S. Paul's	0	3	0
,, ,, ,, Mathew le Lingedraper	0	2	0
,, ,, ,, Alexander, skinner	0	12	0
,, ,, ,, Thomas le Poleterer	0	3	6
,, ,, ,, John, master, and the scholars of Holeborn	0	1	0
,, of Bartholomew, parmenter	0	4	10
,, formerly of Gerin le Gorgerer	0	1	1
,, ,, ,, Geoffrey le Fureter	0	2	3
,, ,, ,, Peter le Coureer	0	3	0
,, ,, ,, Stephen de Bomenye	0	3	0
,, ,, ,, Richard del Kay, which Thomas gave to William de Basvill	a gillyflower		

1046.—JOHN FITZSIMON TO HENRY LE WALEIS. *City of London Letter Book A, p.* 163.

9 *June* 1286 Tuesday after the feast of Holy Trinity 14 Ed. I. was read a certain writing whereby John FitzSimon, knight, and Margery his wife quitclaimed to Henry de Galeys a capital messuage in the parish of S. Mary of Aldermanberi together with the advowsons of the churches pertaining to the said messuage which had been devised by will to the said Margery for life by Thomas de Basinges, her former husband, for which grant the said Henry grants in exchange an annual rent of 6½ marks to the said John and Margery for the lifetime of the said Margery the rent being charged upon various property, amongst which are 7s. 7d. on the tenement of William Fleming at Holeburne, 18s. 8d. upon the tenement of Bartholomew of Westminster and 15d. on the tenement of Stephen of Honilane.

Dated, London, Tuesday after the feast of the Holy Trinity, 14 Ed. I.

Margery, the widow of Thomas de Basing, held Aldermanbury in dower, and upon her decease the exchange became annulled. By the decease of Henry le Galeys and of his only child, Catherine, without issue, the tenements in Holborn descended to the cousin of Catherine—namely, Joan, wife of Adam de Bedyk.

1047.—RICHARD ASWY TO ADAM DE BEDYK. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A* 16, *No.* 246.

22 *Oct.* 1298 Release, dated London, Monday after S. Luke's day 26 Ed. I. by Richard Asswy, citizen and draper of London, to Adam de Byddyk, tailor, and Joan his wife and the heirs of Joan of all his right in that tenement next the church of S. Mary de Althermannebury, with the rents and shops to the same tenement next adjoining, and the advowson of the church of S. Michael de Bassieshaw, which formerly all belonged to Thomas, son of Adam de Basingge, which right comes to the grantor under the will of the said Thomas, son of Adam de Basing, his brother; also in 20s. yearly quitrent which Joan, his mother, acquired from Michael de S. Albans in the parish of S. Michael de Bassieshawe which descends to the grantor by hereditary right.

Witnesses, Henry le Galeys, mayor, Thomas Sely and Richer de Refham, sheriffs, Walter de Finchingfeld, alderman of Crepelgate, John le Blund, Geoffrey de Norton, Thomas Romeyn, Richard

de Gloucestre, Nicholas de Farendon, William de Leyre, Adam de Hallingbery, Stephen Hauteyn, Richard Poyntel, Reginald de Frowyk, John de Duuegate, Symon de Paris, William de Staunford, Robert Clerk and others.

Richard Aswy was half-brother to Thomas de Basing and one of the executors of his will.

1048.—ROGER LE SAUVAGE AND JOAN HIS WIFE TO SIR JOHN DE DROKENSFORD. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A, Box* 16, 1206.

31 *Jan.* 1305/6 Grant, made 31 Jan. 34 Ed. I, by Roger le Sauvage and Joan his wife to Sir John de Drokensford of all their capital messuage of Aldermannebury in the city of London, in the parish of S. Mary of Aldermanneberi, with six shops thereto adjacent, with the advowsons of the churches of S. Mary aforesaid, S. Mary Magdalene in Melkestrete and S. Michael in Bassieshawe, also of £43 3s. 11d. yearly free and quit rent in the same city and suburb thereof, the rents being out of the tenements of John de Melford in the parish of S. Gregory, William de Waldene in the same parish, John Madefrey in the Old Fish Market in the parish of S. Mary Magdalene, that formerly of Roger le Marechal in S. Martins in the Vintry, of Robert de Rokesle in All Hallows, Thames Street, of Julian Bok in S. Thomas the Apostle, of Thomas Orpedeman in S. Mary atte Hill, of Christine de Evere in S. Christopher's, of John Cotes in S. Mildred's in the Poultry, of Richard le Botoner in Colcherche parish, of John de Hatfield and Allan le Potter in the same parish, of John Dode in S. Michael's of Bassieshaw, of John Poyntel and a certain garden in S. Mary's of Aldermannebury, of John Sabritheworth and of Gregory Loriner in S. Mary's of Lothebury, of Richard Poterell in S. Elphege, the selda of John de Bakewell in S. Mary le Bow, of Richard de Bordeus, Robert de Pipherst and Alan Godard in S. Peter's of Wodestrete; and of Richard Bikebagge, Richard Bussi (2), Thomas de Newenham, John de Wyndsore, William le Carpenter, William Litherharmie, Richard Curteis, Walter de Fleet, William le Brewer (2), Gilbert Proudfot, John Gille, Simon le Weaver, and John de Kirkeby in the parish of S. Andrew of Holburne.

Witnesses, John de Blond, mayor, Reynold de Thondresle and William Cosyn, sheriffs, Walter de Finchingfeld, Richer de Refham, William de Leyre, Simon de Paris, Henry de Gloucester, Richard Eswy, Richard Wylehale, Richard de Chigwell.

1049.—JOHN DE DROKENSFORD TO SIR ROGER LE SAUVAGE. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A* 16, 1282.

Copy of exemplification of grant by John de Drokensford to Sir Roger le Sauvage and Joan his wife and the heirs of Joan, of all his capital messuage of Aldermanbury in the parish of S. Mary de Aldermannebury with 6 shops adjacent and the advowson of the churches of S. Mary Aldermannebury, S. Mary Magdalene in Mylkestrete and S. Michael in Basseshawe. Also £43 3s. 11d. of rent [from tenements in various other parishes, 20s. being from the tenement of John Poyntel in S. Mary Aldermanbury].

Witnesses, John Blound, then Mayor of London, Reginald de Tunderle and William Cosyn, then sheriffs, Walter de Fynchyngfeld, Richer de Refham, William de Leyre, Simon de Parys, Henry de Gloucester, Richard Esshewy, Richard de Wylhale, Richard de Chigwell.

9 *Feb.* 1348 Enrolled in the Court of Hustings on Monday after the feast of the Purification, 34 Ed. I.

5 *Dec.* 1381 Copy attested by John Norhampton Mayor of London 2 Dec. 5 Ric. II. at the request of Alexander Bedyk, son and heir of Sir Thomas Bedyk, kt.

1050.—SIR JOHN DE DROKENSFORD TO SIR ROGER LE SAUVAGE AND JOAN HIS WIFE. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A, Box* 16, *No.* 141.

20 *Feb.* 1305/6 Quit claim, dated London 20 Feb. 34 Ed. I, by John de Drokenisford to Sir Roger le Sauvage and Joan his wife, and the heirs of Joan of all right in a messuage called Aldermanneberi in the city of London, in the parish of S. Mary of Aldermanneberi, with 6 shops adjacent thereto, with the advowson of the churches of S. Mary aforesaid, S. Mary Magdalene in Melkstrete and S. Michael in Bassieshaw; also in £43 3s. 11d. yearly free and quit rent [as detailed in 16 No. 1206] in the same city and the suburb thereof, of all of which premises he had lately by his charter enfeoffed the said Sir Roger etc.

Sir John de Drokensford was probably acting by way of attorney for the purpose of resettling the property upon Joan after remarriage. He was at this time Keeper of the Wardrobe, an office which he held for 13 years.

1051.—JOAN DE TALEWORTH TO SIR ROGER DE TALEWORTH. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A* 16, 1215.

9 *July* 1347 Demise by Joan de Taleworth, formerly wife of Henry Bedyk, to Sir Roger de Taleworth, perpetual chaplain of the chantry in her gift in the church of S. Mary de Aldermannebury, of a cellar and wardrobe adjacent in her messuage of Aldermannebury, with a soller built over it and the postern leading from the said cellar into the churchyard of the said church, which cellar is 23½ feet long and 20 feet broad between the walls and the soller 18 feet long and 17 feet broad, and the head abuts on the tenement of Sir John de Eston; to hold for the life of the said Joan at a rose rent.

Witnesses, Richard le Lacer, Thomas de Lincoln, John de Shirrebourne, William atte Stake.

Dated in London on Friday after the Translation of S. Thomas the Archbishop, 21 Ed. III.

1052.—JOAN, WIDOW OF HENRY DE BEDYK, TO HENRY DE CHADDESDEN. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A* 16, 1219.

1 *Sept.* 1347 Indenture made in London 1st Sept. 21 Ed. III. between Dame Joan de Taleworth, formerly wife of Henry de Bedyk, of the one part and Master Henry de Chaddesden, Archdeacon of Leicester, of the other part, whereby Dame Joan demises her capital tenement with the shops adjacent, and all other appurtenances which she has by devise of her said late husband for her term of life in the parish of our Lady Daldermannebury, excepting a cellar and the sollers built thereupon with the wardrobe and the postern thereto belonging, which she has leased for the same term to Sir Roger de Talworth, chaplain, and excepting the advowson of the said church and of a chantry therein to the said church belonging—to hold for divers years at a rent of 12 marks. She has already received the rent for the first three years. Henry agrees not to let the premises to Thomas de Bedyk, son and heir of the said Joan, or any other to the damage of the estate of the said Joan therein.

1053.—THOMAS DE BEDYK TO ROGER DE TALWORTH. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A* 16, *No.* 123.

8 *Dec.* 1348 Grant and ratification, dated London, Monday after the feast of S. Nicholas 22 Ed. III, by Thomas Bedyk, son and heir of Henry Bedik, formerly citizen of London, of the grant made by Joan de Talworth, his mother, formerly wife of the said Henry, to Roger de Talworth, chaplain of the chantry in the gift of the said Joan in the church of S. Mary of Aldermannesbury, London, for term of her life, of a cellar and wardrobe adjacent in the said Joan's messuage in Aldermannesbury, with two solars built thereupon and with a postern leading from the said cellar to the churchyard of the abovesaid church. He further grants the same, after his mother's death, at a rose rent, for Roger's life.

Witnesses, Richard Lacer, Thomas de Lincoln, John de Shirbourne, Richard Saleman, William atte Stake.

Roger de Taleworth died in 1353, and his will was proved in April of that year.

1054.—SIR THOMAS DE BEDYK TO MASTER HENRY DE CHADDESTON. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A* 16, 1211.

20 *Nov.* 1350 Grant by Thomas de Bedyk, son and heir of Henry de Bedyk, citizen of London, to Master Henry de Chaddeston, clerk, of all his manor of Aldermanbury together with all that tenement with shops adjacent and annexed, next the church of S. Mary of Aldermanbury on the north, with the advowson of the church of Bassyneshawe and of a chantry in the church of Aldermanbury all which Arnold de Mounteneye and Joan his wife, formerly wife of Henry de Bedyk and mother of the said Thomas, hold for the term of her life under the will of the said Henry. Also the reversion after the death of Roger de Talworth, chaplain, of one cellar with two chambers built over it and one wardrobe and a postern to the same belonging and annexed.

Witnesses, Richard le Lacer, Roger de Depham, Adam Brabazon, John Constantyn, Thomas de Lincoln, John de Shirburne.

Dated, London, the feast of S. Edmund, King & Martyr, 24 Ed. III.

Henry de Chaddesden died in January, 1358, his will being proved same month. For pedigree of Bedyk, see 1038.

1055.—ARNULPH DE MOUNTENEY TO ROGER DE TALEWORTH. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A* 16, 1214.

14 *Feb.* 1351 Confirmation by Arnulph de Mounteney and Joan his wife of the grant made by Sir Thomas de Bedyk [as in A 16, 1211].

Witnesses, Sir William de Shareshulle, Sir Richard de Wylughby, Robert de Thorpe, Henry de la Grene, Richard de la Pole, Richard Lacer, John Constantyn, Thomas de Lincoln.

Dated, London, S. Valentine's Day, 25 Ed. III.

1056.—SIR THOMAS DE BEDYK TO MASTER HENRY DE CHADDESDEN. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A* 16, 1213.

23 *Sept.* 1351 Quit claim and release by Sir Thomas de Bedyk kt., son and heir of Henry de Bedyk, citizen of London to Master Henry de Chaddesden, clerk, of all rights in the tenements granted in A 16, 1211 and in the cellar etc. held by Roger de Taleworth [as in A 16, 1211] which is next the church of S. Mary of Aldermanbury opposite the north door of the church.

Witnesses, Richard le Lacer, Andrew Aubray, Adam Brabazon, John Constantyn, Thomas de Lincoln, John de Hiltoft, John de Shirburne.

Dated, London, Saturday after the feast of S. Dunstan, 25 Ed. III.

1057.—ARNALD DE MOUNTENEY & JOAN DE TALEWORTH TO SIR JOHN DE BEAUCHAMP. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A* 16, 1217.

25 *March* 1359 Indenture made in London on the feast of the Annunciation, 33 Ed. III. between Arnald de Mounteneye and Joan his wife, formerly wife of Henry Bedyk of the one part and Sir John de Beauchamp, kt., brother of the Earl of Warwick, and John de Bovendone, citizen and grocer of London, of the other part, whereby Arnold and Joan demise all the lands and tenements which the said Joan has for the term of her life by devise of the said Henry Bedyk in Aldermanburi in London with the advowson of the church of S. Michael in Bassingeshawe and of a chantry to the said lands belonging, to hold for the said term at a rent of £4 payable in the said church of S. Michael.

Witnesses, Thomas de Lyncoln, Simon de Worsted, Simon de Benyngton, William de Tudenham, William Bristouwe.

22 *July* 1359 Enrolled in the court of Hustings on the feast of S. Mary Magdalene, 33 Ed. III.

A 16, 1218.

27 *March* 1359 Deed by the said Sir John de Beauchamp and John de Bovendone quit claiming to the said Sir Arnald and Joan the advowson of the church of S. Michael de Bassinges Hawe, notwithstanding the lease made to them, as above.

Dated in London 27 March, 33 Ed. III.

1359

1058.—THE DEAN OF S. PAUL'S TO JOHN BURES & JOHN DE CAVENDISHE. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A* 16, 1216.

23 *July* 1369 Indenture made in the Chapter House of S. Paul's London on Monday after the feast of S. Margaret the Virgin, 1369, between the Dean and Chapter of the one part and John de Bures and John de Cavendisshe, citizens and drapers of London of the other part, whereby the Dean and Chapter demise all their tenement with shops adjacent in the parish of S. Mary of Aldermanbury newly and competently repaired with all appurtenances, except the advowson of a chantry for the soul of Adam de Basing in the Church of S. Mary to the said tenement belonging, which premises they had of the gift and bequest of Sir John de Beauchamp, kt., deceased,—for 40 years at a rent of £10.

1059.—THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF S. PAUL'S TO RICHARD MORTHE. *Deeds of S. Paul's Cathedral, A* 16, 1223.

31 *Dec.* 1544 Indenture, made 31 Dec. 36 Henry VIII, between Mastur John Incent, LL.D. Dean of S. Paul's and the chapter thereof of the one part and Rychard Morthe of London, gent. of the other, whereby the Dean and Chapter demise all their howse, with shoppe, seller, sollers, and garden in the parish of Aldermanburye being the 18th of 20 tenements accomptynge them from the church of Aldermanburye to Adbryght Lane, wherein one John Howell, phesycyon, now dwelleth,—for 30 years at a rent of 40s.

Section 29.

[1060] *BARNARDS INN.*

MORE than a century before Barnards Inn was known by that name its site was already associated indirectly with the Administration, being in occupation of Edmund de Windsor, King's Serjeant and Purveyor to the King's Household, who in 1311 was receiving the exceptionally large sum of £600 a year for the requirements of the royal pantry, together with ample writs of aid to the Sheriffs of the counties and all others concerned commanding them to assist him in his purveying itineraries. By command of the King the Mayor and Sheriffs of London invested him in 1317 with authority to collect the murage upon all wares brought into the city in aid of the enclosure of the city, and more particularly of completing the new tower of Black Friars on the city wall.

The site of Barnards Inn then consisted of two messuages standing side by side on the south side of Holborn held by the said Edmund de Windsor, murager, of the heirs of Adam de Basing, with a garden in their rear extending eastwards to Fetter Lane, and there bounded by a row of seven shops facing that street held by Walter le Beadle, murager, otherwise known as Walter le Longman and as Walter Gladwyn, who by vocation was evidently the other of the two muragers of the city wall appointed to collect the tax called murage for its repair. But Walter had let the garden and seven shops to his fellow official, Edmund de Windsor. The garden became known as Whittocks Mead, and the whole of the properties as Barnards Inn.

Richard Brid, armourer, succeeded Walter as lessee of the garden and seven shops, and in 1332 sold the lease to Thomas de Lyncoln, King's Serjeant and a Pleader in the Court of Hustings, who two years later founded on the west of this site an Inn known as Lincolns Inn. In 1341 Richard, son of Walter le Longman,

quit-claimed his rights in the said shops and garden to the same Thomas de Lyncoln; it is possible, therefore, that there may have been in his time a means of access from the Inn known as Lyncolns Inn, the second of that name, to Fetter Lane.

[1061] In 1290 the quit-rent of the garden and seven shops, if there were then as many, had belonged to Richard de Chigwell, Sheriff of London, owner also of the property now known as Grays Inn. The quit-rent amounted to 4s. 2d. yearly. In 1328 it was being received by John de Podyngton, who had acquired it by purchase, but his grandson, John Constantyn, sold it in 1407 to Henry Rokulf, otherwise known as Henry Lynch, and the garden was then in occupation of a body of Chancery Clerks, one of whom was John Mapilton, attorney of Henry, Prince of Wales. The Inn known as Barnards Inn came into existence probably about seven years later. By his will, proved in 1417, Rokulf gave the quit-rent to the Rector and Churchwardens of S. Andrews. It is afterwards lost sight of; nor is it included amongst the rentals of that church at the time of the abolition of the chantries. In 1439, however, the property was described as "the garden formerly of William Pepis, citizen of London, now of John Whittokesmede, belonging to the Inn called Bernardesynne," and in 1576 it was known as "the great garden of Bernards Inne formerly called Whitookes Meade"; possibly, therefore, the quit-rent had been purchased by the Company of the Inn before 1439, but had become merged into the larger payment of 13s. 4d., which before the end of the fifteenth century the Company had begun to pay to the Churchwardens as a contribution towards the chantry and fraternity of S. Sythe.

[1062] The two messuages upon the site of which were built the houses of Barnards Inn passed from the King's Pantler through several hands until in 1358 they came into possession of Roger Legat, an attorney, who held property next to Chichester Inn, where he made ditches studded with man-traps to catch unwary Chancery Clerks and students—trespassers as he deemed them—passing from that Inn to play their old-time games in Ficketts Fields, and whose inhuman action landed him in Fleet Gaol. Dying in June, 1381, he bequeathed his tenements called the *Flourdelyse* and the *Aungel*

on the Hope to his wife, Emma, for life, with reversion to the church of S. Andrew. The will was pronounced a forgery and annulled. Emma leased the premises to John Legat, with reversion to him after her death. But he died first, and she, in 1385, married John Bygonet, and with him jointly conveyed the shops and gardens to the feoffees of Sir Robert Plesyngton, Baron of Exchequer and owner of Davys Inn. A quit-rent of 6s. on the Fleur de Lys and one of 1s. 8d. on the Angel on the Hoop was chargeable to the heir of Adam de Basing.

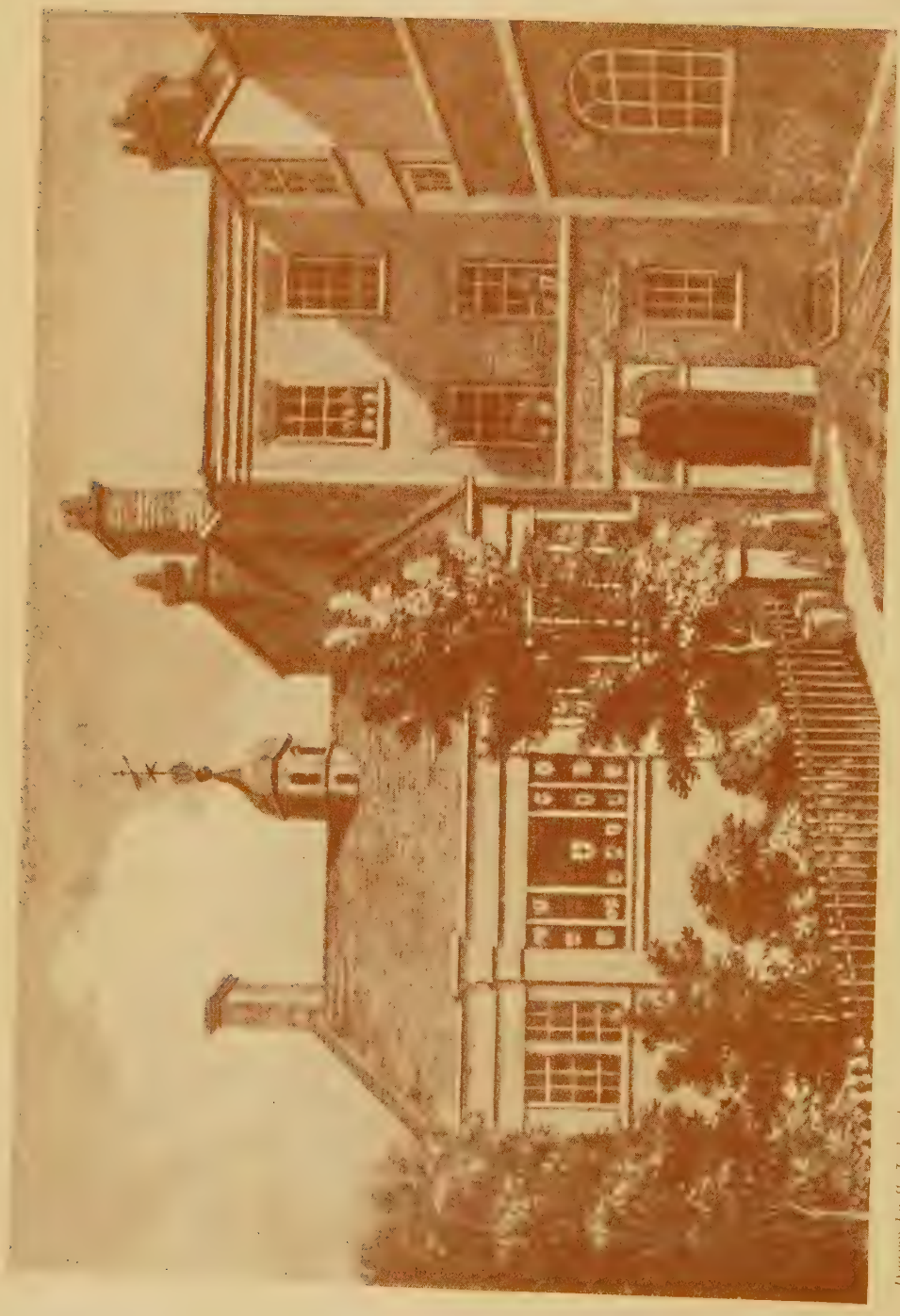
[1063] Three years later, in 1388, John Bygonet made confession to Sir Robert de Plesyngton that the will of Roger Legat was his true testament and not "false and suspect." Sir Robert had now to hold the Inn of the Rector of the said church. When he died in 1393 his son, another Robert de Plesyngton, granted a rent of £3 6s. 8d., issuing out of all his tenements in Holborn, to Richard de Bank, one of his father's surviving trustees. In 1398, however, the political pendulum had swung back into the hands of Richard II., and Plesyngton's dead father was impeached in Parliament and his estates sequestered; until Henry IV., upon his succession, reversed the attainder. Plesyngton did not long enjoy his restored estates, for he became unsound of mind, and at his death in 1405, his heirs being under age, the estates were again taken into the King's hands. Then it was found that the Fleur de Lys and the Angel on the Hoop were not worth more than £2 13s. 4d. a year, and Davys Inn not more than 6s. 8d.—£3 in all, and insufficient by 6s. 8d. for the payment to Richard de Bank. The reason for this decay of rent is not clear. All Holborn property had depreciated in value, perhaps because of the removal of the Staple to Westminster, or it may have been the result of the reaction against the extravagance and inflation of the previous reign. The properties remained in the King's hands until 1419, when Henry, son of Robert de Plesyngton, junior, came of age, but the grant to Richard de Bank remained effective, and not until the 28th day of October, 1428, did Sir Thomas Bank, clerk, rector of Old Romney, and heir of Richard, quit-claim to Sir Henry de Plesyngton the "two messuages with gardens annexed" formerly belonging to

John Legat, heir of Roger Legat. Seven years later, if not earlier, they had become known as Bernards Inn.

Meanwhile, during the reign of Henry V., the entail derived from Adam de Basing had become extinct by the death without issue of Margaret and John de Fleet, and the overlordship should have reverted to the Crown. Either in the reign of Henry V. or Henry VI. it came to John de Macworth, but when is uncertain; the records both in London and at Lincoln are silent on this point; no deed of grant has been found. He had been Chancellor to Henry V. when that famous warrior was still Prince of Wales, and was appointed Dean of Lincoln in 1422, the Inn in Holborn being shortly afterwards known as Macworth Inn. The very serious portrait of Henry V. in the National Portrait Gallery somewhat belies the traditional tales told about that youth's early wild career, and indirectly reflects credit upon the wise, correct advisership of the man who was nominally keeper of the Prince's conscience. It was at the beginning of the reign of Henry V. that the legal Inns, and especially those of Chancery, were re-organized.

[1064] But Macworth did not live at his Inn. In 1415 he had already leased for a period of sixty years, from "the Prioress of the House and Church of the Blessed Mary" of Clerkenwell with the assent of the Convent, a "certain place of habitation within the Priory"; and it seems certain that he stayed there whenever he came to London on the business of his own office, or of Parliament, or of the King. Moreover, in that same year the supplementary houses of legal learning were being endowed with responsible governing associations which precluded the use of those buildings as town houses of their owners. The earliest record of this particular Inn as Bernards Inn is dated 1435, being so called from its then Principal, Lionel Bernard. In 1451 Macworth died, bequeathing the Inn to the Cathedral of which he had been Dean for thirty years; and in 1454 a quit-claim safeguarding the bequest was made by the Dean's brother and heir, Henry Macworth, which was recorded on the Close Rolls of the year 1456. How the rights of the Plesyngton family were eliminated has not been discovered.

In 1435 the Inn already had a Principal, a Treasurer (known as



Drawn by S. Ireland

BARNARDS INN IN 1800.

Pensioner), a Steward, Ancients and Juniors, exactly as it had 450 years later in Queen Victoria's reign; and a fairly complete list of its Principals for that period has been preserved. The rent was originally £5 6s. 8d., less the cost of repairs; in 1459 the repairs cost £4 11s. 4d., and £1 15s. 4d. was paid as rent; but some little time before the year 1511 the rent was fixed at £2, the Inn's Company paying for repairs. There was a Hall in the Inn as early as 1450, if not before, which was rebuilt in 1510. In the following year the Chapter of Lincoln endeavoured to recover the property, but failed to dislodge the Society of the Inn, who claimed tenancy at will; but the Chapter so far established its rights as to secure agreement that no renewals of the lease should be thereafter granted for a longer period than forty years, and then only upon payment of a fine to be determined by the owners. In 1668 the fine was £100. It was periodically increased until in 1802 it amounted to £1,450, with a rent of £6 13s. 4d.; but in 1888 the Society, almost moribund, failed to come to terms with the owners and dissolved itself. Unlike other Companies of Chancery Inns, who had bought out their landlords, the Company of Barnards Inn had no rights therein; and the Chapter of Lincoln sold the houses and land to Bartle S. Frere, from whom they were subsequently purchased by the Mercers' Company for the Mercers' School. The ancient hall is now used as a dining room for the scholars.

John Macworth was buried in Lincoln Cathedral, one of the most beautiful of all English Cathedrals, under a massive tomb, the inscription upon which is as follows:—

JOHN MACWORTH
DOCTOR DECRETORUM
NUPER CANCELLARIUS
ILLUSTRISSIMI PRINCIPIS FILII
REGIS HENRICI QUARTI
AC DECANUS
ECCLESIAE CATHEDRALIS
BEATAE MARIAE
MCCCCLI

1065. OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS OF THE NORTH PORTION FRONTING HOLBORN.

1306 John Virelay, will proved 1309.
1309 Juliana Virelay, see No. 1087.
1316 Edmund de Wyndsor, Pantler of the Household.
1348 Robert le Dorturer, Attorney.
John de Neylond.
1357 Grant by Neylond to Roger Legat, Assizer of the City.
1383 Will of Legat proved.
1385 Quit claim of Legat's heirs to Robert Faringdon, Richard Bank and others, Clerks of the Chancery, trustees of Sir Robert Plesyngton, Baron of Exchequer. The tenements are known as the Fleur de Lys and the Angel on the Hoop.
1396 Robert Plesyngton, heir of Sir Robert, grants to Richard Bank a yearly rent out of his tenements in Holborn comprising this and Davys Inn.
1405 Death of Robert; the property is taken into the King's hands, the heir being a minor, aged 11½ years.
1407 Robert III. dies; Henry, his brother, is heir.
1415 About this date occurs the special regulation of the Chancellor, Cardinal Beaufort, compelling the grades of the legal profession to live in Inns of their kind; those of lesser degree become known as Inns of Chancery.
1417 John Flete, husband of the last descendant of Adam de Basing, grants the yearly quit rent of the property to Thomas Colrede and others; soon after this date John Macworth is found to be freeholder.
1419 Henry de Plesyngton comes of age.
1428 Thomas Bank, kinsman of the above Richard Bank, quit claims all his right in the two messuages fronting Holborn to Sir Henry de Plesyngton.
1435 Lionel Bernard is found to be Principal of the Inn of Chancery called Barnards Inn, lately called Macworths Inn.
1451 John Macworth, Dean of Lincoln, dies, bequeathing his Inn to the Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral.
1454 Inquisition *ad quod damnum* whether Inn may be assigned as bequeathed.

OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS OF THE SOUTH PORTION FACING FETTER LANE.

1312 Richard Gladwyn, Pleader in the City, bequeaths 5 shops in Fayturlane to his son, Walter, murager of the city and Beadle of the Ward.

1316 Edmund de Wyndsore, Pantler of the Household, occupier. He was the other of the two muragers appointed to keep the city wall in repair.

1326 The tenement is held by Ralph le Horner, who in his will dated that year bequeaths it to his daughter Alice.

1328 Robert de Chigwell's executors sell the quit rent of 4s. 2d. to William de Ware.

1328 About this date William de Ware grants the quit rent to John de Podyngton, one of the executors of Robert de Chigwell.

1330 John de Podyngton dies bequeathing certain rents in Fayturelane to Mabel his wife.

1332 Richard Brid, armurer, sells 7 shops and a garden to Thomas de Lyncoln, the King's Serjeant and Pleader in the City. Alice, widow of Walter Gladwyn, murager and beadle, and Richard, her son, put in their claim.

1341 Richard, son of Walter, quit claims the property to the said Thomas de Lyncoln.

1358 Thomas de Lyncoln still holds the lease.

1377 Thomas is dead and John Payn owns the tenement.

1382 The garden is described as formerly of John Payn, see No. 1022.

1406 The tenement is now described as of John Steperank, who declines to pay the quit rent.

1407 John Constantyn, grandson of John de Podyngton, recovers by assize the quit rent now stated to be 4s. from Steperank, and grants it to Henry Rokulf, alias Henry Lynch.

1408 John Styperank holds for the life of Joan, his wife; Agnes Barbour entitled to the reversion after Joan's death of a moiety of the tenements formerly of Thomas de Lyncoln quit claims her right to John Clerk and others, three of whom were Chancery Clerks.

1415 The lesser legal Inns become known as Inns of Chancery, and a little later the garden is found to belong to Barnardesynne.

1428 The garden is owned by William Pepur, see No. 1018.

1439 William Pepyr, or Pepis, has given the garden to John Whittokesmede and Agnes, wife of John, his daughter, and it is in the possession of Barnardesynne. Lionel Bernard is Principal of the Inn.

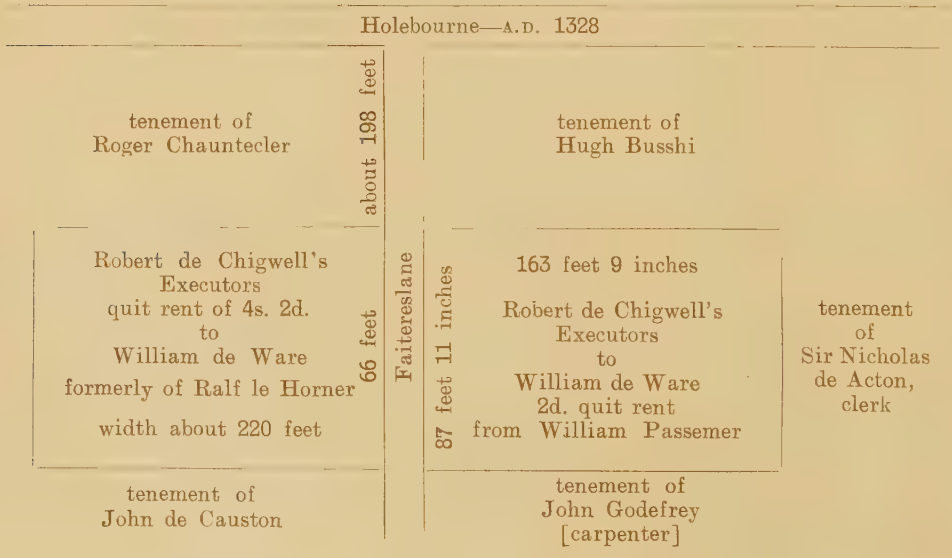
1066.—THE EXECUTORS OF ROBERT CHIGEWELL TO WILLIAM DE WARE. *Hustings Rolls* 56, *No.* 31.

13 *Jan.* 1329 Sale by John le Bray, John de Gloucestre and John de Podington, executors of Robert de Chigewell, son and heir of Richard de Chigewell, formerly citizen, by virtue of his testament 16 *Jan.* 1328 enrolled on Monday after the feast of S. Hilary, 1 Ed. III, to William de Ware, formerly servant of Robert de Ely, fishmonger and citizen, of a yearly quit-rent of 4s. 2d. from a tenement formerly of Ralf le Hornere in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne in the suburb of London, between a tenement of Roger Chauntecler on the north, a tenement of John de Causton, mercer, on the south, a tenement of Andrew le Coupere on the west, and a new lane called Faitereslane on the east. Also 2d. rent from a tenement of William Passemer, in the said parish, between a tenement of Hugh Busshi on the north, a tenement of John Godefrey carpenter, on the south, a tenement of Sir Nicholas de Actone, clerk, on the east, and a new lane called Faitereslane on the west, bequeathed to be sold, by the said Robert.

Witnesses, Nicholas de Farndon, alderman of the ward, Richard de Grafton, Reginald, clerk, Robert le Hend.

London, Wednesday before the feast of S. Peter in the Chair, 2 Ed. III.

18 *Jan.* 1329 Enrolled Monday the said feast.


Holebourne—A.D. 1328
tenement of Roger Chauntecler
about 198 feet
tenement of Hugh Busshi
Robert de Chigwell's Executors quit rent of 4s. 2d. to William de Ware formerly of Ralf le Horner
width about 220 feet
66 feet
Faitereslane
87 feet 11 inches
163 feet 9 inches
Robert de Chigwell's Executors to William de Ware 2d. quit rent from William Passemer
tenement of Sir Nicholas de Acton, clerk
tenement of John de Causton
tenement of John Godefrey [carpenter]

1067.—RICHARD BRID TO THOMAS DE LINCOLN. *Hustings Rolls* 66, *No.* 19.

8 *March* 1331/2 — Grant by Richard Brid, armurer, and Alice his wife, of Fletestret London, to Thomas de Lincoln of 7 shops and a garden adjoining in a lane called Fayturestane between land of William de Causton on the south and a tenement of Roger Chauntecler on the north.

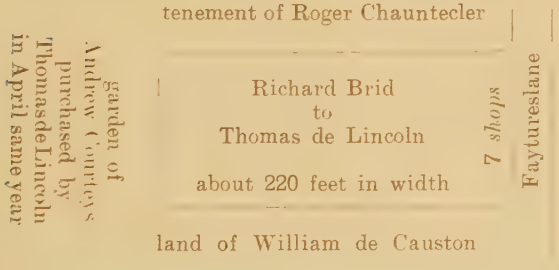
Witnesses, Thomas de Chetindon, William de Toppisfeld, Robert le Hynde, John de Coblinton.

London, the 1st Sunday in Lent, 6 Ed. III.

Alice who was wife of Walter le Longman and Richard her son come and put in their claim.

11 *March* 1331/2 — Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Gregory the Pope, 6 Ed. III.

Holborn—A.D. 1332


tenement of Roger Chauntecler
Richard Brid
to
Thomas de Lincoln
about 220 feet in width
land of William de Causton
7 shops
Fayturestane
garden of Andrew Courteys purchased by Thomas de Lincoln in April same year

This plot, about 220 feet from west to east, formed afterwards the garden of Barnards Inn. On 29 April following Thomas de Lincoln bought more land west of this, which afterwards became the garden of the second Lincolns Inn [see No. 1101].

1068.—RICHARD SON OF WALTER LONGMAN TO THOMAS DE LINCOLN. *Hustings Rolls* 68, *No.* 18.

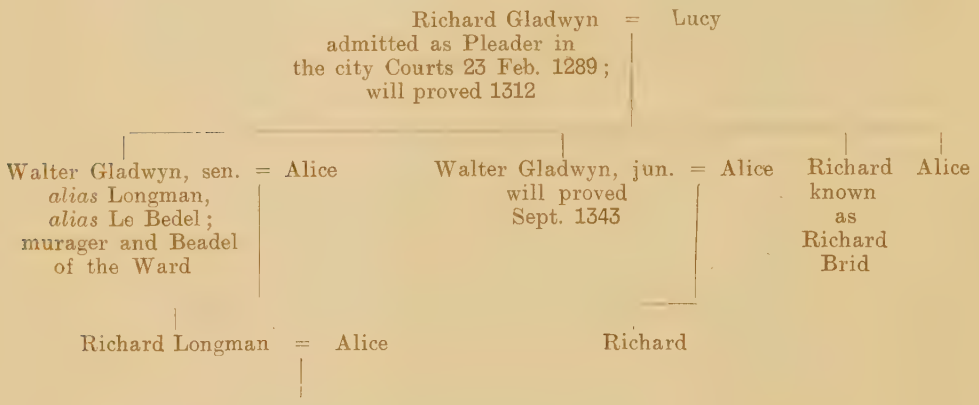
19 *May* 1341 — Quit claim by Richard, son of Walter Longman, "murager," to Thomas de Lincoln, of the shops with a garden adjacent which Thomas has by gift of Richard Brid in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourn.

Witnesses, John Russel, John de Colewell, Hamo de Toltham, William Pynner.

Aldermanbury, London, Saturday the feast of S. Dunstan, 15 Ed. III.

21 *May* 1341 — Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Dunstan, 15 Ed. III.

The will of Richard Gladewyn, father of Walter, was proved May, 1312. He left to Walter Gladewyn, senr., his son, five shops in Faitereslane, and to Alice, his daughter, Lucy, her daughter, and Richard, his son, a tenement in Holebourne.


Richard Gladwyn admitted as Pleader in the city Courts 23 Feb. 1289; will proved 1312
= Lucy
Walter Gladwyn, sen. alias Longman, alias Le Bedel; murager and Beadel of the Ward
= Alice
Walter Gladwyn, jun. will proved Sept. 1343
= Alice
Richard known as Richard Brid
Alice
Richard Longman
= Alice
Richard

1069.—JOHN CONSTANTYN TO HENRY ROKULF. *Hustings Rolls* 135, *No.* 67.

24 *Dec.* 1407 Grant by John Constantyn, kinsman and heir of Richard, son and heir of John de Podyngton, late citizen, and Mabel his wife, viz., son of Joan, sister of the said Richard, to Henry Rokulf otherwise called Henry Lynch, citizen, of 4s. yearly quitrent from a tenement of John Styperank and Joan his wife, formerly of Ralf le Hornere, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne in the suburb of London, between a tenement formerly of Roger Chaunteclere, afterwards of John Shrouesbury, now of John Clerk of Preston and Thomas Smyth of Preston on the north, a tenement formerly of John de Causton, mercer, afterwards of Roger Hilham, now of William de Lye, barber, on the south, extending in length from a lane called Faytureslane on the east to a tenement formerly of Andrew le Coupere, now of the Abbot and Convent of Malmesbury on the west. The said John de Podyngton and Mabel had the said quitrent by grant of William de Ware, fishmonger and citizen, formerly servant of John de Ely, sometime citizen and fishmonger, and it was recovered by the said John Constantyn as kinsman and

heir of the said Richard against the said John Styperank and Joan his wife, by assize.

Witnesses, John Carter, William Rybod, Walter Hunspell, Laurence Newport, John Burford.

London, 24 December, 9 Hen. IV.

6 *Feb.* 1407/8 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Agatha, Virgin, 9 Hen. IV.

For Rokulf's will, see 289.

Holbourne—A.D. 1407

tenement of John Clerk, late of John Shrouesbury, formerly of Roger Chauntecler

tenement of the Convent of Malmesbury; formerly of the 2nd Lincolns Inn

John Constantyn to Henry Rokulf late of John de Podyngton, formerly of William de Ware, earlier of Richard de Chigwell

7 shops

Fayturestane

tenement of Wm. de Lye, late of Roger Hilham, formerly of John de Causton [see 1018]

John de Podyngton = Mabel
will dated 3 Jan. 1330;
,, proved 26 Feb. 1330
[see 586]

Richard de Podyngton living 1368

Joan = John Constantyn

John Constantyn =

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1070.—AGNES BARBOUR TO JOHN CLERK, THOMAS SMYTH AND OTHERS. *Hustings Rolls* 135, *No.* 81.

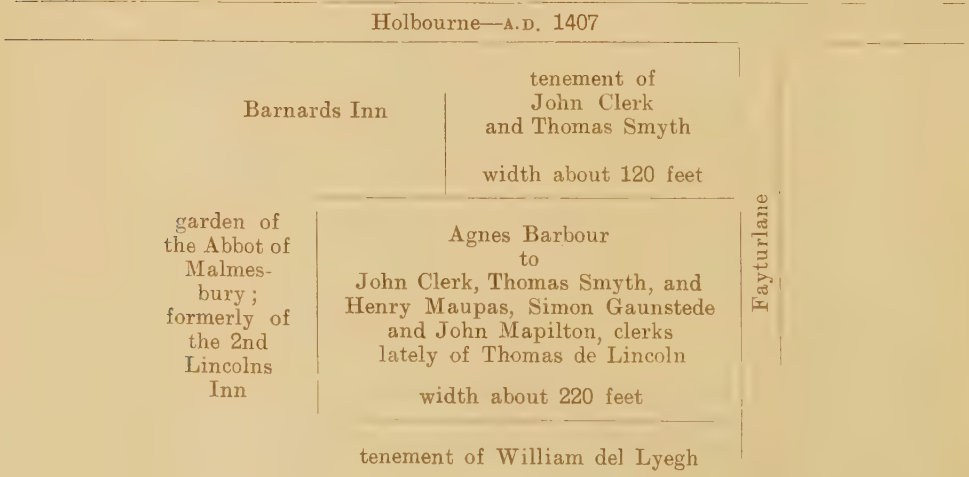
25 *Feb.* 1407/8 Whereas John Styperank and Joan his wife hold for the life of Joan all the tenements in Fayturlane in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne in the suburb of London which lately were of Thomas de Lincoln between a lane called Fayturlane on the east, a garden of the Abbot of Malmesbury on the west, a tenement of William del Lyegh, barbour, on the south and a tenement of John Clerk of Preston and Thomas Smyth of Preston on the north, with reversion after Joan's death of one moiety to Agnes, wife of Philip Barbour of Sandwich, and of the other moiety to Margaret her sister, daughters and heirs of John Herberd, former husband of the said Joan; now Philip and Agnes quit claim the reversion after the death of Joan of the moiety then reverting to Agnes to the said John Clerk and Thomas Smyth and to Henry Maupas, clerk, Simon Gaunstede, clerk, and John Mapilton, the elder, clerk.

Witnesses, Henry Lynch, Walter Hunspell, William Rybot, John Carter, Roger Hillam, John Burford, saddler.

London, 25 February, 9 Hen. IV.

12 *March* 1407/8 Enrolled Monday the feast of S. Gregory the Pope, 9 Hen. IV.

In 1405 John Mapilton was acting as Attorney to Henry, Prince of Wales. Maupas, Gaunstede and Mapilton were all leading Clerks of the Chancery.


Holbourne—A.D. 1407
Barnards Inn
tenement of John Clerk and Thomas Smyth
width about 120 feet
garden of the Abbot of Malmesbury; formerly of the 2nd Lincolns Inn
Agnes Barbour to John Clerk, Thomas Smyth, and Henry Maupas, Simon Gaunstede and John Mapilton, clerks lately of Thomas de Lincoln
width about 220 feet
Fayturlane
tenement of William del Lyegh

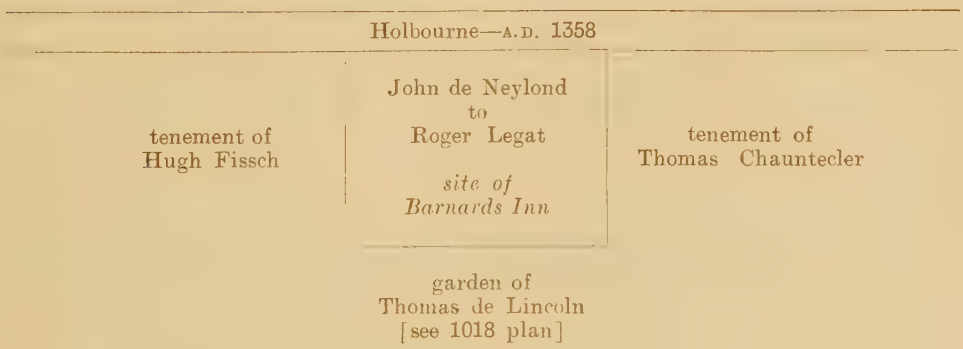
1071.—JOAN DE NEYLOND TO ROGER LEGAT. *Hustings Rolls* 86, *No.* 10.

22 *Jan.* 1357/8 Grant by John de Neylond to Roger Leget of tenements in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne, in the suburb of London, between a tenement of Thomas Chauntecler on the east, a tenement of Hugh Fissch on the west, and in length from the king's street on the north, to a garden of Thomas de Lincoln on the south.

Witnesses, John Stodeye, mayor, Stephen Cavendisch, Bartholomew Frestlyng, sheriffs, John de Chichestre, alderman of the ward, Roger Costantyn, John Heynes, Peter de Bosenham, Walter de Wynchendon, Hugh Fysch, John Norman, Richard de Podyngton.

London, at Holbourne, Monday the feast of S. Vincent, Martyr, 31 Ed. III.

19 *Feb.* 1357/8 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Valentine, 32 Ed. III.


Holbourne—A.D. 1358
tenement of Hugh Fissch
John de Neylond to Roger Legat
site of Barnards Inn
tenement of Thomas Chauntecler
garden of Thomas de Lincoln [see 1018 plan]

1072.—THE EXECUTORS OF THOMAS MORLE TO JOHN TORNEGOLD.
Hustings Rolls 98, *No.* 157.

13 *Dec.* 1368 Sale by Roger Segrave and William de Norwyche, chaplains, executors of Thomas de Morle, to John Tornegold, citizen and alderman, of 6s. yearly quit-rent from a tenement formerly of John Leget in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne, between a tenement of Thomas Chauntecler on the east and a tenement of Maud atte Mille on the west; and 13s. 4d. yearly quitrent from a tenement which Henry Cocke holds in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Neugate, of which tenement the right and fee belong to the priory of S. Bartholomew in Smithefeld.

(Also quitrents in the parishes of S. Mary of Colchurche and S. Giles without Cripilgate.)

Witnesses, John Philipot, John de Triple, William Stroklady, Thomas Frere, William Kelshull, citizens.

London, the feast of S. Lucy, Virgin, 42 Ed. III.

25 *Nov.* 1370 Enrolled Monday the feast of S. Katherine, Virgin, 44 Ed. III.

Holbourne—A.D. 1368

tenement of Maud atte Mille	Thomas de Morle's Executors to John Tornegold *afterwards Barnards Inn*	tenement of Thomas Chauntecler	Fayfureslane

John Turngold was Constable of the Staple in 1358 and Sheriff in 1367. Possibly Thomas de Morley and his executors' grantee held only by way of mortgage; the right to the quit rent belonged to the heir of Adam de Basing, namely Thomas de Bedyk, a great borrower.

1073.—JOHN BIGENET TO ROBERT DE FARYNTON AND OTHERS.
City of London Records. Hustings Rolls 113, *No.* 107.

18 *May* 1385 Quit claim by John Bigenet and Emma his wife, late the wife of Roger Leget, deceased, to Robert de Faryngton, Adam de Horsley, Roger Mareschal, clerks, Richard Bank and William dil

Chaumbre, of two messuages lying together with shops and gardens annexed in Holbourne in the suburb of London, formerly of the said Roger Leget, extending in length from the highway of Holbourne in the said suburb on the north to a garden of Robert de Tilbury on the south, and in width from a tenement of John de Shrowesbury on the east, in which John de Totenhall, deceased, formerly lived, to a cottage in which Thomas atte Stone now lives, on the west. The said messuages are called, one, "the Flourdelice," and the other, "the Aungell on the hope."

London, in the church of S. Andrew in Holbourne in the said suburb, 18 May, 8 Ric. II.

Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Dunstan, 8 Ric. II. [*sic*].

Roger Legat died 13 June, 1381, leaving the "Flour de Lyse" to his wife Emma for life and after her decease to S. Andrew's, Holborn. In October of the same year she granted it for her life to John Legat, kinsman and heir of Roger, by indenture, with reversion after his death to Roger's next heir. But John died before Emma, who remarried John Bygonet.

Holborn—A.D. 1385

cottage occupied by Thomas atte Stone	*The Aungell on the hope* and *The Flour de Lice* John Bigenet to Robert de Farynton Richard Bank and others *afterwards Barnards Inn*	tenement of John de Shrewsbury formerly occupied by John de Totenhall	Faitours Lane

Bygonet = Richard Bygonet =

Roger Leget will proved in the Commissary Court of London July, 1383 – Emma = (2) John Bygonet will proved 1403

Walter Fytheler of Witney, Oxon, tanner = Joan Bygonet

1074.—JOHN DE FLETE AND MARGARET DE BEDYK TO JOHN SHADEWORTH AND OTHERS. *Hustings Rolls* 114, *No.* 106.

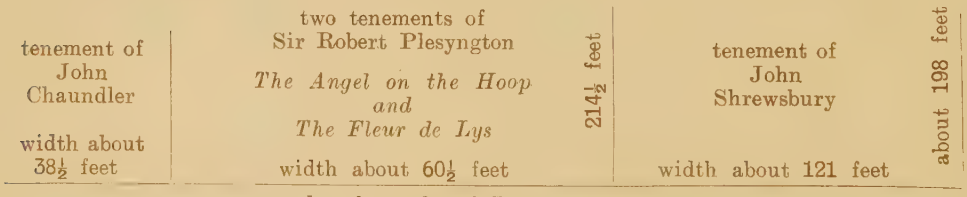
18 *Feb.* 1385/6 Grant by John Flete, citizen and goldsmith, and Margaret his wife, daughter of Thomas Bedik, knight, and sister of Alexander Bedik, heiress of the said Thomas and Alexander, to John Shadeworth, citizen and mercer, John Hatfield, rector of the church of Hanslape, Richard Roose, tailor, and William Fratyng, capmaker, citizens, of a yearly quit rent of 6s. from the capital messuage of Sir Robert Plesyngton, knight, baron of the Exchequer, and 20d. from another tenement of the same, the two being together between a tenement of John Shrouesbury on the east and a tenement of John Chaundller on the west, the highway on the north and a garden formerly of Peter Turk on the south.

London, 18 February, 9 Ric. II.

26 *Feb.* 1385/6 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Matthias the Apostle, 9 Ric. II.

John Shadeworth was Sheriff in 1391; see also 1097.

Holborn—A.D. 1386


tenement of John Chaundler
width about 38½ feet
two tenements of Sir Robert Plesyngton
The Angel on the Hoop and The Fleur de Lys
width about 60½ feet
214½ feet
tenement of John Shrewsbury
width about 121 feet
about 198 feet
garden formerly of Peter Turk
width 220 feet

1075.—ROBERT PLESSYNGTON. *C. Inq. p. m. 7 Hen. IV., No.* 37.

17 *Nov.* 1405 Inquisition taken before John Wodecok, Mayor and Escheator in the city of London, 17 Nov. 7 Hen. IV, by oath of John Wolf, John Schirlok, Hugh Clerk, William Sewell, William Noke, Robert Winkeburne, Roger Marke, Robert Brampton, Nicholas Roberd,

William Lyntoke, John Staunton and William Whyteby, who say that Robert Plessyngton was seised in his demesne as of fee of two houses dilapidated and lying together with shops and gardens annexed in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne in the suburb of London called " the Aungell on the Hope " and " the Floure de lice " worth yearly in all issues 4 marks; also of a garden in the parish of S. Andrew in the same suburb formerly belonging to William atte Gate and Joan his wife worth in all issues according to the true value 6s. 8d. and the premises are held of the King in
1396 free burgage. In 20 Ric. II. he granted to Richard Bank, still surviving, a certain yearly rent of 5 marks out of all his messuages lands and tenements in Holbourne for the term of his life but the tenements are now insufficient by 6s. 8d. for the said rent. He
2 *May* 1404 died 2 May last. Robert Plessyngton his son is his heir aged 11½ years.

For pedigree of Plesyngton, see 853.
This property was probably purchased by the father of the deceased in the year 1385 [see No. 1073], the grantees being, no doubt, trustees for Sir Robert de Plesyngton, Baron of Exchequer, who in February of the following year is stated to be owner of the property [see No. 1097]. Richard Bank, who was granted in 1396 an annual rent out of the properties, was one of the said trustees [see also note to 1077].

1076.—JOHN FLEET, THE ELDER, TO THOMAS COLREDE AND OTHERS. *Hustings Rolls* 144, *No.* 63.

5 *Feb.* 1416/7 Grant by John Flete, the elder, citizen and goldsmith, to Thomas Colrede, Ralph Stoke and William Crunger of a yearly quit rent of 6s. from a chief tenement late of Sir Robert Plesyngton, knight, and 20d. from a smaller tenement late of the said Sir Robert, between a tenement late of John Shrovesbury on the east and a tenement late of John Chaundeler on the west, the king's way on the north and a garden formerly of Peter Turk on the south.

London, 5 February, 4 Hen. V.

8 *Feb.* 1416/7 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Agatha, 4 Hen. V.

For other property owned by John Fleet, see 1098; for his descent from Adam de Basing, see 1038.

1077.—ROBERT DE PLESSYNGTON AND HENRY DE PLESSYNGTON.
Inq. p. m. Chan. 7 Hen. V., File 37.

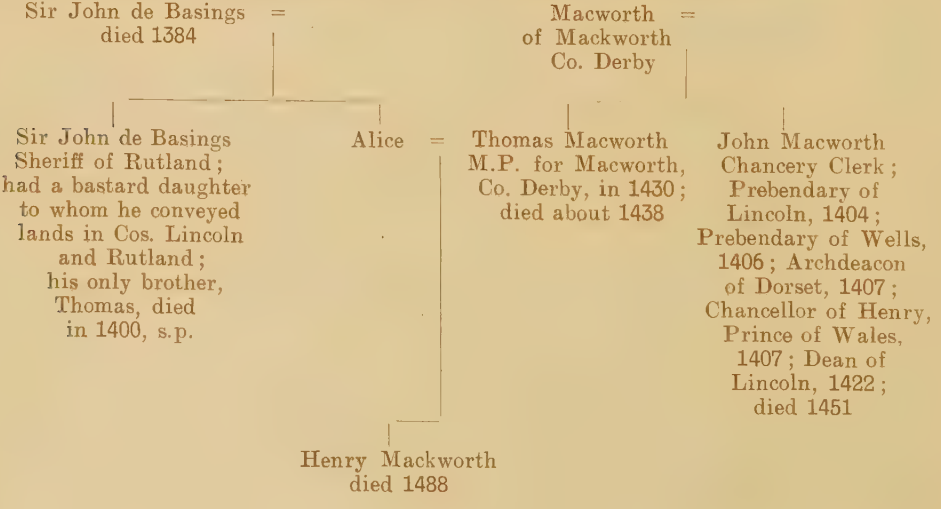
7 Dec. 1419 Inquisition held at the Guildhall of the city of London, on the eve of the Conception of the Blessed Mary, 7 Hen. V, after the death of Robert de Plesyngton, son and heir of Robert de Plesyngton, deceased, who died under age and in wardship of Hen. IV. By the death of Robert de Plesyngton the father, and by reason of the minority of Robert, the son, there came into the hands of Hen. IV. and still are in the hands of the present King a certain inn called Flourdelyce with a garden and two shops to the said inn adjoining and a garden adjoining the inn (hospicio) of Davesynne with appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne in the suburb of London. They are held of the King in free burgage as is the whole city of London and are worth by the year 33s. 4d.

3 Nov. 1407 Robert, the son, died on Monday after the feast of All Saints, 9 Hen. IV, Henry de Plesyngton, knight, son of the said Robert, the father, is his brother and heir, aged 21 years and more.

On 28 October, 1428, Thomas Bank, clerk, rector of the Church of Old Romney, quit-claimed to Sir Henry de Plesyngton all his right in two messuages with gardens annexed in Holbourne which formerly belonged to John Legat, extending in length from the King's way of Holbourne on the north to the garden of John Pepur, skinner, of Fletstret, on the south, and in breadth from the tenement of John Bysshopston, gentleman, on the east to the tenement of John Steperank on the west.

[See Muniments of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln D. II. 67 No. 3.]

1078.—FAMILY CONNECTIONS OF JOHN MACWORTH.



1079.—JOHN MACWORTH, DEAN OF LINCOLN. · *Inq. a. q. d. F.* 415. *No.* 37.

31 *Jan.* 1453/4 Inquisition held at Guyhald London, Friday before the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, 32 Hen. VI, before John Norman, Mayor of London and Escheator there, on oath of William Godeale, William Raby, John Kynge, Geoffrey Shotbourne, William Adcote, Nicholas Colyns, William Thorpe, Luke Filbowe, John Baxter, Walter Boys, Jocosus Lamanvay, William Purvale, Richard Hare and Walter Nothale, who say it is not to the King's damage should he grant that Thomas Atkyn, citizen and cosour of London, an executor of the will of John Macworth, late dean of the Cathedral Church of S. Mary, Lincoln, may assign a messuage in Holbourne called Macworth Inne, now commonly called Barnards Inne, to the Dean and Chapter of the aforesaid Cathedral Church for the maintenance of a chaplain to celebrate divine service in the chapel of S. George in the south part of the said church where the body of the said John is buried, for the soul of the said John forever, in part satisfaction of £20 of land &c. which Ed. III. licenced the said Dean and Chapter to acquire. The said messuage is held of the King in free burgage as is the whole of the city of London and is worth yearly beyond reprises 6 marks and there is no mean between the King and Thomas Atkyn; whether he has enough of lands &c. to support all dues and services remaining after the said donation and assignment or whether he will be able to be sworn on assizes as before this donation they are thoroughly ignorant but the county will not by this donation in the defect of the said Thomas be burdened.

Henry Macworth, brother of John Macworth, gave the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln a quit claim to the property in March, 1454, which is recorded on the Close Rolls two years later. The deed was executed at Lincoln and witnessed by the Mayor and Sheriffs of that city.

For further history of this Inn see Mathew Carter's *Honor Redivius*, and Notes and Queries VIIIth Series, Vols. 2, 3 and 4.

Section 30.

[1080] *THE SECOND LINCOLNS INN.*

THE first Lincolns Inn, located in Shoe Lane, was so called because it was owned and occupied by Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. The second Inn of that name, located in Holborn, was founded by a man of lesser fame known as Thomas de Lincoln, King's Serjeant and a pleader in the city Courts, mentioned as such in the Year Books of Edward III.'s reign. After the death of Henry de Lacy the first Lincolns Inn was inherited by his daughter Alesia and her first husband, Thomas of Lancaster, who was beheaded and attainted in 1322. Edward III. restored that Inn to Alesia and to her second husband, Sir Eble le Strange; and after the death of Alesia its name was changed to STRAUNGESYNNE, by which name it was known during the concurrent existence of the second LYNCOLNESYNNE. There was apparently no connection between these Inns.

The founder of the second Lincolns Inn commenced his occupation of it in 1331 and sold it in 1364 to the Abbot of Malmesbury, who shortly after added to it two smaller properties—one on the west, lying next to Staple Hall, then occupying the site of the present No. 9 Staple Inn, the other on the east now known as Dyers Buildings. But the Inn did not part with its distinctive name; it was known as such as late as 1417, when in the Corporation Letter Book of that year reference is made to Thomas Brown, the Maunciple of LYNCOLNESYNNE. It is also so mentioned in the Cartulary of the Monastery of Malmesbury. Its boundaries at that date were the site of Barnards Inn on the east, Staple Hall and the Inn of the Bishop of Lincoln, formerly known as the Old Temple, on the west, Holborn on the north, and Chancellors Ditch, a little south of the present Cursitor Street, on the south; it was a large property.

[1081] Nowhere is it described as an Inn of Chancery; for Inns of Court and Chancery were not differentiated in designation until the reign of Henry V.; but the class to which the residents of this Lincolns Inn belonged may be inferred from the Coroner's Rolls of the city of the year 1339, when an inquest was held upon the death of two Clerks of the Chancery "who lay dead of a death other than their rightful death in the rent of Thomas de Lyncoln, pleader, in the parish of S. Andrew, Holborne." Four apprentices of the law had assaulted them in the street outside the gates of the Rent after curfew, wounding them with swords and leaving them half dead. They had been carried into their Inn, where they succumbed to the injuries received, their assailants having fled, escaping thereby the penalty of the law. These events, taking place eight years only after the establishment of the Inn, attest its character and status; it was owned by one who pleaded at the Common Bench, and amongst its occupants were two unfortunate Clerks of Chancery, who had been slain; four apprentices of the Bench were the authors of their death.

About eighty years later, in 1422, when the distinction between legal Inns had already been made and clearly defined, the Society of this Lincolns Inn migrated, so it appears probable, to the Inn of Court known as the Inn of the Bishop of Chichester on the west side of Chancery Lane, that is, the apprentices and attorneys of the one Inn joined a legal body occupying the other, the name of which they changed. Thus it is, perhaps, that the Black Books of the present Lincolns Inn, which commence in the year 1422, describe that property under that date as the HOSPICIUM DE LINCOLNSIN—the Inn of Lincolns Inn—a species of tautology which, perhaps, may not be accidental. It is probable that a similar migration accounts for the name "The Inn of Davys Inn" [see 838].

[1082] In 1257 the overlordship of the property held by Thomas de Lyncoln had belonged to Adam de Basing, Mayor in 1251, to whom a yearly quit rent of 12s. 2d. was payable. His heirs continued to receive this rent until the year 1349, when Thomas de Lyncoln purchased it from Basing's descendant, Sir Thomas de Bedyk. Shortly afterwards Thomas de Lyncoln leased the property

to John Payn, an officer of the King's alnage of cloth for the city of London, but in 1364 he sold the freehold to John Claymond, Justice for Co. Lincoln, Peter Turk and Robert de Ditton, apparently feoffees, whose assigns granted it to the Abbot and Convent of Malmesbury. The name of the Inn was still retained. In 1374 and 1387 the Abbot and Convent bought, as already mentioned, other properties east and west of it, and added them to the Inn; they were known as the tenements of Gaillard Pete and Walter Barton respectively. The rental of the whole property in 1399 is given in No. 1155.

[1083] "*The Inn of the Esquire now the great Inn*" of the marginal note against that record is clearly the same property as the LYNCOLNESYNNE of the original entry; at that period a Serjeant-at-Law, such as was Thomas de Lyncoln, would sometimes be described as an armiger. The rent had been reduced from £8 to £2 because of dilapidations; the celdas would be the supplementary houses of Gaillard Pete and Walter Barton; the shrubbery would be the great garden. In 1400 it was the only Inn known as Lincolns Inn; the Inn of Henry de Lacy in Shoe Lane was then being styled STRAUNGESYNNE, and was still so styled in 1417; and the Inn of the Bishop of Chichester in Chancery Lane had not yet acquired a new designation. But in 1422 the Bishop appears to have let his Inn to a newly-arrived body, who renamed it the Inn of Lincolns Inn, paying for it a yearly rent of £6 13s. 4d.

In the Black Books of that newly-arrived Society there occurs an entry, dated the 28th day of June, 1438, that seems to refer to its former habitation in Holborn:—

> "In the vigil of the Apostles Peter and Paul 16 Hen. VI. John Row delivered to John Fortescue and others in the name of the Society to be paid to ..... Halssewylle for the farm of Lyncollysin in arrear for the 15th year in the time of Bartholomew Bolney then pensioner in full payment 40 shillings out of the money received by him."

The rent agrees with the amended rent of the property in Holborn

possibly not yet completely vacated. Eighty-eight years later, in 1526, the Convent had demised the property for fifty years at an annual rent of £4 to Thomas Dalton and his assigns. The Abbot and monks were to enjoy and have use of the principal houses in the principal Inn there, late called Bear Alley and now called Castle Alley—namely, the Hall with its furniture, if any, the Chapel, with four chambers in front of it, the kitchen, and stabling for their horses and those of their servants in the little garden adjoining the said Inn and the pasture growing in the same, with liberty to walk in the great garden at their will as often as they came to Holborn, provided fifteen days' notice were given of their coming. The lessee on his part was to rebuild the brew-house.

[1084] In 1544, when the monastery was dissolved, the property was sold to Sir Henry Willoughby. In 1591 his descendant, Sir Francis Willoughby, was receiving £59 2s. 8d. a year for his house and tenements in Holbourne. There were five tenements fronting that thoroughfare besides two built over the gateway; twelve tenements abutted on Barnards Inn on the east and twelve upon Staple Inn on the west; beyond was the principal house known as the Castle, and further south was "the great garden" let at that period to John Gerard, the famous herbalist. This renowned botanist and physician, who was born in 1545, became Junior Warden of the Barber-Surgeons Company and superintendent of the gardens of Lord Burghley in the Strand and at Theobalds. He died in 1612, and was buried in S. Andrews Church.

Lord Burghley, who became Treasurer of Lincolns Inn in Chancery Lane, was in 1591 receiving from Francis Willoughby £100 a year for the rent of the Castle. It hardly seems likely that he was receiving it on behalf of Lincolns Inn; it may have been received in his private capacity, or, as he was Treasurer of England, on behalf of the Crown. Castle Alley eventually became Castle Street; it is now known by the wholly misleading name of Furnival Street.

Three nearly contemporary facts stand out prominently in respect of the three Lincolns Inns:—

Firstly, in 1417, there existed in Shoe Lane an Inn known

as Stranges Inn, anciently known as the Inn of the Earl of Lyncoln; this Inn still existed as such at a much later date.

Secondly, also in 1417, there existed in Holborn, between Barnards Inn and Staple Inn, an Inn called Lyncolns Inn, founded by the King's Serjeant, Thomas de Lyncoln; this Inn ceased to be so called soon after that year.

Thirdly, in 1422, only five years later, there existed in Chancery Lane another Inn called "the Inn of Lincolns Inn"; before which date it was known as the Bishop of Chichester's Inn.

Which of the first two of these Inns is the more likely to have supplied the third with its new name in 1422?

1085.—TENEMENTS LYING BETWEEN THAT OF GAILLARD PETE AND THE SITE OF BARNARDS INN.

I. *Held of the heirs of Adam de Basing*		II. *Tenement and garden*		III. *Houses and garden*	
1295	Walter Carpenter	1295	Richard Curteys	1295	Richard Curteys
1295	Walter de Flete	1318	Andrew Curteys	1318	Andrew Curteys
1306	John de Chester	1330	Andrew Curteys	1330	Andrew Curteys
1309	John de Chester	1332	Thomas de Lincoln buys the garden	1330	John de Cublington
1328	John de Chester			1333	John Chase
1332	Thomas de Lincoln buys the garden	1348	John de Burgh	1348	John de Morbourn
		1348	Sir Robert de Warthecopp	1348	Robert Beverle
				1348	Hugh Fish
1357	William Slyng	1358	Isabel de Burgh	1358	Hugh Fish
1363	William Slyng	1363	John de Burgh	1358	Adam de Russell
1363	Prior of Royston	1366	John de Burgh	1368	Maud atte Mille
1375	John Norman	1375	John Gardiner		
1375	Stephen Lyons				
1379	Robert Brian			1385	Thomas atte Stone
1387	Robert Brian	1385	Stephen Lyon	1386	John Chandler
1416	late of Robert Brian	1417	late of Stephen Lyon	1417	late of John Chandler

Holborn—A.D. 1330

tenements purchased by Thomas de Lyncoln in 1334	tenement of Gaillard Pete afterwards of the Abbot of Malmesbury	I. tenement of John de Chester	II. tenement of Andrew Curteys	III. tenement of John de Cublington [see 1087]	site of Barnards Inn
garden of Andrew Curteys in 1330; purchased by Thomas de Lyncoln 29 April, 1332 [see 1101]; afterwards belonging to the Abbot of Malmesbury; known in A.D. 1400 as Lyncolns Inn; its southern boundary is now marked by Cursitor Street			garden of Richard Gladwyn purchased by Thomas de Lyncoln 8 March, 1332 afterwards garden of Barnards Inn		

1086.—RICHARD ATTE WEYE TO HUGH DE LENMISTRE. *Hustings Rolls* 46, *No.* 10.

14 *July* 1317 Grant by Richard atte Weyeye, son of Henry atte Weye, formerly citizen of London, to Hugh de Lenmistre, citizen of London, and Isabel his wife, and the heirs of Hugh, of a quit rent of 4s. 5d. yearly, which the grantor had by legacy of Master John de Pollisdon [and quit claim of Roger de Pollesdene his brother] from a tenement with a garden adjoining formerly of Richard Courteys in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne within the Bar in the suburb of London, for a sum paid down.

Witnesses, John de Wenegrave, mayor, Ralph le Balauncer and William de Causton, sheriffs, Nicholas de Farendon, alderman of the ward, William de Toppesfeld, John de Cherteseye, Ralf le Coteler, Walter Sporiere, John de Paris, Roger de Arcubus, Robert Dorturer, Robert le Hende, William Scherman, Reginald le Clerk, Robert de Barsam, clerk.

London, 14 July, 11 Ed. II.

18 *July* 1317 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Margaret the Virgin, 11 Ed. II.

1087.—JOHN DE CUBLYNGTON TO JOHN CHASE. *Hustings Rolls* 62, *No.* 15.

5 *Dec.* 1333 Grant by John de Cublyngton and Beatrice his wife to John Chase the younger, "correar," citizen, and Christine his wife and the heirs of John, of a plot of land with houses built thereon, in the suburb of London in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburn, which the grantors had by enfeoffment of Andrew Curteys and Agnes his wife, in breadth between land formerly of Juliana Virely on the east and a tenement of the said Andrew on the west, and in length from the king's way on the north to land of Thomas de Lincoln formerly of Richard de Gladewyne on the south, containing in breadth at the head in front along the king's way 4½ ells of the iron ell of the Lord King of England without measuring inches; in the middle part of the said houses 5 ells, at the back part of the said houses 5⅜ ells, a little further back in the said site 10 ells, and at the furthermost end by the land of the said Thomas de Lincoln 11½ ells.

Nicholas de Farndon, alderman of the ward.

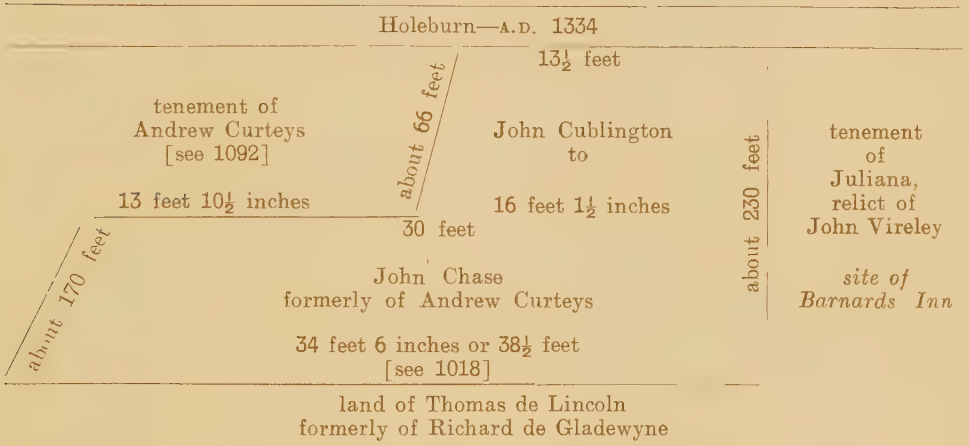
Witnesses, Roger Chauntecler, Thomas de Lincoln, Master

Robert le Dorturer, Robert le Mareschal, goldsmith, John Tavy, Robert de Wyght.

London, Sunday before the feast of S. Nicholas, 7 Edw. III.

31 *Jan.* 1333/4 Enrolled Monday before the feast of the Purification, 8 Ed. III.

The measurements from north to south are not given; but those from west to east are figured on the plan below on the basis of one inch to 7⅔ feet; the length would be about 236 feet [see 1018].


Holeburn—A.D. 1334
13½ feet
about 66 feet
tenement of Andrew Curteys [see 1092]
13 feet 10½ inches
John Cublington to
16 feet 1½ inches
about 230 feet
tenement of Juliana, relict of John Vireley
30 feet
about 170 feet
John Chase formerly of Andrew Curteys
site of Barnards Inn
34 feet 6 inches or 38½ feet [see 1018]
land of Thomas de Lincoln formerly of Richard de Gladewyne

1088.—ANDREW CURTEYS TO JOHN DE CUBLYNGTON. *Hustings Rolls* 62, *No.* 16.

14 *Oct.* 1330 Grant by Andrew Curteys and Agnes his wife to John de Cublyngton and Beatrice his wife, of a plot of land with houses built thereon [described in the preceding deed].

Witnesses, Simon de Swanland, mayor, Nicholas de Farndon, alderman of the ward, Robert le Hende, Robert le Goldsmyth, John Tavy, Robert de Wyght, David de Tuttebury, Reginald Clerk.

London, Sunday after the feast of S. Edward, 4 Ed. III.

31 *Jan.* 1333/4 Enrolled Monday before the feast of the Purification of the B. V. M., 8 Ed. III.

Enrolled same day as preceding deed though executed 2 years earlier.

Richard Curteys = dead in 1318

Andrew Curteys = Agnes Alice Curteys = Thomas de Tyngewyk

1089.—JOHN DE MORBOURN TO ROBERT DE BEVERLE. *Hustings Rolls* 75, *No.* 141.

4 *Oct.* 1348 Grant by John de Morbourn and Margaret his wife to Robert de Beverle and Joan his wife of a plot of land with houses built thereon, in the suburb of London, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourn, in breadth between a tenement of Robert le Dorturer on the east and a tenement of John de Burgh, maunciple, on the west; in length from the kingsway on the north to the land of Thomas de Lincoln formerly of Richard Gladewyne on the south. [Measurements as in No. 1087.]

Witnesses, Robert le Mareschal, goldsmith, John Tavy, Robert Clyderhowe, Roger Costantyn, William Slyng.

London, Saturday after the feast of S. Michael, 22 Ed. III.

20 *Oct.* 1348 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Luke, 22 Ed. III.

In Latin, *manceps* means literally a purchaser or factor; such was a maunciple, a steward, or purveyor, particularly of a legal Inn. "*A gentle maunciple was there of a Temple,*" says Chaucer. How this tenement passed from John Chase to Morbourn has not been discovered.

1090.—THE EXECUTOR OF ROBERT CHAPMAN, OTHERWISE BEVERLE, TO SIR ADAM RUSSELL, OTHERWISE VERNON. *Hustings Rolls* 86, *No.* 103.

6 *Aug.* 1358 Grant by Hugh Fysshe, executor of Robert Chapman, otherwise Beverle, by virtue of the will enrolled on Monday the feast of
20 *July* 1349 S. Margaret, 23 Ed. III., to Sir Adam Russell, otherwise Vernon, chaplain, of a plot of land with houses built thereon, which the said Robert acquired from John de Morborne and Margaret his wife, in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne, between a tenement of Isabel Legat on the east, and a tenement formerly of Isabel de Burgh on the west, and in length from the king's way on the north to land of Thomas de Lincoln formerly of Richard de Gladewyne on the south. [Measurements as in No. 1087.]

John de Chichestre, alderman of the ward.

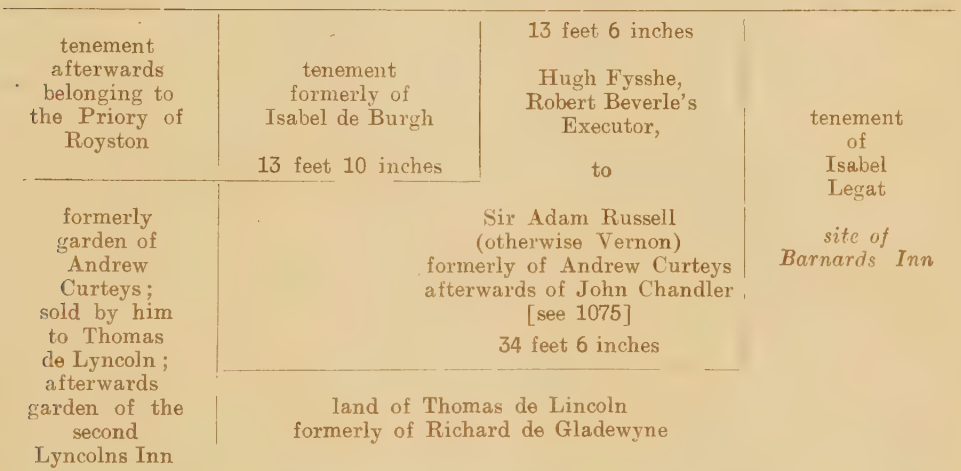
Witnesses, Roger Costantyn, Roger Legat, John Heynes, Walter Brewer, Thomas Chaundeler.

London, Monday after the feast of S. Oswald, King and Martyr, 32 Ed. III.

15 *Oct.* 1358 Enrolled Monday after the feast of the Translation of S. Edward, 32 Ed. III.

The will of Robert Beverle, *alias* le Chapman, was dated 29 May, 1348, and proved as above. He directed his tenement in Holbourne to be sold for the good of his soul and that of his late wife Joanna. The executor seems to have retained it for nine years before finding a purchaser.

Holbourne—A.D. 1349


tenement afterwards belonging to the Priory of Royston
tenement formerly of Isabel de Burgh
13 feet 10 inches
13 feet 6 inches
Hugh Fysshe, Robert Beverle's Executor,
to
tenement of Isabel Legat
site of Barnards Inn
formerly garden of Andrew Curteys; sold by him to Thomas de Lyncoln; afterwards garden of the second Lyncolns Inn
Sir Adam Russell (otherwise Vernon) formerly of Andrew Curteys afterwards of John Chandler [see 1075]
34 feet 6 inches
land of Thomas de Lincoln formerly of Richard de Gladewyne

1091.—JOHN DE BARNEBURGH TO SIR ROBERT DE WARTHECOPP.

Hustings Rolls 75, *No.* 92.

12 *April* 1348 Grant by John de Barneburgh of Holbourn to Sir Robert de Warthecopp, clerk, of a messuage in Holbourn between a tenement of John Fissh on the east and a tenement of William Sleng on the west.

Witnesses, Robert de Cliderhou of Holbourn, William Sleng, John Fisshe, John David, Thomas de Warthecopp of London, Nicholas de Warthecopp.

London, 6 April, 1348, 22 Ed. III.

21 *July* 1348 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Margaret the Virgin, 22 Ed. III.

From Nos. 1089 and 1090 it would appear that John de Barneburgh was known also as John de Burgh.

1092.—ROBERT LE BEEL, WALTER CARPENTER, AND WALTER DE FLETE. *Cotton MS. Faust. B. VIII.*

1295 Walter Carpenter, of Holeburne, and Katherine his wife grant to Walter de Flete a tenement with buildings thereon in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeborne, London, between a tenement of Richard Curteys on the east and a tenement which Symon de Purtepol holds of the New Temple, London, on the west, the King's street towards the north and the gardens of Richard Curteys on the south; which said tenement formerly belonged to Robert le Beel, skinner, of London. To hold to Walter de Flete and his heirs and assigns for the yearly rent to Adinet, tailor of the lord King, and his heirs of 9s. and to Walter and Katherine and their heirs one rose at the Nativity of S. John the Baptist. For this grant Walter de Flethe paid 22s.

[No date.]

Witnesses, Sir John de Bretoun, then Keeper of London, Richard de Gloucestria, and others.

Holborne—A.D. 1295

tenement of Simon le Webbe de Purtepol, held of the New Temple	Walter Carpenter to Walter de Flete; formerly of Robert le Beel; afterwards belonging to the Priory of Royston	tenement of Richard Curteys

garden of Richard Curteys

Adinet was Adam Bedyk, the King's tailor; for pedigree, see No. 1038.
Symon de Purtepol was Bailiff of the Commonalty of the Guild of Weavers in 1299 before its suppression by Edward I.
For pedigree of Walter de Flete see No. 1005.

1093.—ROBERT, SON OF WALTER DE FLETE, TO JOHN DE CHESTER. *Hustings Rolls* 34, *No.* 119.

1306 Grant by Robert, son of Walter de Flete of London, to John de Cestre, clerk, of a tenement in the parish of S. Andrew of Hole-

burne, with trees hedges and other things belonging to the same as it is enclosed, which formerly belonged to Robert le Viel, formerly skinner of London, in breadth between a tenement of Richard Curteys on the east and a tenement of Simon de Pourtepol on the west and in length between the king's way on the north and the garden of the said Richard Curteys on the south. To have and to hold, &c. With warranty.

Witnesses, Sir John le Blund, kt, then mayor, William Cosyn and Reginald de Thunderle, sheriffs, Nicholas de Farndon, alderman of the ward.

14 *Nov.* 1306 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Martin, 34 Ed. I.

Holborn—A.D. 1306

tenement of Simon de Pourtepol	Robert de Flete to John de Chester formerly of Robert le Viel	tenement of Richard Curteys

garden of Richard Curteys

The tenement of the Prior of Royston did not form any part of the second Lincolns Inn. The deeds referring to it have been placed in this section for convenience and because the garden south of it became part of the garden of the second Lincolns Inn.

1094.—WILLIAM SLYNG AND THE CONVENT OF ROYSTON. *Inq. ad quod damnum, F.* 350, *No.* 7.

2 *May* 1363 Inquisition taken before Stephen de Cavendish, Mayor of London, and escheator there, 2 May, 37 Ed. III, to enquire if it be to the King's damage should he grant to William Slyng and Matilda his wife that they may assign to the Prior and Convent of Royston a messuage with appurtenances in Holebourne for finding a wax light to burn every Sunday at High Mass before the High Altar of the Priory for ever, on the oath of Roger Costantyn, Hugh Smyth, John Kent, David Manefeld, William Carter, William Henry, Walter Barton, Simon Andeby, John Carlell, Thomas Chaundeler, John Haynes, and John Totenhale, who say it is not to the King's damage &c. The messuage is held of the King in

free burgage and there is no mean between the King and William and Matilda; it is worth in all issues 20s.; thence ought to be subtracted 3s. yearly quit rent to Thomas de Morle and 9s. yearly for repairs, the clear yearly value thus being 8s. There remain sufficient lands and tenements to William and Matilda to support their accustomed dues.

(Date of writ, Westminster, 12 February, 37 Ed. III.)

Licence, for 2 marks, for William Slyng and Maud his wife. [See Pat. Rolls 37 Ed. VI. Pt. II. m. 31, Oct. 20.]

The will of Thomas de Morle was proved September, 1368, and was challenged by his nephew, John Duke, of Morlee.

1095.—WILLIAM SLYNG TO THE PRIORY OF ROYSTON. *Hustings Rolls* 94, *No.* 73.

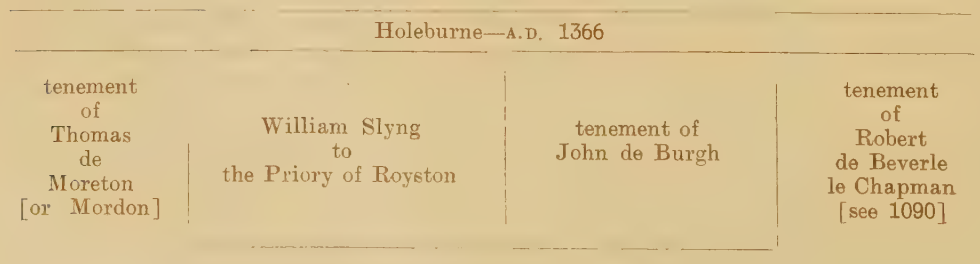
6 *May* 1366 Grant by William Slyng, citizen, and Maud his wife, to John Drueburgh, prior of the priory of Royston, and the convent, of a tenement in the parish of S. Andrew in Holeburne in the suburb of London, between a tenement of Thomas de Moreton on the west, a tenement of John Burgh on the east, one end (caput) abutting on a garden of Thomas de Lincoln on the south, the other end on the king's way on the north.

Witnesses, Roger Legat, John Heyns, Roger Costentyn, John Gaylard, John Totenhale.

London, Wednesday, S. John before the Latin Gate, 40 Ed. III.

At this court, the Prior shews the king's licence for this purchase.

18 *May* 1366 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Dunstan, 40 Ed. III.


Holeburne—A.D. 1366
tenement of Thomas de Moreton [or Mordon]
William Slyng to the Priory of Royston
tenement of John de Burgh
tenement of Robert de Beverle le Chapman [see 1090]
garden of Thomas de Lyncoln

1096.—JOHN NORMAN TO STEPHEN LYONS. *Hustings Rolls* 103, *No.* 225.

17 July 1375 Grant by John Norman, Chariere, citizen of London, and Elizabeth his wife, to Stephen Lyons of Holbourne, and Joan his wife and the heirs of Stephen, of a tenement with garden adjoining in the suburb of London between a tenement of John Gardiner on the east and a tenement of the Abbot and Convent of Malmesbury on the west, a garden formerly of Thomas Lyncoln on the south and the kingsway of Holbourne on the north.

Witnesses, John de Totenhale, Gaillard Pete, Thomas Crisp, chaundeler, Roger de Podyngton, Nicholas Draper.

London, 17 July, 49 Ed. III.

Holbourne—A.D. 1375

tenement of the Abbot of Malmesbury	John Norman to Stephen Lyons	tenement of John Gardiner

garden formerly of Thomas Lyncoln

1097.—MARGARET, DAUGHTER OF SIR THOMAS BEDIK, TO JOHN SHADEWORTH AND OTHERS. *Hustings Rolls* 114, *No.* 106.

18 *Feb.* 1385/6 Grant by John Flete, citizen and goldsmith, and Margaret his wife, daughter of Thomas Bedik, knight, and sister of Alexander Bedik, heiress of the said Thomas and Alexander, to John Shadeworth, citizen and mercer, John Hatfield, rector of the Church of Hanslape, Richard Roose, tailor, and William Fratyng, capmaker, (*hurere*) citizens, of a yearly quit rent of £10 2s. 4d., from various tenements in the city and suburb of London and from the advowson of the Church of S. Mary Magdalene of Milkstrete, namely, (amongst others in other parishes) in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne, from a tenement of the Prior of Royston which Robert Bryan of Fletestrete holds between a tenement of Gaylard Peet on the west and a tenement of Stephen Lyon on the east, the highway on the north and a garden of the Abbot of Malmesbury on the south, 3s.; from the capital messuage of Sir Robert Plesyngton, knight, baron of the Exchequer, 6s.; and from another tenement of the same the two being together between a tenement of John Shrouesburi on the east and a tenement of

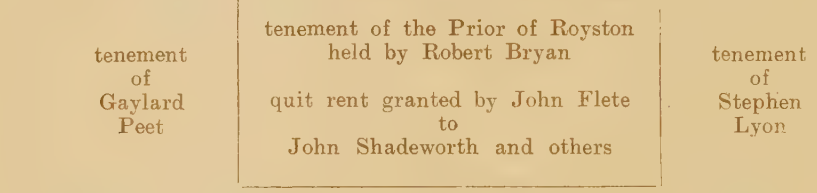
John Chaundeller on the west, the highway on the north and a garden formerly of Peter Turk on the south, 20d.

London, 18 February, 9 Ric. II.

26 *Feb.* 1385/6 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Matthias the Apostle, 9 Ric. II.

For pedigree of John Flete, see No. 1038.
John Shadeworth was Sheriff in 1391.

Holbourne—A.D. 1386


tenement of the Prior of Royston held by Robert Bryan
quit rent granted by John Flete to John Shadeworth and others
tenement of Gaylard Peet
tenement of Stephen Lyon
garden of the Abbot of Malmesbury

1098.—JOHN FLEET THE ELDER TO THOMAS COLREDE AND OTHERS.
Hustings Rolls 144, *No.* 63.

5 *Feb.* 1416/7 Grant by John Flete, the elder, citizen and goldsmith, to Thomas Colrede, Ralf Stoke and William Crunger, of £4 9s. 8d. yearly quit-rent, *inter alia* of 3s. from a tenement of the prior of Royston, which Robert Bryan of Fletestrete late held, in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne in the suburb of London, between a tenement late of Gailard Peet on the west, a tenement late of Stephen Lyon on the east, the king's way on the north, and a garden of the Abbot of Malmesbury on the south; 6s. from a chief tenement late of Sir Robert Plesyngton, knight, 20d. from a smaller tenement late of the said Sir Robert, between a tenement late of John Shrovesbury on the east and a tenement late of John Chaundeler on the west, the king's way on the north, a garden formerly of Peter Turk on the south. (The other rents, making up the said sum of £4 9s. 8d., are in other parishes.)

London, 5 February, 4 Hen. V.

8 *Feb.* 1416/7 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Agatha, 4 Hen. V.

For other property owned by John Flete, see 1077; for pedigree, see 1038.

1099.—PREVIOUS OWNERS OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS IN HOLBORN BELONGING TO THE ABBEY OF MALMESBURY IN 1387.

Garden south of Walter Barton's Tenement		*The Second Lincolns Inn held of the heirs of Adam de Basing*				*Tenement of Gaillard Pete held of the Knights Templars*	
1262	Simon Faber [smith]	1252	Geoffrey le Wheelwright [two properties]	1252	Ralph Carpenter		
1262	Geoffrey Wheelwright			1285	Robert Cosy		
						1295	Simon le Webbe
1307	William le Brewer	1291	William le Brewer	1296	Thomas le Cirger [tapermaker]	1305	Robert le Porturer
						1309	Simon le Webbe
1310	Richard Sutewy			1296	Walter de Flete		
1319	Robert le Hend de Worcester	1310	Reginald le Clerk			1309	Roger de Notyngham
		1310	Isabel le King	1309	John de Chester	1328	John Wymondeswold
1334	Robert le Hend	1315	Robert le Hend		Richard de Oxewik	1328	Robert le Mareschal
1334	Exors. of Robert	1334	Robert's Exors.	1331	John de Totel	1337	Robert's rent reduced to 6s. 8d. by Hospitallers
1334	Thomas de Lyncoln	1334	Thomas de Lyncoln	1331	Thomas de Lyncoln		
Walter Barton's Tenement							
1252	Roger Faber	1348	Thomas de Lyncoln acquires the freehold			1354	Robert le Marescall
1254	Simon Faber	1364	Held by John Payn of Thomas de Lyncoln			1357	Thomas de Mordon
1265	Simon Marescall	1364	Thomas grants the property to Peter Turk and others			1357	Symon Fynchyngfeld
1269	Gilbert de Lyncoln	1366	Turk and others grant same to Wm. Wroston and others			1361	Adam Vynor
1302	Alice de Lyncoln	1368	They grant same to the trustees of Walter Camme, Abbot of Malmesbury			1361	John Heynes
1307	John de Dodyngton					1361	Gaillard Pete
1312	Robert le Hend					1374	William Plot
1369	James Gylot					1374	Gaillard Pete
1369	Roger de Podyngton					1379	Transferred to the Abbot of Malmesbury
1370	Walter Barton	1369	Licence to transfer three messuages to the Abbot of Malmesbury				
1387	Licence to transfer to Abbot of Malmesbury						
		1383	Ordination by the Pope of the Mass and Anniversary of Abbot Walter Camme				

Thus in the year 1387 the whole of the five above-mentioned properties had come into the possession of the Abbot and Convent of Malmesbury, and on the anniversary of Abbot Walter Camme's death mass was said in his memory in the chapel of S. Mary within the Inn, which still retained, until 1417, the name of Lincolns Inn. This Table will enable the reader to follow more easily the story of the deeds which follow.

1100.—THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS TO ROBERT LE DORTURER. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 241, *Chartulary of the Convent of Malmesbury.*

12 *June* 1303 Charter of the Knighthood of the Temple by which they claim the tenement of Gailard Pete : " but it is contrary to our charters which we have of this tenement."

Brother William de le Moore, Master of the Knights of the Temple in England, with the assent of the general Chapter, at Dynnesley, Tuesday next after the feast of S. Barnabas, A.D. 1303, grants to Robert le Dorturer and Emma his wife a messuage and one acre of land formerly held by John Mynot in Holebourne in the parish of S. Andrew for life for the yearly rent of 12s. and suit at the Court of the Temple, London, from three weeks to three weeks, Robert and Emma sufficiently to repair the said cottage in roofing and other necessaries at their own expense saving to the Master and his successors an obit, namely, 6s. 8d. as a fine of the last deceased of Robert or Emma.

Witnesses, Brother Ralph de Bartone and Brother de Stokke, chaplains, Brother Thomas de Tolhouse and Brother Walter le Bachelor, knights, and Brother William de Graftone, John de Monbum, William de le Forde and John de Conygston.

In the margin is written :—This charter does not pertain to the chapel of S. Mary but to the Hospital of S. John of the Temple.

The note in the margin is evidently a later addition made after the possessions of the Templars had been granted to the Hospitallers. There is a copy of this deed in Cotton MS., Nero E. VI. f. 30b, the Cartulary of S. John's. See also No. 1102, which makes the matter clearer. The rent of Gailard Pete's tenement is there given as 10s., not 12s., and no mention is made of Robert le Dorturer having been tenant.

Robert le Dorturer was an attorney who, in 1316, was tenant of a property on the north side of Holborn opposite to Gailard Pete's [see No. 554]. He also held property in Fleet Street opposite the New Temple which, in the year 1337, he surrendered to William de Langeford, farmer of the unconsecrated portion of the Temple under the Hospitallers of S. John, who in the next year were giving him a pension of £6 13s. 4d. a year [see Nos. 1392, 1422]. He was the son of William de Seleburn, or Meleburn, also known as le Dorturer, from whom he inherited the Fleet Street property and who was receiving from the Keepers of the Temple a pension of 20s. a year and a robe of the value of 20s.

John Minot, or Mynyot, was a Clerk of the Chancery in 1292 and a Pleader in 1294. Two years later he was acting as clerk of William de Hamelton, the Chancellor.

1101.—ANDREW COURTAYS TO THOMAS DE LINCOLN. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 162.

29 *April* 1332 Andrew Courtays grants to Thomas de Lyncolne a garden in the parish of S. Andrew Holbourne next to the tenement of the said Thomas to hold to Thomas and his heirs and assigns for ever.

Sealed, Wednesday next before the feast of SS. Philip and James, 6 Ed. III.

Witnesses, Robert le Hende, David de Toutebery.

On 8 March preceding this date Thomas de Lyncoln purchased other land adjoining the land above mentioned, which afterwards became the garden of Barnards Inn. Andrew Curteys was still alive in 1338 [see No. 1145].
For plan see No. 1125.

1102.—SIMON LE WEBBE TO ROGER DE NOTINGHAM. *Hustings Rolls* 38, *No.* 48.

1 *Dec.* 1309 Grant by Simon, called Le Webbe, citizen of London, and Alice his wife, to Roger de Nottingham, pelterer, of London, and Aldith his wife, and the heirs of Roger, of 1 mark of yearly quitrent from the tenement of the grantors, with houses built thereon, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne in width between tenements of Richard Corteis and John de Cestre on the east and a tenement of the same John de Chestre on the west, and in length from the highway on the north to a tenement of the said Richard Corteys on the south.

Witnesses, Thomas Romayn, mayor, Roger le Palmer and James Foulk, sheriffs, Nicholas de Farndon, alderman of the ward, Richard Bussy, Thomas le Clerk, William le Brewer, John de Dodington, Geoffrey de Chelchehithe, William de Hendon, Ralf, clerk.

London, Tuesday after S. Andrew the Apostle, 3 Ed. II.

Alice forswore her right.

Enrolled Monday before the Purification, 3 Ed. II.

John de Chester was the King's Attorney in 1300 and Marshal of the Court in 1316. Roger de Notyngham's will was not dated, but was proved in June, 1317; he directed that his tenement in Holborn should be sold.

Holebourne—A.D. 1309

tenement of John de Chester	Simon le Webbe de Portepool to Roger de Notyngham *held of The New Temple*	tenement of John de Chester and Richard Corteys

tenement of Richard Corteys

1103.—JOHN WYMONDESWOLDE TO ROBERT MARSHALL. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 165, *Malmesbury Chartulary.*

15 *July* 1328 John de Wymondeswolde, citizen and skinner of London, grants to Robert Marshall, citizen and goldsmith of London, a tenement with buildings thereon with a curtilage adjacent in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne in the suburb of London which formerly belonged to Symon de Pourtepole, weaver, stretching in breadth between the tenement formerly of Richard Curteys towards the east and the tenement of John de Chestre also towards the east and the tenement of the same John de Chester towards the west and in length from the highway of Holebourne towards the north to the land formerly of Richard Curteys on the south. To hold to Robert Marshall, his heirs and assigns, of the chief lords of the fee, namely, the Prior of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England and the brethren of the Hospital by reason of the annulling of the Order of the Knights of the Temple. By service of 10s. yearly in quarterly sums.

Witnesses, Hamon de Chigewell, then Mayor of London, John Hautein and Henry Darcy, then sheriffs.

Dated, London, on the feast of S. Swithin the Bishop, 2 Ed. III.

Holborn—A.D. 1328

tenement of John de Chester	John de Wymondeswolde to Robert Marshall formerly of Simon de Portepool *held of the Knights of S. John successors of The Knights Templars*	tenement of John de Chester formerly of Walter de Flete
		tenement of Richard Curteys

land formerly of Richard Curteys

1104.—THE PRIOR OF S. JOHN OF JERUSALEM AND ROBERT MARSHALL. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 165 *b.*

15 *Feb.* 1337 Philip de Thame, Prior of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England, and the Brethren of the Hospital, pardon Robert Marshall 3s. 4d. out of the yearly rent of a tenement (as in previous charter described) in Holeburne because the tenement is ruinous and Robert le Marshall on his part promises to rebuild it at his own expense. With right to the Prior to distrain for the remaining rent of 6s. 8d. when in arrear.

Dated Clerkenwell, London, 15 February, 11 Ed. III.

1105.—THOMAS DE MORDON AND MARGARET HIS WIFE TO SYMON FINCHINGFELD. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 166 *b.*

10 *Sept.* 1357 Thomas de Mordon, citizen and stokfishmonger of London, and Margaret his wife, grant to Symon, son of Robert de Fynchinfeld, and Agnes his wife a messuage lying between a messuage of Thomas de Lincoln on the one side and a messuage of William Slynge on the other side, which messuage lately belonged to Robert Marshall jr. citizen and goldsmith of London, in Holebourne in the suburb of London. To hold to Symon and Agnes, their heirs and assigns, of the chief lords of that fee by the accustomed services for ever.

Witnesses, Thomas de Lincoln, Stephen de Holeborn, John de Tamworth.

Dated at Holeborn, in the suburb of London, Monday next before the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, 31 Ed. III.

This deed was enrolled in the Hustings (Roll 85, No. 129) on 4 December, 1357. The witnesses given there are Thomas de Lincoln, Stephen de Holebourne, John de Thameworth, Richard le Brewer, Richard Bacoun, stokfishmonger, John de Bedeforde, pelterer, William Swalwe. The date is given as Monday *after* the feast of the Exaltation.

The will of Robert Mareschal, junior, goldsmith, was dated 9 June, 1351, and proved March, 1354; he left all his tenements in the suburb to his wife Margery.

Holebourne—A.D. 1357

The second Lincolns Inn messuage of Thomas de Lyncoln	Thomas de Mordon to Symon de Fynchinfeld formerly of Robert Marshall	messuage of William Slynge

garden of Lincolns Inn

1106.—TESTAMENT OF SYMON FYNCHINGFELD TO ROGER LEGET AND GAILARD DE PETE. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 167.

1 *July* 1361 Symon de Finchingfeld makes his will on Thursday next before the feast of the Translation of S. Thomas the Martyr A.D. 1361. He leaves his body to be buried in the cemetery of S. Andrew, Holborn; 20s. for his exequies; to Christian his sister 1 mark; to Simon and Robert sons of his sister ½ mark; to the High altar of S. Andrew's 2s.; to John of Kortolstone, chaplain of the parish, 2s.; the rest of his goods to his executors. He leaves to Roger Leget and Galliard le Pette a tenement in Holebourne to hold to them and their heirs so that it may be sold and bestowed in masses for his soul. He appoints the said Roger and Galliard his executors.

This will was proved in the Court of Hustings on 19 July, 1361, but the testator's name is given as Fynchefeld and the date of the will Thursday next *after* the above-said feast.

1107.—ROGER LEGAT AND GAILARD PEET TO ADAM VYNOR AND JOHN STAPLEFORD. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 167.

11 *July* 1361 Roger Legat and Gailard Peet, executors of Symon de Fynchyngfeld, sell to Adam le Vynour and John de Stapelforde a tenement in Holborn between a tenement of Thomas de Lyncoln on the west and a tenement of William Slyngge on the east.

Dated at London the Sunday next after the Translation of S. Thomas the Martyr, 35 Ed. III.

Witnesses, Roger Costantyn, John Noreman.

1108.—ADAM VYNOR AND JOHN STAPELFORDE TO JOHN HEYNES. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 167 *b.*

17 *Sept.* 1361 Adam Vynour and John de Stapelford grant to John Heynes, citizen of London, a tenement in Holeburne between a tenement of Thomas de Lyncolne on the west and a tenement of William Slyngge on the east. To hold to John Heynes and his heirs of the chief lord of that fee by the accustomed services.

Witnesses, Roger Leget, Roger Constantyn.

Dated London, Friday next after (14 September) the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, 35 Ed. III.

Holeburne—A.D. 1361

The second Lincolns Inn tenement of Thomas de Lyncoln	Adam Vynour and John de Stapelford to John Heynes	tenement of William Slyngge	tenement of John de Burgh 13 ft. 10 ins.	tenement of Sir Adam Russell [see 1090]	site of Barnards Inn
	garden of Lincolns Inn		garden formerly of Thomas de Lincoln afterwards of Barnards Inn		

1109.—JOHN HEYNES TO GAILARD PEET. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 167 *b.*

14 *Oct.* 1361 John Heynes, citizen of London, grants to Gailard Peet the tenement in Holborn which he had of the feoffment of Adam le Vynour and John de Stapleford. To hold to him his heirs and assigns of the chief lords of that fee forever.

Witnesses, Roger Leget, Roger Constantyn, John Norman.

Dated London, Thursday next before the feast of S. Luke the Evangelist, 35 Ed. III.

1110.—GAILARD PEET TO WILLIAM PLOT. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 167.

16 *Jan.* 1373/4

Gailard Pet, citizen of London, grants to William Plot, citizen and baker of the said city, a tenement in Holebourne in the parish of S. Andrew between the tenement of the Abbot of Malmesbury on the west and the Prior of Roiston on the east. To hold of William Plot his heirs and assigns of the chief lords of that fee for ever by the accustomed services. Adam de Bury being then Mayor of London, John Aubrey and John Fyfhuth, being sheriffs.

Witnesses, Roger de Podyngton, John Totenhale.

Dated Sunday next after the feast of S. Hyllary, London, 47 Ed. III.

Holebourne—A.D. 1374

tenement of the Abbot of Malmesbury formerly of Thomas de Lyncolne	Gailard Peet to William Plot	tenement of the Prior of Royston formerly of William Slyngge

1111.—WILLIAM PLOT TO GAYLARD PET. *Hustings Rolls* 102, *No.* 50.

19 *Jan.* 1373/4

Grant by William Plot, citizen and baker, to Gaylard Pet, citizen, and Agnes his wife of a tenement in Holbourne in the parish of S. Andrew between a tenement of the Abbot of Malmesbury on the west and a tenement of the Prior of Roiston on the east which William had by enfeoffment of Gaylard and Agnes. To hold in tail to Gaylard and Agnes with remainder to the heirs of Gaylard.

Witnesses, Roger de Podyngton, John Totenhale, Hugh Clerk, William Hervy, Walter Barton.

London, Monday before the Conversion of S. Paul, 47 Ed. III.

15 *May* 1374 Enrolled Monday before S. Dunstan, Archbishop, 48 Ed. III.

1112.—GAILARD PETE AND AGNES HIS WIFE TO ROBERT CHERLTON AND OTHERS. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 168 *b.*

8 *May* 1379 Gailard Pete, citizen of London, and Agnes his wife grant to Robert de Cherlton, John atte Mulle, chaplain, Thomas de Wroston and William Camme, their heirs and assigns, a messuage with a garden in Holbourn in the suburb of London in the parish of S. Andrew. To hold of the chief lord of that fee for the accustomed service, the messuage being between the hospice of the Abbot of Malmesbury and a tenement of Robert Brian.

Witnesses, Hugh Wynkeburne, John Norman.

Dated, Holborne, 8 May, 2 Ric. II.

Holbourn—A.D. 1379

hospice of the Abbot of Malmesbury	Gailard Pete to Robert de Cherlton, John atte Mulle, Thomas de Wroston, and William Camme, trustees for the Abbot of Malmesbury	tenement of the Prior of Royston held by Robert Bryan

Robert de Cherlton and Thomas de Worston were Justices for Co. Wilts. Robert became Chief Justice of Common Pleas.
John atte Mulle was Vicar of Westport Malmesbury.
William Camme was probably brother to Walter Camme, Abbot of Malmesbury.

1113.—ROBERT DE CHERLTON AND WILLIAM CAMME TO GAILARD PETE. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 169.

9 *May* 1379 Robert de Cherlton, John atte Mulle, chaplain, Thomas de Wroston and William Camme devise the house and garden (as in document No. 1111) to Gailard Pete and Agnes his wife for the term of their lives with remainder to Roger, son of the said Gailard, for the term of his life, with remainder to the said Robert, John, Thomas and William.

Witnesses, Hugh Wynkeburne, John Noreman.

Dated, Holeburne, 9 May, 2 Ric. II.

1114.—SIR ROBERT DE CHERLETON AND OTHERS TO THE CONVENT OF MALMESBURY. *Hustings Rolls* 116, *No.* 41.

24 *July* 1387 Grant by Robert de Cherleton, John atte Mulle, chaplain, and William Camme, with the King's licence, to Sir Walter de Camme, Abbot of Malmesbury, and the convent, of the reversion after the death of Gailard Pete, citizen, and of Roger Gailard his son, of a messuage and a garden in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne in the suburb of London, between the Inn of the Abbot of Malmesbury on the west, a tenement of Robert Brian on the east, the king's way of Holbourne on the north, and a garden of the said Abbot on the south.

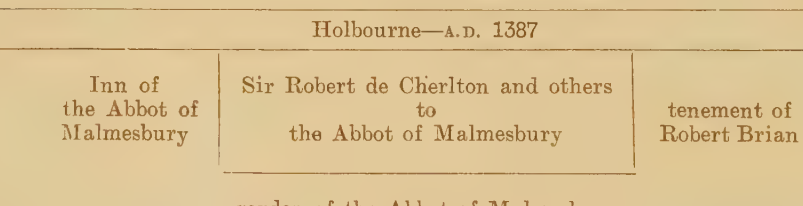
John Fraunceys, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, John Davy, William Horscroft, Nicholas Draper, John Tonynton, Roger Hulham, William Melton, John Norman.

Holbourne, in the parish of S. Andrew, the Vigil of S. James, 11 Ric. II.

14 *Oct.* 1387 Enrolled Monday after the feast of the Translation of S. Edward the King, 11 Ric. II.

Roger Gaylard's will was proved 30 December, 1398, in Arch. London.


Holbourne—A.D. 1387
Inn of the Abbot of Malmesbury
Sir Robert de Cherlton and others to the Abbot of Malmesbury
tenement of Robert Brian
garden of the Abbot of Malmesbury

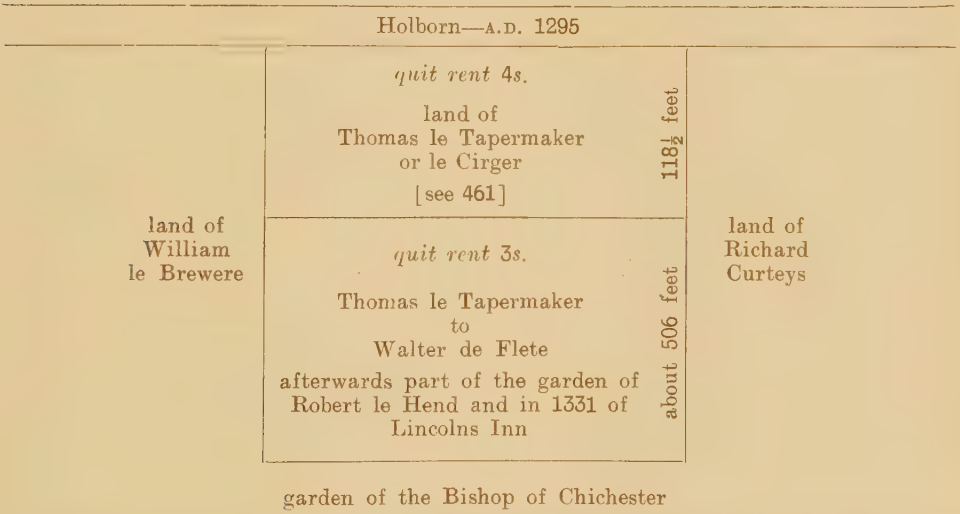
1115.—THOMAS LE TAPERMAKER TO WALTER DE FLETE. *Hustings Rolls* 24, *No.* 111.

1295 Grant by Thomas le Tapermaker and Alice, daughter of William le Gardiner, his wife, to Walter de Flete of a plot of land in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne, in breadth between the land of Richard Curteys on the east and that of William le Brewere on the west and extending in length from the land of the said

Thomas and Alice on the north to the garden of the Bishop of Chichester on the south. To have and to hold at a yearly rent of 3s. With warranty.

Witnesses, Sir John Bretun, Keeper of the city, Adam de Hallingberi and John de Dunstaple, sheriffs, Nicholas de Farndon, alderman of the ward, Roger Flor, Roger Hosebunde, William Ediman, Simon le Webbe, William le Brewere, Robert le Orfeure, Reynold le Fener.

24 *Oct.* 1295 Enrolled Monday before the feast of SS. Simon and Jude, 23 Ed. I.



The land from Holborn to the Bishop's property was probably about 625 feet in length. It was a very long but narrow slip, from the following deed only 24 feet 1 inch in width at the Holborn end.

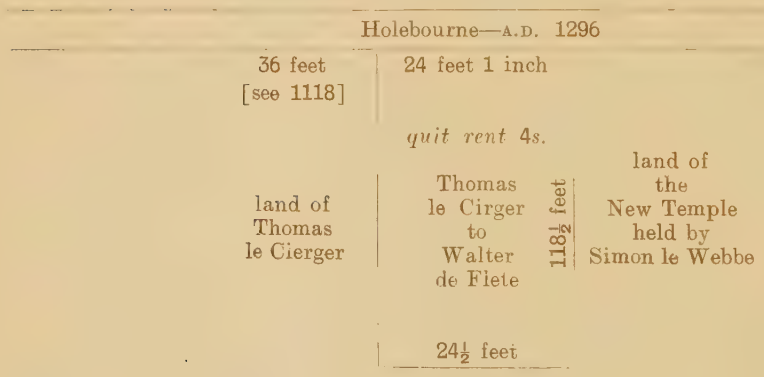
1116.—THOMAS LE CIRGER TO WALTER DE FLETHE. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 155 *b.*

28 *June* 1296 Thomas le Cirger (chandler), citizen of London, and Alice his wife, grant to Walter de Flete, citizen of London, a piece of land with houses built thereon in the parish of S. Andrew Holebourne

between the land of the Brethren of the Temple on the east and land and house of the said Thomas and Alice on the west; in length from the King's Street of Holbourne on the north to the land of Richard le Galocher on the south, 39½ ells of the iron ell of Edward I.; in breadth, by the said King's street on the north between the land of the Brethren of the Temple and that of Thomas and Alice, 8 ells 1 inch; and at the south head, by the land of Richard le Galochier, 8 ells 6 inches. To hold to Walter and his heirs and assigns of the chief lords of that fee forever for the yearly rent of 4s. payable in even portions at Michaelmas, Christmas, Easter and the feast of S. John Baptist. For this Walter paid Thomas and Alice £4 10s.

Dated London, Thursday the eve of SS. Peter and Paul, 24 Ed. I.

Witnesses, Sir John de Bretun, Keeper of the city of London, Adam de Halingbury and John de Dunstaple, then sheriffs.


Holebourne—A.D. 1296
36 feet
[see 1118]
24 feet 1 inch
quit rent 4s.
land of Thomas le Cierger
Thomas le Cirger to Walter de Fiele
118½ feet
land of the New Temple held by Simon le Webbe
24½ feet
land of Richard le Galocher

1117.—JOHN DE TOTEL TO THOMAS SON OF THOMAS DE LYNCOLN.

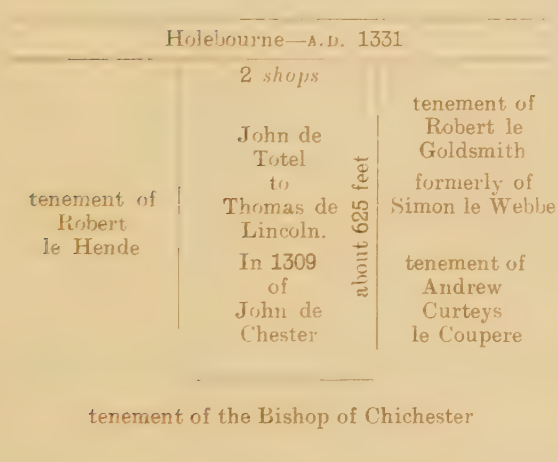
Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f. 161 *b.*

26 *April* 1331 John de Totel of Lincoln grants to Thomas, son of Thomas de Lincoln, a messuage with two shops and a garden adjacent in the parish of S. Andrew in the suburb of London which he had of enfeoffment of Richard de Oxewik of the County of Norfolk: it

reaches in length from the highway in Holebourne towards the north to a tenement of the Bishop of Chichester on the south, and in breadth from a tenement of Robert le Hende towards the west to a tenement of Robert le Goldsmith and Andrew Coupere on the east. To hold of the chief lords of that fee for the accustomed services forever.

Witnesses, John de Pultenaye, then Mayor of London, Robert de Eli.

Dated London, Friday next after the feast of S. Mark the Evangelist, 5 Ed. III.

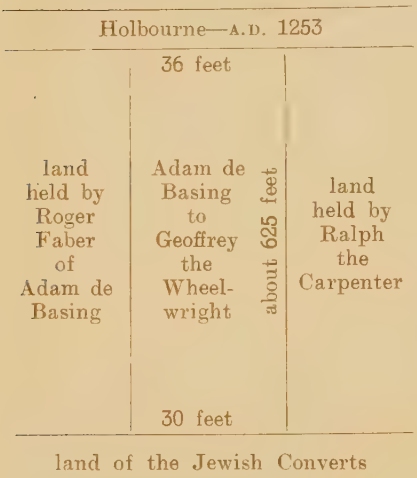

Holebourne—A.D. 1331
2 *shops*
tenement of Robert le Goldsmith
formerly of Simon le Webbe
John de Totel to Thomas de Lincoln. In 1309 of John de Chester
about 625 feet
tenement of Robert le Hende
tenement of Andrew Curteys le Coupere
tenement of the Bishop of Chichester

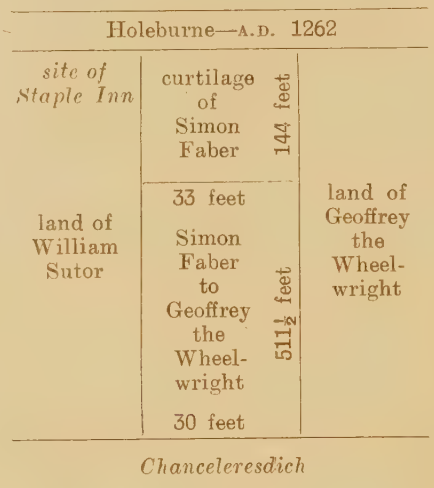
This plot forms the first beginnings of the Inn afterwards known as Lincolns Inn. It was about 33 feet in width and about 625 feet in length, stretching from what is now the shop of Roneo, Limited, to a site a little south of what is now Cursitor Street.

1118.—ADAM DE BASING TO GEOFFREY WHEELWRIGHT. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 156 *b.*

Before 1253 Adam de Basing grants to Geoffrey Wheelwright (rotarius) a certain piece of land with houses thereon within the bar of Holbourne in the parish of S. Andrew, between the land held by Roger the Smith (faber) on the west and land held by Ralph the Carpenter on the east and it reaches in length to the land of the Conversi; in breadth at the King's street it is 12 ells of the iron ell of King Henry and in breadth at the land of the Conversi 10 ells of the same ell. To hold to Geoffrey his heirs and assigns for 12s. 2d. yearly rent to Adam and his heirs, the repairs to be done by Geoffrey.

Witnesses, Laurence de Frowyk, then alderman of that ward, Adam de Westminster, William de Sancto Paulo.


Holbourne—A.D. 1253
36 feet
land held by Roger Faber of Adam de Basing
Adam de Basing to Geoffrey the Wheelwright
about 625 feet
land held by Ralph the Carpenter
30 feet
land of the Jewish Converts



1119.—SYMON SON OF ROGER THE SMITH TO GEOFFREY THE WHEELWRIGHT. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 157 *b.*

1262 Symon the Smith (faber) son of Roger Faber, has granted to Geoffrey the Wheelwright (rotarius) a piece of land in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne between Geoffrey's land on the east and the land of William Sutor (cobbler) and Margaret his wife on the west, containing in length, from the ditch called Chanceleresdich towards the church of the Conversi on the south as far as to Simon's own curtilage on the north, 31 perches of the perch of Henry III, whereof each perch contains 16½ feet, and in length by Simon's own curtilage, 11 ells of the ell of the said King, and by the land of the Conversi, 10 ells. To hold to Geoffrey his heirs and assigns of Adam Basing for 2s. 8d. rent paid in the name of Simon his heirs or assigns and one rose at the Nativity of S. John Baptist to Simon and his heirs. Geoffrey paid 3s. 6d. for this grant.

Witnesses, Thomas "filius Ricardi," then Mayor of London, Philip Tailor, and others.

Chancellors Ditch was situated about 70 feet south of the present Cursitor Street.

1120.—ADAM BYDIKE TO WILLIAM LE BREWERE. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 159.

1291 Adam Bidic, tailor, and Joan his wife, daughter of William de Hadestok, formerly citizen of London, grant to William le Brewere and Alice his wife a tenement with a curtilage and an arable croft adjacent in the suburb of London in the parish of S. Andrew towards the bar of Holburne; the curtilage lies between the tenement of Gilbert de Haliwell on the west and a tenement formerly of Robert Cosi on the east; the croft lies between a tenement of John de Purley on the west and the said tenement of Robert Cosy on the east; and the whole tenement curtilage and croft extends from the King's street on the north to the tenement of the Lord Bishop of Chichester on the south. To hold to William and Alice their heirs and assigns forever for the yearly rent of 2 marks and for suits of court and all other services wont to be done by Geoffrey le Whelwriste in the time of Adam de Basing formerly citizen of London.

Witnesses, Sir Ralf de Sandwich, Keeper of the city of London, Thomas Romayn, and others (not named).

Holburne—A.D. 1291

site of Staple Inn	2*s.* 8*d.* *quit rent* tenement of Gilbert Proudfot de Haliwell and de Lincoln 30 ft. 5 ins.	quit rent for curtilage and croft 26s. 8d.	tenement formerly of Robert Cosy
about 625 feet		Adam de Bidic to William le Brewer	
	10*s.* *quit rent* tenement of John de Purley	part of this property became the garden of Robert le Hend	tenement of Robert Cosy

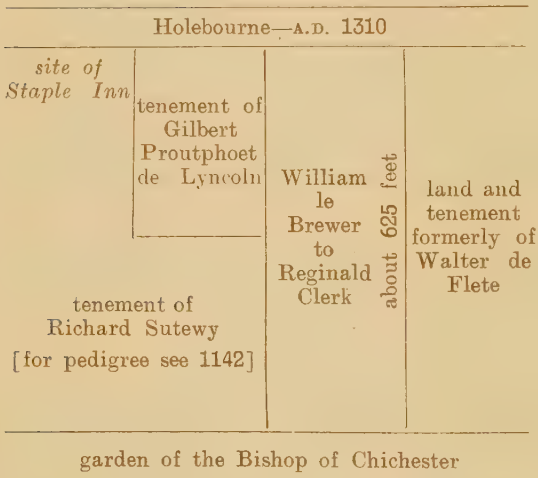
tenement of the Bishop of Chichester

20 *Feb.* 1295/6 *Cal. of Pat. Rolls* 24 *Ed. I. m.* 17 [*Feb.* 20]. —Appointment of Pierrot le Ireys, King's yeoman, to the custody until further order of the assize of cloth both from this side and beyond the seas in the room of Adam de Bidyk, King's tailor, who has grown too old to execute the office.
Gilbert Proudfot was known as Gilbert de Haliwell and also as Gilbert de Lincoln and Gilbert le Prute.

1121.—WILLIAM LE BREWERE TO REGINALD CLERK. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 159 *b.*

1310 William le Brewere, citizen of London, grants to Reginald Clerk of Holeburn, citizen of London, all his land with buildings thereon in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne between the land and tenement formerly of Walter de Flete on the east and the land and tenement of Gilbert Proutphoet, parmenter, and of Richard Sutewy on the west, the garden of the Bishop of Chichester on the south and the King's street of Holbourne on the north : to hold of the chief lords of the fee by the accustomed services.

Witnesses, Thomas le Romayn, then Mayor of London, Roger Palmer, and others.


Holebourne—A.D. 1310
site of Staple Inn
tenement of Gilbert Proutphoet de Lyncoln
William le Brewer to Reginald Clerk
about 625 feet
land and tenement formerly of Walter de Flete
tenement of Richard Sutewy
[for pedigree see 1142]
garden of the Bishop of Chichester

The will of William le Brewer was proved in 1315. He left to Isabella his wife for life his tenement in the parish of S. Andrew charged with the payment of an annuity to Roger atte Bowe until the full sum of £20 in which the testator was bound by virtue of a certain Staple had been paid ; remainder for pious uses. Apparently William's first wife, Alice, was dead, and he now marries Isabel le King, to whom he grants, through Reginald the Clerk as his trustee, the property mentioned in this and the next deed.

1122.—REGINALD LE CLERK TO ISABEL LE KING. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 160.

1310 Reginald Clerk of Holeburne grants and confirms to Isabel le King all that land with buildings thereon in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne between the land and tenement formerly of Walter de Flete on the east and the land and tenement of Gilbert Proutphoet, parmenter, and Richard Sutewy on the west. To hold to Isabel and her heirs of the chief lords of that fee by the accustomed services.

Witnesses, Thomas Romeyn, then Mayor, Roger le Paumer.

1123.—ISABEL LE KINGE TO ROBERT DE WYRCESTER. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 160 *b.*

27 *Nov.* 1315 Isabel le King in pure widowhood grants to Robert de Wyrcestre, pelterer, citizen of London, all that plot of land with the buildings thereon in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne which she had of the feoffment of Reginald Clerk between the land and tenement of John de Chestre, clerk, on the east and the tenement of the aforesaid Robert and the land of Richard Sotewy on the west, to hold to the chief lords of that fee by the accustomed services.

Witnesses, Stephen de Habyndon, then Mayor of London, William de Bodelee.

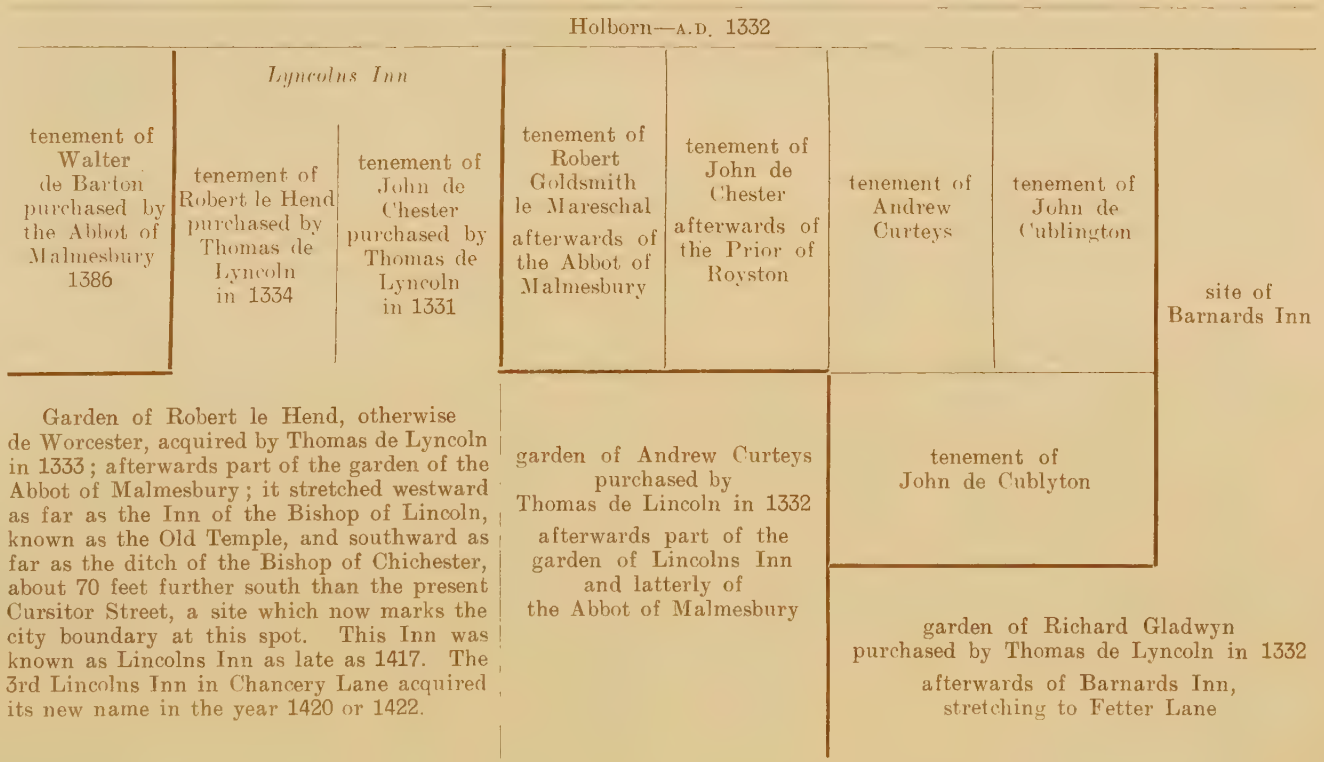
Dated at London, Thursday next after the feast of S. Katherine the Virgin, 9 Ed. II.

1124.—ALICE, FORMERLY WIFE OF ROBERT DE WYRCESTER, TO THOMAS DE LINCOLN. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 161.

13 *March* 1334 Alice, formerly wife of Robert de Wyrcester, citizen and pelterer of London, Richard de Graphton and Henry de Dyvylyn, executors of the will of the aforesaid Robert, proved and enrolled at the Court of Hustings London, on Monday next before the 7 *Nov.* 1333 feast of S. Martin, 7 Ed. III. sell and confirm to Thomas de Lyncolne all that plot of land and garden which Robert left by his will to be sold lying between a tenement of the said Thomas on the east and a tenement of John de Cobelyngton and land formerly of Richard Starkulf and land of Beatrice, the wife of the aforesaid John de Cobelynton, on the west; in length it stretches from the King's way on the north to the land of the Bishop of Chichester on the south.

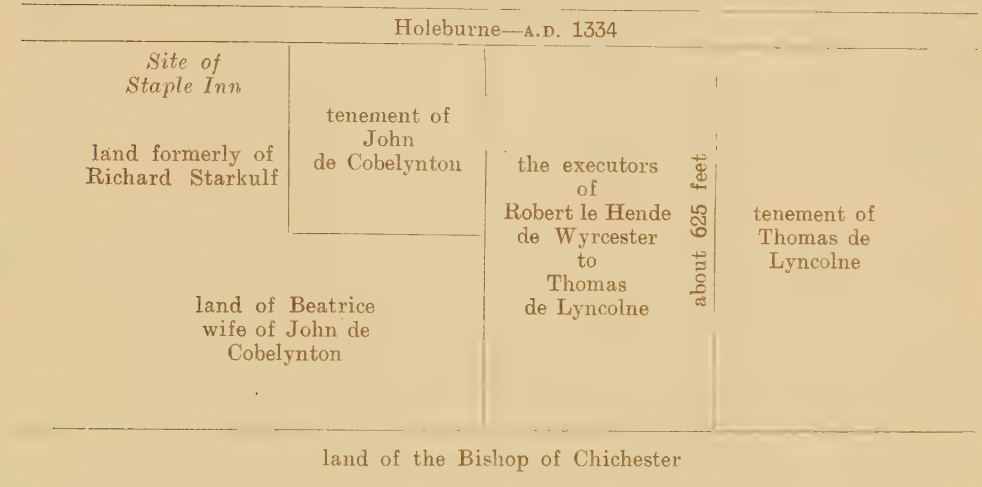
Witnesses, John Pulteney, then Mayor of London, John Hamund and William Haunsards, then sheriffs, Nicholas de Farndon, Alderman of the Ward, Robert called le Marshall, goldsmith, John Tavy, Robert de Wyght, Andrew Curteys, John de Colewell.

1124 [*continued*].—PLAN SHOWING THE GARDEN OF ANDREW CURTEYS AND THE RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE GARDENS OF BARNARDS INN AND THE SECOND LINCOLNS INN.


Holborn—A.D. 1332
Lyncolns Inn
tenement of Walter de Barton purchased by the Abbot of Malmesbury 1386
tenement of Robert le Hend purchased by Thomas de Lyncoln in 1334
tenement of John de Chester purchased by Thomas de Lyncoln in 1331
tenement of Robert Goldsmith le Mareschal afterwards of the Abbot of Malmesbury
tenement of John de Chester afterwards of the Prior of Royston
tenement of Andrew Curteys
tenement of John de Cublington
site of Barnards Inn
Garden of Robert le Hend, otherwise de Worcester, acquired by Thomas de Lyncoln in 1333; afterwards part of the garden of the Abbot of Malmesbury; it stretched westward as far as the Inn of the Bishop of Lincoln, known as the Old Temple, and southward as far as the ditch of the Bishop of Chichester, about 70 feet further south than the present Cursitor Street, a site which now marks the city boundary at this spot. This Inn was known as Lincolns Inn as late as 1417. The 3rd Lincolns Inn in Chancery Lane acquired its new name in the year 1420 or 1422.
garden of Andrew Curteys purchased by Thomas de Lincoln in 1332 afterwards part of the garden of Lincolns Inn and latterly of the Abbot of Malmesbury
tenement of John de Cublyton
garden of Richard Gladwyn purchased by Thomas de Lyncoln in 1332 afterwards of Barnards Inn, stretching to Fetter Lane

London, Sunday the morrow of the feast of S. Gregory the Pope, 8 Ed. III.

19 *April* 1334 Enrolled at the Hustings Monday before the feast of S. George the Martyr, 8 Ed. III.


Holeburne—A.D. 1334
Site of Staple Inn
land formerly of Richard Starkulf
tenement of John de Cobelynton
land of Beatrice wife of John de Cobelynton
the executors of Robert le Hende de Wyrcester to Thomas de Lyncolne
about 625 feet
tenement of Thomas de Lyncolne
land of the Bishop of Chichester

1125.—JOHN DE CUBELYNTON TO THOMAS DE LYNCOLN. *Hustings Rolls* 62, *No.* 43.

17 *March* 1333/4 Quitclaim by John de Cubelyngton and Beatrice his wife to Thomas de Lyncoln of a plot with a garden which they had by sale from the executors of Robert de Wyrcestre formerly citizen and pelterer, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne, in the suburb of London.

Witnesses, Robert, called le Mareschal, goldsmith, John Tavy, Robert de Wyght, Andrew Curteys, John Chese.

London, Thursday after S. Gregory, Pope, 8 Ed. III.

18 *April* 1334 Enrolled Monday before S. George the Martyr, 8 Ed. III.

1126.—THE RENT OF THOMAS DE LYNCOLN. *City Coroners Rolls, G.* 35, 13 *Ed. III.*

22 *June* 1339 Tuesday before the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist 13 Ed. III. information was given to the Coroner and Sheriffs that John de Pykering and Thomas de Pokelyngton of Co. Yorks, clerks of the Chancery, lay dead of a death other than their rightful death in the rent of Thomas de Lyncoln, pleader, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourn in the ward of Farndone without. The Coroner and Sheriffs thereupon proceeded thither and having summoned good men of the wards of Farndone within and without and of Castle Baynard they diligently enquired how it happened. The jurors say that on Sunday before the said feast of S. John Baptist William Fort of Co. Somerset, John Berkeryk of Co. Cumberland, John de Grendon of Co. Northampton, and John de Hatfield, of Brodok, Co. Essex, apprentices of the Bench, after the hour of curfew assaulted the above said John de Pykering and Thomas de Pokelyngton in the high street opposite the rent of Thomas de Lyncoln and beat and wounded them with swords and "balghstafs" leaving them half dead. The said William Fort, John Berkeryk, John de Grendon and John de Hatfield immediately fled, but whither the jurors know not; that John de Pykering lingered until Monday when he died, and Thomas de Pokelyngton until the Tuesday following when he also died of his wounds.

Four neighbours were attached: John Tavy, Robert le Goldsmith, David de Tuttbury, and Gilbert le Tieghlere.

1127.—THOMAS BEDYK, SON OF HENRY BEDYK, TO THOMAS DE LINCOLN. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 162.

11 *Jan.* 1348/9 Thomas Bedyk, son and heir of Henry Bedyk, grants to Thomas de Lincoln, serjeant, all his right and claim in and to all tenements rents and services which Thomas holds in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne, London.

Witnesses, Richard Lacer, John Shyrbourne, Robert Goldsmith.

Dated, Aldermanbury, Sunday next after the feast of the Lord's Epiphany, 22 Ed. III.

Richard Lacer was Alderman of the Ward, John de Shyrbourne was Common Clerk of the city, and Robert Goldsmith was the City Marshal.

Thomas de Bedyk was descended from Adam de Basing, through whom he inherited this property [see pedigree No. 1038]. Several prosecutions for repayment of loans

in which Thomas de Bedyk was the borrower are recorded. In the year 1358 he sold his court of Aldermanbury, which had also belonged to Adam de Basing.
Henry de Bedyk was in 1333 Collector of the Customs on the Staple of Wools in Co. Middlesex. His will was dated 16 April, 1335, at his manor of Finchley, and proved 19 May following. To William de Iford [who was then in tenure of Staple Hall] and Sir Thomas de Karlel, Rector of the Church of Bassingeshaw, he left 60 marks annual quit rent charged on all his rents in London and the suburbs for providing seven chantries for one year after his decease, to wit, two in the church of Aldermanbury, two in the church of Bassingeshaw, two in the church of Finchley, and one in the church of Walthamstow. He made bequests to his sons Thomas and John and to his wife Johanna. To William de Iford he left rents in the parish of S. Margaret of Lothbury and one robe or 20s. at Christmas. He appointed John de Pulteney guardian of his son Thomas during his minority.

1128.—THOMAS DE LYNCOLN TO JOHN CLAYMOND AND OTHERS. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 162 *b.*

1 *Dec.* 1364 Thomas de Lyncoln, advocate, grants to John Claymond, Peter Turke, and Robert de Ditton all his lands and tenements and the reversion thereof in the parish of S. Andrew Holbourne which John Payne holds of him for the term of his life. To hold to John Claymond, Peter Turke, and Robert de Ditton, their heirs and assigns, of the chief lords of that fee.

Witnesses, Stephen de Holebourne, Roger Legat, Roger Costantyn.

Dated at the Nunnery of Clerkenwell Sunday next after (30 November) the feast of S. Andrew the Apostle, 38 Ed. III.

The deed was dated at the Nunnery of Clerkenwell, which suggests that Thomas de Lyncoln had retired from official work and had purchased corrody there.
John Claymond was Justice for Co. Lincoln.
John Payne on 16 December, 1353, received a writ "de intendendo" from John Marreys, officer of the King's alnage of cloth for sale in England, deputing him during pleasure of the said John to execute that office for him in the city of London.

1129.—PETER TURKE TO ROBERT CHERLTON AND OTHERS. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 163.

3 *Feb.* 1365/6 Peter Turke and Robert Ditton grant to William de Wroston, Thomas Coubrigge, William de Camme, and Robert de Cherlton, the tenement in the parish of S. Andrew Holborne in the suburb of London which they had by enfeoffment of Thomas de Lincoln; to hold to them and their heirs of the chief lords of that fee.

Witnesses, John Lovekyn, then Mayor of London, John Briklesworth, and Thomas Irland, then sheriffs, John Chichester, alderman of the ward, Roger Leget, John Heynes, Gaylard Gardener, John Totenhale.

Dated, London, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne, Tuesday next after the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 40 Ed. III.

11 *Feb.* 1365/6 Enrolled in the Hustings, Monday before the feast of S. Valentine the Martyr, 40 Ed. III.

1130.—WILLIAM WORSTON AND ROBERT DE CHERLTON TO THOMAS COUBRIGGE. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 163.

2 *April* 1368 Release and quitclaim of William Wroston and Robert de Cherlton to Thomas Coubrigge and William Camme and their heirs and assigns of all their right in three messuages in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne in the suburb of London which messuages formerly belonged to Thomas de Lincoln and were enfeoffed to William de Worston, Robert de Cherlton, Thomas Coubrigge, and William Camme.

Dated at Malmesbury, Wilts., 2 April, 42 Ed. III.

1131.—THOMAS COUBRIGGE AND THE CONVENT OF MALMESBURY. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 164 *b.*

1 *March* 1368/9 Edward III. for £40 paid by Thomas Coubrigge grants to the said Thomas and to William Camme that they may assign three messuages with appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew Holbourne in the suburb of London held of the King in burgage and worth yearly according to the true value 10 marks, as appears by the inquisition taken by James Andrew, late Mayor of London, and escheator in that city, to the Abbot and Convent of Malmesbury and their successors to find six wax lights burning every day in the Abbey Church at the mass of the Blessed Mary for ever; and licence to the said Abbot and Convent to receive the same.

Witnessed by the King at Westminster, 1 March, 43 Ed. III.

(Note.—The date has been added by a later hand.)

James Andrew was elected Mayor in 1367.

1132.—THOMAS COUBRIGGE TO WALTER, ABBOT OF MALMESBURY. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 163 *b.*

1 *May* 1369 Thomas Coubrigge and William Camme with the King's licence grant to Walter, Abbot of Malmesbury, and the Convent there three messuages and a curtilage and appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew Holbourne in the suburb of London which were formerly of Thomas de Lyncoln and which they Thomas, William, William de Worston and Robert de Cherlton lately had of the enfeoffment of Peter Turke and Robert Ditton. To hold to the Abbot and Convent and their successors of the King, the chief lord of that fee, by the services belonging to those houses forever.

Witnesses, John Chychestre, alderman of that ward, Peter Leget and Galyard Peet.

Dated at London in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne 1 May, 43 Ed. III.

1133.—WILLIAM CAMME, WALTER CAMME, AND GAILARD PETE. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 164.

1369 Letter of Attorney of William Camme appointing Robert de Cherlton to deliver seisin of three messuages (as before described) to Walter, Abbot of Malmesbury, for himself and Thomas Coubrigge.

Dated 43 Ed. III.

Letter of Attorney of Walter, Abbot of Malmesbury, appointing Gailard Pete, gardener, to receive seisin from Thomas Coubrigge and William de Camme of the three messuages &c. in Holborne granted to him by them 43 Ed. III.

1134.—ORDINATION AND CONFIRMATION OF THE MASS AND ANNIVERSARY OF WALTER DE CAMME, SOMETIME ABBOT OF MALMESBURY, TO THE CHAPEL OF S. MARY, BY AUTHORITY OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 192.

13 *Oct.* 1383 William, Archbishop of Canterbury, notifies that he has received a letter from Pope Urban VI. the tenor whereof is that the Pope,

having been shown on the part of Walter, Abbot of Malmesbury, and his Convent, that the said Abbot has acquired property for the maintenance of lights in the chapel of S. Mary in the church of the Monastery and to support the office of the Infirmary and the recreation of the Monks forever, has been requested to confirm the same, but being without certain information, deputes the Archbishop to enquire, and accordingly, if he finds things to be so, to confirm with Apostolic authority. Dated Rome at S. Peter's 4 July, 5th year of his Pontificate.

The letter of Walter de Camme notifies to all the Sons of Holy Mother Church . . . that he and his Convent in Chapter have assigned to the Chapel of S. Mary for the lights and repair of that chapel the Inn called LYNCOLNESYNNE in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne in the suburb of London with all the messuages shops gardens &c. adjacent; together with the reversion of a messuage and curtilage which Gaillard Pet and Agnes his wife hold for life on the eastern part of the said inn; provided, that the Abbot and his successors when in London for the Parliament of the King or other business have the use and easement of their new inn newly built, next the great garden, and also the kitchen on the west side of the inn, with free entrance and exit, so that the Warden of the said Chapel shall at other times have free disposition of the said inn and kitchen; also property at West Cruddewell and Bremel and Bremelwyke; ordaining that in recognition of the zeal of the said Walter de Camme in acquiring the property the Warden of the Chapel for the time being shall daily forever celebrate a private mass of the Blessed Virgin for the soul of Walter de Camme before or after the solemn or accustomed mass of our Lady, with other regulations, the celebrant of such private mass to receive from the Warden of the chapel at the end of a week 2s. 6d.; with appointment also of the amounts to be given to monks for the time being in the Infirmary, or dwelling at Oxford for study. Dated in the Chapter House, 6 October, 1380. All which the Archbishop confirms by Apostolic authority.

Dated in the chapel of Lambeheth in the diocese of Winchester A.D. 1383, 7th Induction 6 Urban 13 October, there being present Thomas Symond, Philip Hogges, John Brown, priests, and John Ladde, clerk and public notary of the Oxford diocese.

William de Courtenay was Archbishop from 1381 to 1397.

1135.—RICHARD, SON OF ROGER FABER, TO SYMON FABER. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 157.

1254 Richard, son of Roger Faber, and Felicia, widow of the said Roger, quitclaim to Symon, son of the said Roger, all the land which the said Roger received in fee from Adam Basing, citizen of London, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holburne, between the land with a messuage held by Geoffrey Wheelwright on the east and land of William Sutor and Margaret his wife on the west. For this demise and quitclaim Symon gave half a mark.

Witnesses, Ralph Hardel, then Mayor of London, William Elwy, and many others.

1136.—SYMON FABER TO SYMON MARSHALL. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 158.

29 *Sept. to* 28 *Nov.* 1265 Symon Faber, son and heir of Roger Faber, grants to Symon Marescall (farrier) and Roisia his wife a piece of land with buildings thereon within the bars of Holeburne in the parish of S. Andrew in the suburb of London bought by Roger his father from Adam de Basing, lying between the land and houses of Geoffrey the wheelwright (fabricator rotarum) on the east and land of William Sutor and Margaret his wife on the west, being in breadth at the King's street on the north 12 ells of the iron ell of the King Henry and in the back part towards the south 10 ells 5 inches and in length from the same street to land sold by Simon Faber to the said Geoffrey on the south 48 ells, for which land the heirs of Geoffrey are bound to the heirs of Adam de Basing in 32d. out of 12s. 8d. rent as contained in the charter of enfeoffment of Adam de Basing to Roger Faber. To hold to Symon and Royse and their heirs for the yearly rent to Thomas, son of Adam de Basing, and his heirs of 10s. sterling and to Symon Faber and his heirs one rose at the feast of the Nativity of S. John Baptist.

Witnesses, Sir Hugh FitzOto, then Keeper of the city of London, Walter Hervey, and others.

1137.—SIMON MARSHALL TO GILBERT DE LINCOLN. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 245, *and Hustings Rolls* 4, *No.* 41.

4 *Nov.* 1269 At the Court of Hustings on Monday next after the feast of All Saints 54 Hen. III. Simon Marshall and Roisia his wife acknow-

ledged in full husting having given and, by their charter of feoffment there read, confirmed to Gilbert de Lyncolne, parmenter, and Alice his wife a certain plot of ground with houses built thereon within the Bar in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeborn in the suburb of London which land they bought of Symon Faber, lying broadways between the land and house which were Geoffrey the wheelwright's on the east and the land and house of William the Cobbler (sutoris) and Margaret his wife on the west and being in breadth along the high street on the north 12 ells of the iron ell of King Henry and at the furthermost end towards the south 10 ells 5 inches and lengthways from the said high street to land sold by the said Simon Faber to the above said Geoffrey on the south 48 ells. To hold to Gilbert and Alice their heirs and assigns as in the charter.

Holeborn—A.D. 1269

Stapled Hall	36 feet		
land and house of William Sutor	Simon Marshall to Gilbert de Lyncolne [Proudfot]	144 feet	land and house formerly of Geoffrey the Wheelwright
	30 feet 5 ins.		

1138.—WILLIAM BREWERE AND WILLIAM ATTE GATE TO JOHN DODINGTON. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 245 *b.*

19 *Feb.* 1306/7 — 16 *July* 1302

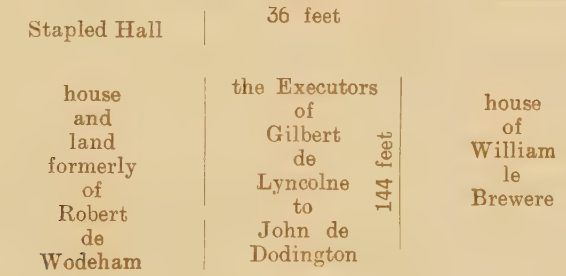
William le Brewere, citizen of London, and William atte Gate, executors of the will of Gilbert de Lyncoln, parmenter of London, by virtue of the said will enrolled in the Husteng of London holden on Monday next before the feast of S. Margaret, virgin and martyr, 30 Ed. I. sell to John de Dodington, parmenter of London, all that tenement formerly of the said Gilbert situated within the Bar of Holbourne in the parish of S. Andrew, between the house of the said William le Brewere on the east and south and the house and land formerly of Robert de Wodeham on the west and the highway on the north, which tenement Gilbert by his will left to be sold. And they have given over the charter of enfeoffment made to Gilbert de Lyncoln to the said John who has given 100s. for the sale.

Witnesses, John le Blound, then Mayor of London, Geoffrey de Conductu and Symon Bolet, then sheriffs, Nicholas de Farndon, then Alderman of the Ward, Richard Busci, Symon de Pourtpoel, called le Webbe, Roger de Cheny, Peter, clerk, William Passemer, Reginald Clerk, Robert le Carpenter, Roger de Bosco, serjeant of that ward.

Dated London Sunday next after the feast of S. Valentine, 35 Ed. I.

The will of Gilbert de Lyncoln, otherwise known as de Halliwell and le Proudfoot, has not been found on the Hustings Rolls.

Holbourne—A.D. 1307


Stapled Hall
36 feet
house and land formerly of Robert de Wodeham
the Executors of Gilbert de Lyncolne to John de Dodington
144 feet
house of William le Brewere
30 ft. 5 ins.
land of William le Brewer

1139.—JOHN DODYINGTON TO ROBERT DE WORCESTER. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 246, *and Hustings Rolls* 40, *No.* 137.

31 *May* 1312 John de Dodyington, pelterer of London, grants to Robert de Worcester, skinner of London, the tenement with houses built thereon purchased of the executors of Gilbert de Lyncoln, formerly pelterer of London, in the parish of S. Andrew Holebourne within the Bar of Pourtepol, between a tenement of William le Brewer on the east and south and the house and land formerly of Robert de Wodeham on the west and the highway on the north being in breadth fronting the highway 12 ells of the iron ell of the King and behind next the tenement of William le Brewer 10 ells 5 inches, and in length from the highway to the tenement of William le Brewere, 48 ells, for a certain sum paid by Robert de Worcester.

Witnesses, John de Gysor, then Mayor of London, Richard de Welleford and Symon de Mereworth, then sheriffs, Nicholas de Farendon, then Alderman of that Ward, Richard Buschy, Symon de Purtepol, Thomas de Newenham, Thomas le Clerk, Hugh de Worcester, Elias Parmenter, William Passemer, Henry le Brewer, Roger de Notyngham, Ralph the clerk.

Dated London the last day of May, 5 Ed. II.

12 *June* 1312 Enrolled in the Common Pleas on Monday on the morrow of S. Barnabas, 5 Ed. II.

1140.—MARGERY, RELICT OF JOHN DE DODYNGTON, TO ROBERT DE WYCESTRE. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 246 *b.*

19 *June* 1316 Margery, relict of John de Dodyngton, skinner, quitclaims to Robert de Wyrcestre, skinner, all her right of dower in a messuage in the parish of S. Andrew, Holebourne, bought lately of John by the said Robert.

Witnesses, William le Dorterer, Roger de Notyngham, Hugh de Wyrcestre, John de Podyngton, William de Schereman, Symon le Webbe, Walter atte Belhous, Thomas Hardy, John de Farnworth, clerk.

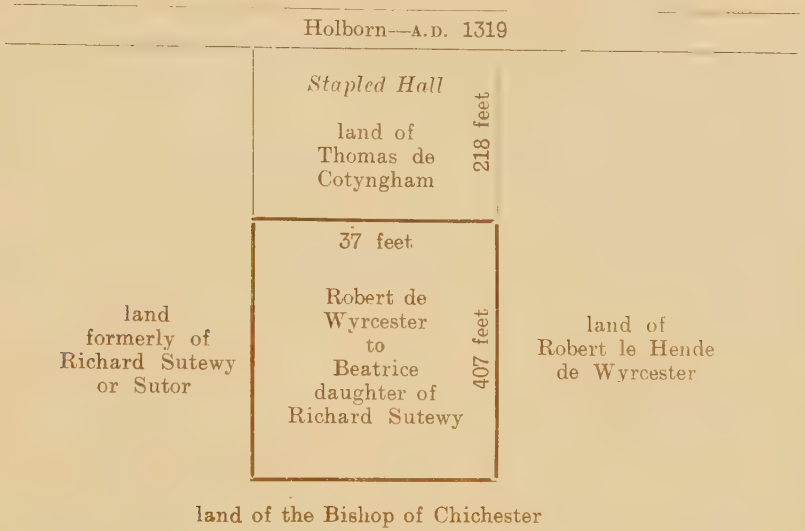
Dated London Sunday next before the feast of the Nativity of S. John Baptist, 9 Ed. II.

1141.—ROBERT DE WYRCESTRE TO BEATRICE, DAUGHTER OF RICHARD SUTEWY. *Hustings Rolls* 48, *No.* 37.

15 *Oct.* 1319 Grant by Robert de Wyrcestre, citizen and skinner of London, and Alice his wife, formerly wife of Richard Sutewy, to Beatrice, daughter of the said Richard, of a plot of land in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne, London, in breadth 2 perches 4 feet, between the land of the said Robert on the east and the land formerly of the said Richard on the west, and extending in length 22 perches 9 feet from the land of Thomas de Cotyngham on the north to land of the Bishop of Chichester on the south. With warranty.

Witnesses, Sir John de Wingrave, etc.

Dated and enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Edward, 13 Ed. II.


Holborn—A.D. 1319
Stapled Hall
land of Thomas de Cotyngham
218 feet
37 feet
Robert de Wyrcester to Beatrice daughter of Richard Sutewy
407 feet
land formerly of Richard Sutewy or Sutor
land of Robert le Hende de Wyrcester
land of the Bishop of Chichester

1142.—ALICE, FORMERLY WIFE OF ROBERT DE WYRCESTRE, TO JOHN DE COBLYNTON. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 247.

26 *Dec.* 1333 Alice, formerly wife of Robert de Wyrcestre, skinner of London, Richard de Graphton, and Henry de Dyvelyn, executors of Robert's will proved in the Husteng of London holden on Monday 8 *Nov.* 1333 before the feast of S. Martin, 7 Ed. III. sell to John de Cobelyngton, citizen of London, and Beatrice his wife, that brewing tenement with a plot of land and garden adjacent with all the vats and utensils therein, situated in the parish of S. Andrew Holebourne in the suburb of London, in breadth between a tenement acquired by Robert from Isabella, formerly the wife of William le Brewer, on the east and a tenement of Richard Starkulf and land of the said Beatrix on the west, and in length from the highway on the north to land of the Bishop of Chichester on the south; and the said tenement contains in breadth at the front head next the highway 12 ells of the iron ell of the Lord King of England and by the lower end at the front head of the said garden 10 ells 5 inches and in breadth at the furthermost end of the garden next the land of the said Bishop $7\frac{1}{2}$ ells. Also in execution of the same will they sell to John and Beatrice 12d. yearly quitrent which Robert lately acquired of John Coleroun and Matilda his wife in the parish of S. Andrew, John de Pulteney being then Mayor of London, John Hamond and William Haunsard then sheriffs, and Nicholas de Farendon then Alderman of that Ward.

Witnesses, Robert le Mareshal', goldsmith, John Tavy, John Chese jr., Andrew Curteys, Richard de Podyngton, David de Tuttebury, John de Blackwelle, John Wolfel, then Beadle of that Ward, Henry Bonmarche, clerk.

Dated London, Sunday the feast of S. Stephen the Martyr, in the above year.

Richard de Wormele *alias* Sutor or Sutewy will proved 1300 [see No. 1195] = Alice = Robert le Hende 2nd husband; will proved 8 Nov. 1333

Coblyngton –

Beatrice will proved 11 May 1338 = John de Coblyngton *alias* Gylot

Richard Gylot of Coblyngton Co. Bucks =

William de Cobelyngton d.s.p. =

Elena = William Slynge married 2ndly Maud

James Gylot of Bredsthorne Co. Bucks sold property to Roger Podyngton 21 Jan. 1369 =

John Slynge ob.s.p.

Elena

Holeburne—A.D. 1333

36 feet

Stapled Hall

Brewery

tenement of Richard Starkulf acquired from John Coleroun in 1328 quit rent of 1s. due to exors. of Robert le Hende

The Executors of Robert le Hende to John de Cobelyngton

625½ feet

tenement acquired by Robert le Hende from Isabella formerly wife of William le Brewer

[30 feet 5 inches]

land late of Robert le Hende

22½ feet

land of the Bishop of Chichester

The will of Robert le Hende de Worcester was proved 8 Nov. 1333. He left his tenements and rents in the parish of S. Andrew to be sold by his executors; one moiety to his wife Alice by way of dower, the other to pious uses. Also to wife for life by way of her freebench his dwelling-house in the said parish. Dated Friday next after [19 May] the feast of S. Dunstan, bishop, 1332.

1143. BEATRICE DE COBLYNTON TO ALICE DE WORCESTER. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 247 *b.*

3 *May* 1335 Beatrice, who was wife of John de Coblyngton, confirms to Alice, formerly wife of Robert de Worcester, sometime skinner of London, the brewing tenement with a plot of land in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne between a tenement of Thomas de Lyncoln on the east and south and a tenement of Richard Starkolf on the west and the highway on the north. To hold to her and her assigns for the term of her life with reversion to Beatrix her heirs and assigns.

Witnesses, Richard de Graphton, Robert le Mareschal, John Tavy, Roger Constantoun, David de Tuttebury, Gilbert le Tyghlere, Ralph, the clerk, and others.

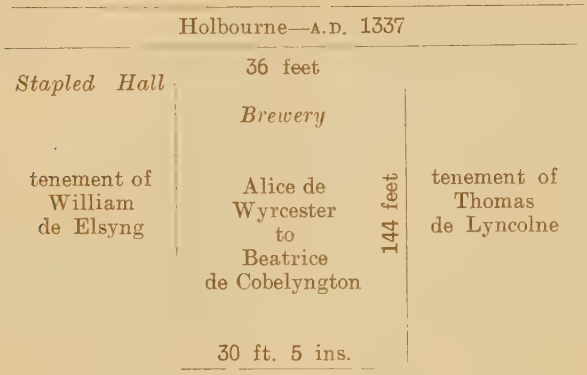
London, Friday next after the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, 9 Ed. III.

1144. ALICE DE WYRCESTRE TO BEATRIX DE COBELYNGTON. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 248.

6 *Nov.* 1337 Alice, formerly the wife of William (*sic*) de Wyrcestre, skinner and citizen of London, grants to Beatrix her daughter, formerly wife of John de Cobelyngton, all her brewing tenement in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne within the Bar of Purtepol lying broadways between a tenement of Thomas de Lyncoln on the east and a tenement of William de Elsyng on the west and lengthways from the highway on the north to the garden of the said Thomas on the south, in breadth at the King's street 12 ells and in breadth at the back at the south head, next the tenement of the said Thomas de Lyncoln, 10 ells 5 inches. To hold to Beatrix and her heirs and assigns of the chief lords of that fee for ever.

Witnesses, Henry de Arsy, then Mayor of the city of London, Nicholas de Crane and Walter Neel, then sheriffs, Richard le Lacer, then Alderman of that Ward, Robert le Mareshall, goldsmith, John Tavy, Robert de Wyght, William le Mareschal, Roger Costantyn, goldsmith.

Dated, London, Wednesday next before the feast of S. Martin, Bishop and Confessor, 11 Ed. III.



The measurements here given prove that the brewery was only the northern end of the plot sold by Deed No. 1142. The rest of the property had in the meantime been purchased by Thomas de Lyncoln.

1145.—BEATRIX LA HYNDE AND WILLIAM DE COBLINGTON HER SON. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f. 245 b.*

11 *May* 1338 At the Common Pleas held at the Husteng of London on Monday next after the feast of S. John before the Latin Gate, 12 Ed. III, Robert le Marschal, goldsmith, and William the Cordwainer of Flete Strete, executors of the will of Beatrix la Hynde, of the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne, London, caused the will of the said Beatrix to be proved as to lay fee contained therein by William le Whyt, smythe, and Andrew Curteys, couper, sworn and examined, who said that they were present at the making of the will; she left to her son William de Coblynton the tenement which John de Coblynton her husband and she purchased of Robert le Hende and

Will dated 25 *Feb.* 1337/8 Alice le Hende his wife in the parish of S. Andrew; she wills her mother, the said Alice Hende, to have custody of her son William and the tenement aforesaid for William's maintenance all her life and after her death the said tenements to revert to Robert le Marschal, goldsmith of London, until William's lawful age, with remainder at William's legitimate age to William and his heirs forever and to the heirs of the blood of William if he die without issue.

Dated at her inn (hospicium) in the parish of S. Andrew, Wednesday on the morrow of the feast of S. Matthias, 12 Ed. III.

1146.—JAMES GYLOT TO ROGER PODYNGTON. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 248.

21 *Jan.* 1368/9

James Gylot, son of Richard Gylot, of Bryddesthorn, Co. Bucks, gives to Roger Podyngton, citizen of London, and Joan his wife the tenement with a garden and shop adjacent situated between a tenement formerly of Thomas de Lyncoln on the east and a tenement formerly of Thomas de Bryncheslee on the west and the high street of Holbourne on the north and a garden formerly of Thomas de Lyncoln on the south. To hold to Roger and Joan and the heirs and assigns of Roger of the chief lords of that fee by the accustomed services for ever.

Witnesses, Stephen de Holbourne, Roger Leget, Stephen Child, Nicholas Draper, Walter de Bartone.

Dated at Holbourne 21 January, 42 Ed. III.

1147.—ROGER DE PODYNTON TO WALTER DE BARTON. *Hustings Rolls* 98, *No.* 60.

5 *April* 1370

Grant by Roger de Podynton, citizen, and Joan his wife, to Walter de Barton, citizen and tanner, and Agnes his wife, and the heirs of Walter, of a tenement with garden and shop adjoining, which they had in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne in the suburb of London, by enfeoffment of James Gylot son of Richard Gylot of Briddesthorn, Co. Bucks, between a tenement formerly of Thomas de Lincoln on the east, a tenement formerly of Thomas de Brincheslee on the west, the king's way of Holbourne on the north, and a garden formerly of the said Thomas on the south. To hold to Walter and Agnes and the heirs and assigns of Walter of the chief lords of that fee by the accustomed services for ever.

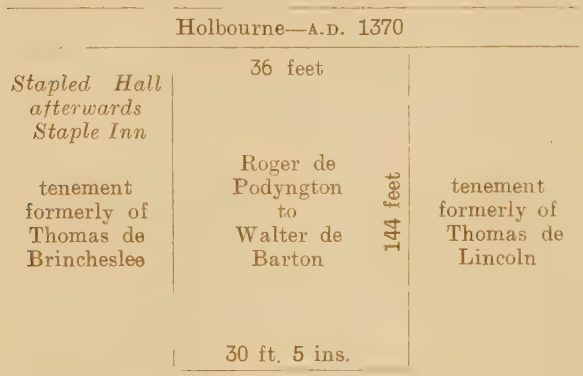
John de Chychestre, mayor, alderman of the ward, John Pyel and Hugh Holbech, sheriffs.

Witnesses, Stephen de Holbourne, Roger Leget, Stephen Child, John Totenhale, Nicholas Draper, William Henry, John Norman.

Holbourne, 5 April, 44 Ed. III.

18 *May* 1370

Enrolled, Monday before the feast of S. Dunstan, 44 Ed. III.


Holbourne—A.D. 1370
36 feet
Stapled Hall afterwards Staple Inn
tenement formerly of Thomas de Brincheslee
Roger de Podyngton to Walter de Barton
144 feet
tenement formerly of Thomas de Lincoln
30 ft. 5 ins.

The will of Roger de Podington was proved in 1375. He desired to be buried in the chapel of S. John Baptist in the Church of S. Andrew. To Agnes his wife he left his entire brewery with all its appurtenances together with shops, &c. in Holebourne for life, remainder to his son John.

Dated Wednesday before the feast of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, 1375.

1148.—EVIDENCES OF WALTER BARTON'S TENEMENT. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 242.

First Symon Marescallus and Roisia his wife gave it to Gilbert de Lyncolne, parmenter, and Alice his wife and their heirs forever by name of a plot of ground and a house. Enrolment at the Court of Hustings London Monday next after the feast of All Saints,
See 1137 54 Hen. III.

Afterwards Gilbert, surviving the said Alice, married a second wife Alice and bequeathed the said tenement to her by his testament for life and after her death to his executors William le Brewer and
Not found on record William atte Gate to sell, which testament may be found enrolled at a certain Husting 30 Ed. I.

The executors sold the tenement to John de Dodyngton,
See 1138 parmenter of London, as appears by the charter thereof 35 Ed. I. John de Dodyngton enfeoffed thereof Robert of Worcester, skinner,
See 1139 otherwise called Robert le Hende, in fee, Charter enrolled 5 Ed. II.

Robert of Worcester left the same tenement to be sold by his executors, who sold it to John de Coblynton and Beatrix his wife
See 1142 and their heirs, Charter dated 7 Ed. III. The executors were Alice, his widow, Richard de Graftone and Henry de Dyvelyn. John de Coblynton was otherwise called John Gylot.

Beatrix survived John her husband and by her will enrolled in
See 1145 the Hustings Monday next after the feast of S. John before the

Latin Gate, 12 Ed. III. by the name of Beatrix le Hende left the tenement to her son William de Coblynton and his heirs forever.

The same William died without issue and the tenement descended to Elena, his sister, wife of William Slynge, from whom issued John and Elena. And John died without heirs of the body of John, William Slynge his father surviving, who long after by the law of England held it. After whose death James Gylot, cousin and heir of Elena, namely son of Richard Gylot, brother of John de Coblington, alias Gylot, father of Elena, entered the same tenement. Memorandum, John Gylot and William (*sic*) Gylot the brothers were born at Coblynton, Co. Bucks : the aforesaid James was born at Bredesthorne in the same county.

James enfeoffed thereof Roger de Podyngton and Joan his wife,
See 1146 and the heirs of Roger, forever, whose charter is dated 42 Ed. II.

Roger and Joan, by charter enrolled 44 Ed. III., enfeoffed
See 1147 thereof Walter de Barton and Agnes his wife and the heirs of Walter.

Walter after the death of Agnes enfeoffed thereof Robert Cherltone, Richard Mauncyple, John Sutton, John Alderley, and John Parkere of Thornebury and their heirs forever, 10 Ric. II.

The same feoffees demised it to Walter and Joan for life and to their executors for a year after their death.

Thomas Bedyk, son and heir of Henry Bedyk releases to Thomas Lyncoln serjeant all his right and claim to tenements rents and services held by Thomas in the parish of S. Andrew, Holbourne.

A.D. 1348 Dated 22 Ed. III.

Memorandum.—The said Thomas Bedyk had issue Alexander and Margaret. Alexander died without issue and Margaret married John de Flete, goldsmith of London, and died without issue, and thus the entail by which a certain rent was entailed in the person of Thomas Bedyk was wholly extinct.

The memorandum is apparently a later addition. John Flete was alive in the year 1416 [see No. 1098], and was then receiving, as heir of Adam de Basing and of Henry Bedyk, 6s. quit rent from property which shortly afterwards became known as Barnards Inn.

1149.—WALTER BARTON AND JOHN FLETE. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 244.

16 *Oct.* 1385 At the Common Pleas, held in the Hustings of London on Monday next before the feast of S. Luke the Evangelist, 9 Ric. II, John Flete, goldsmith, and Margaret his wife were attached to answer Walter Barton, cordwainer, who complained that on the 2 *March* 1384/5 2nd day of March 9 Ric. II. they had entered the freehold of the said Walter in the parish of S. Andrew Holbourne in the suburb of London and taken a distress, a basin and laver and a dosser, price 3s. 4d., which they detained until delivery was thereof made by Richard Waldene, a serjeant of Nicholas Exeter, sheriff of London, to the damage of 20s. of the said Walter.

John and Margaret, by Richard Forester, their Attorney, defend the taking of the distress as in Margaret's right; because they say that a certain Adam Bedyk and Joan his wife, as in respect of Joan and all her ancestors from time immemorial, were seised of 10s. rent from a tenement held then by Gilbert Proudfot in the aforesaid S. Andrew's parish and that it is the same tenement in which the distress was taken. Adam and Joan had a son Henry. After Adam's death Joan married Roger Sauvage, knight, which Roger and Joan, by their deed enrolled in the Hustings holden 24 *Jan.* 1305/6 Monday next before the feast of the Conversion of S. Paul, 34 Ed. I. gave the said rents to John Drokensford and his assigns for ever, who by virtue of the said gift being seised thereof, by his 31 *Jan.* 1305/6 deed enrolled in the Hustings of London Monday before the feast of the Purification, 34 Ed. I., gave the said rents to the same [*see No.* 1048] Roger and Joan, and the heirs and assigns of Joan, by virtue whereof Roger and Joan were seised thereof, and died. From Joan the right descended to Henry her son who by will enrolled in the 4 *Sept.* 1335 Hustings Monday next before the feast of S. Dunstan, 9 Ed. III, left the said rents with other rents to his son Thomas, to hold to Thomas and the lawful heirs of his body. Thomas dying, the right descended to Alexander his son; Alexander dying without issue, it descended to Margaret, who now pleads, with John her husband, as sister and heir of Alexander. And because 2s. 6d. of the rent was behind from Michaelmas before the taking of the distresses they plead the taking of them. Walter denies that Adam Bedyk and Joan his wife were seised of rent issuing from the tenement where the distresses were taken. John Flete and Margaret reassert their claim and put themselves on the country &c.

24 *Jan.* 1385/6 The process between the parties being continued at the Hustings holden Monday next before the feast of the Conversion of S. Paul, 9 Ric. II., John and Margaret appeared by their Attorney, Richard Forster, and Walter in his own person. The jury chosen by the parties tried and sworn likewise came, namely, Richard Stormy, William Court, Roger Hylton, Roger Crane, John Curson, of the Ward of Faringdon, without and within, Thomas Freke, of the ward of Castle Baynard, Henry Markeby, John Buntyng, Thomas Lenne, Philip atte Vyne and William Constable, of the ward of Aldrythesgate, and Peter Fykeldene, of the ward of Crepulgate, without and within, who said upon oath that Adam Bedyk and Joan his wife, and all Joan's ancestors, were not seised of the said rent issuing from the tenement of Walter in which the distresses were taken. Wherefore it is considered that the distresses shall remain to Walter. And John and Margaret are in mercy &c.

See No. 1136, where it is clear that the heirs of Adam de Basing were at one time seised of the rent; but in No. 1148 it is stated that Thomas Bedyk, son of Henry Bedyk [and grandson of the said Adam Bedyk] released in the 22nd year of Edward III. to Thomas Lyncoln all his right and claim to the tenements, rents and services held by the said Thomas in the parish of S. Andrew Holbourne.
The story of the descent from Adam de Basing is given in Section 28.

1150.—WALTER DE BARTON TO ROBERT CHERLTON AND OTHERS.

Hustings Rolls 115, *No.* 92.

20 *Nov.* 1386 Grant by Walter de Barton, citizen and tanner, to Robert Cherlton, Richard Maunsiple, John Sutton, John Alderley, and John Parkere of Thornebury of a tenement with a garden and a shop adjoining, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holborne in the suburb of London, which Walter and Agnes late his wife, now deceased, had by enfeoffment of Roger de Podyngton, citizen, and Joan his wife, between a tenement of the Abbot of Malmesbury formerly of Thomas de Lyncoln, on the east, a tenement of Hugh de Wynkebourne, clerk, formerly of Thomas de Brynchesley on the west, the king's way of Holborne on the north and a garden of the said Abbot, formerly of Thomas de Lincoln on the south.

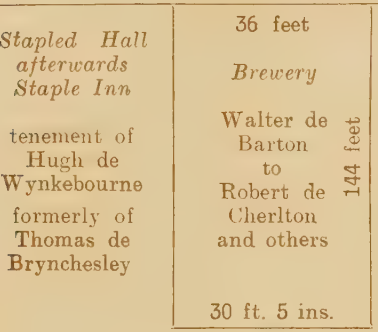
John Fraunceys, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, Nicholas Draper, John Davy, Hugh Wynkeborne, Gailard Pete, Thomas Hay, Stephen Lyon, Roger Hullam.

Holborne, in the said parish, 20 November, 10 Ric. II.

10 *Dec.* 1386 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Lucy, Virgin, 10 Ric. II.

Holborne—A.D. 1386


Stapled Hall afterwards Staple Inn
tenement of Hugh de Wynkebourne formerly of Thomas de Brynchesley
36 feet
Brewery
Walter de Barton to Robert de Cherlton and others
144 feet
30 ft. 5 ins.
tenement of the Abbot of Malmesbury

Walter de Barton died in the year 1390, and he may have moved to the west side of the Stapled Hall in the year 1386 when he vacated the above premises; see his will No. 1223.

1151.—ROBERT DE CHERLTON AND OTHERS TO THE CONVENT OF MALMESBURY. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 239.

2 *Feb.* 1386/7 Writ directed to Nicholas Exton, Mayor of London and the King's escheator there, to hold an inquest "ad quod damnum" if the King allow Robert de Cherlton, John atte Mulle, Chaplain, and William Camme to give a messuage and garden in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne in the suburb of the city of London, held of the King in burgage by Gailard Pete, citizen of London, for life, with remainder after his death to his son Roger, which after the death of Gailard and Roger ought to revert to the said Robert, John and William; . . . And the same Robert and Richard Mauncyple, John Sutton, John Aldurley, and John Parker of Thornbury, to give a messuage a shop and garden in the same parish, likewise held in burgage, which Walter de Barton, citizen and cordwainer of the said city, and Joan his wife hold for life, with remainder after their death to the said Robert, Richard, John Sutton, John Aldurley, and John Parker, . . . to the Abbot and Convent of Malmesbury.

Westminster, 2 February, 10 Ric. II.

20 *Feb.* 1386/7 Writ of supersedeas directed to Nicholas Exton, Mayor of London, to delay inquest until the quinzaine of Easter next.

Westminster, 20 February, 10 Ric. II.

The will of Roger Gaylard, son of Gaylard Pete, was proved in the Archdeaconry of London, 30 December, 1398.

1152.—ROBERT DE CHERLTON AND OTHERS TO THE CONVENT OF MALMESBURY. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 239 *b. Inq. Ad Quod Damnum F.* 405, *No.* 23.

22 *May* 1387 Inquisition taken at the Gylhald, in the city of London, before Nicholas Exton, Mayor and Escheator, 22 day of May, 10 Ric. II, by the oath of William Bristowe, William Horscroft, John Davy, William Huwet, William Bacoun, Thomas Clapham, William Milton, Nicholas Draper, John Tonyngton, Roger Hyllum, John Wendover, John Elys, Robert Langeleye, John Trappe, John Gylle, and Robert Polayne, men of the view of the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne, in the suburb of the city, who say it is not to the damage of the King or of any other if, for the finding of a lamp to burn daily for ever, before the high altar in the church of the Abbey of Malmesbury, he allow Robert de Charlton, John atte Mull, chaplain, and William Camme licence to grant that a messuage and a garden in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne held of the King in burgage by Gaillard Pete and Roger his son for life, the reversion being to the said Robert John and William and their heirs, worth in true value 13s. 4d. because they are charged to the Master of the New Temple Church within the bar of London 6s. 8d. yearly, shall remain after the death of the said Roger to the Abbot and Convent of Malmesbury and their successors; nor if he allow the same Robert de Cherlton and Richard Mauncyple, John Sutton, John Aldurley, and John Parker of Thornebury, to concede the remainder of a messuage shop and garden likewise held of the King in burgage by Walter de Barton, citizen and cordwainer, of the said city, and Joan his wife, for life, with remainder to the said Robert, Richard, John Sutton, John Aldurley, and John Parker, worth according to their true value 20s. to the same Abbot and Convent of Malmesbury. There is no mean between the King and the said Robert, John, and William, for the messuage and garden; nor between the King and the said Robert, Richard, John Sutton, John Aldurley, and John Parker, for the messuage shop and garden. There will remain no other lands or tenements to Robert de Charlton, John atte Mulle and William Camme, nor to Richard Mauncyple, John Sutton, John Aldurley, and John Parker besides the said concessions within the city of London.

Dated London, 22 May, 10 Ric. II.

1153.—AMORTIZATION TO THE CHAPEL OF S. MARY FOR THE MASS OF WALTER CAMME. *Cotton MS. Faust. B VIII. f.* 195 *b.*

14 *June* 1387 King Richard, for 10 marks paid by the Abbot of Malmesbury, gives licence to Robert de Cherlton, John atte Mull, and William Camme to grant that a messuage and garden in the parish of S. Andrew Holborne in the suburb of the city of London held of the King in burgage by Gailard Pete, citizen of London, for life with remainder after his death to his son Roger, which after the death of Gailard and Roger ought to revert to Robert, John, and William; and to the said Robert, Richard Maunciple, John Sutton, John Aldurley, and John Parker of Thornebury, to grant that a messuage a shop and a garden in the same parish, likewise in burgage which Walter de Barton, citizen and cordwainer of the said city, and Joan his wife, hold for life, with remainder a year after their death to the said Robert &c., may remain to the same Abbot and Convent; to hold to them and their successors to find a lamp in the church of the Abbey to burn for ever before the high altar every day. And licence to the same Abbot and Convent that they may receive the same.

Witnessed by the King himself at Westminster, 14 June, 10 Ric. II.

1154.—ROBERT DE CHERLTON AND OTHERS TO THE CONVENT OF MALMESBURY. *Hustings Rolls* 116, *No.* 40.

24 *July* 1387 Grant by Robert de Cherleton, Richard Mauncyple, John Sutton, John Aldurley and John Parkere of Thornebury, with the King's licence, to Sir Walter de Camme, Abbot of Malmesbury, and the convent, of the reversion after the death of Walter de Barton, citizen and tanner, and Joan his wife, and lapse of a year thereafter, of a messuage, a shop and a garden (described as in No. 1150).

John Fraunceys, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, John Davy, William Horscroft, Nicholas Draper, John Tonynton, Roger Hulham, William Melton, John Norman.

Holbourne, in the parish of S. Andrew the Eve of S. James, 11 Ric. II.

14 *Oct.* 1387 Enrolled Monday after the Translation of S. Edward the King, 11 Ric. II.

1155.—RENTAL OF THE CONVENT OF MALMESBURY IN HOLBORN, A.D. 1399. *Cotton MS. Faust. VIII. ff.* 253 *b*, 255 *b*.

		£	s.	d.
1399	From the farmer of the new inn in London called LINCOLNESYNNE payable at the four terms, by the year ..... for the Abbot's mass	8	0	0
	From the tenement late of Gaillard Peet in Holbourne ...	1	0	0
	From the tenement late of Walter Barton, cordwainer ...		13	4
	[*Written in a different hand with different coloured ink at the bottom margin of the page is the following:*]			
	London. The inn of the Esquire [*Hospicium Armigeri*] in the great inn which is dilapidated pays by the year	2	0	0
	Tenure of the tenants in the farm in the great inn. The shop (*celda*) next adjoining the inn pays by the year		9	0
	The second shop pays by the year		10	0
	The third shop pays by the year		8	0
	The fourth shop which is . . . [*here the page is cut away*]			
	f. 255 *b.* Rents paid out.			
	And to S. Mary Overy for the inn in Holborne by the year		7	0
	And to the Prior of the Hospital of S. John in England for the tenement formerly of Gaillard Peet in Holbourne		6	8

"The new Inn at London called LINCOLNESYNNE" of the text is clearly the same property as the Inn of the marginal note, once held by Thomas de Lincoln, serjeant. Serjeant and armiger were often used interchangeably; "Hospicium Armigeri" has, therefore, the same meaning as "the Inn of the Serjeant."

1156.—WILL OF ROGER LARDENER. *Hustings Rolls* 159, *No.* 35.

11 *Dec.* 1430 On Monday before the feast of S. Lucy 9 Hen. VI. came Henry Longspee, draper, one of the executors of Roger Lardener, late citizen and baker of London, to prove the will of the said Roger by John Hill, armurer, and Henry Flamsted, witnesses thereto duly sworn and examined, as follows :—

20 *Jan.* 1428/9 20 Jan. 1428. I, the said Roger Lardener bequeath to the high altar of S. Bride's in Fletestrete of which I am a parishioner 20s. for tithes omitted. To my wife Joan, all that my tenement in the

same parish between the tenement in which John Hille, armourer, now dwells, on the east, and the entrance to the inn of the Abbot of Cirencester on the west, and the King's way of Fletestrete aforesaid on the south; with remainder after her death to my daughters Agnes, Lucy and Isabel successively. If they die without issue the said tenement shall be sold and the money expended for masses and other pious uses. All the rest of my goods I give to my wife Joan whom I make my principal executor with William Lardener my brother and Henry Longspee draper.

Witnesses, John Ullesthorpe, John Hille, pynner, John Broke, John Croke, John Hurlock.

Further I release to Thomas Mason, sporier, his debt up to 20s. I bequeathe to my brother William Lardener my term of years to come in the inn of the Abbot of Cirencester called Popyngaye, in Fletestreete, with all the ostler's stock therein and with 10 coverlets, 10 blankets, 10 pairs of sheets and 10 mattresses for the accommodation of guests there. Also all my term of years to come in an inn or tenement set in Holbourne, farmed to me by the Abbot of Malmesbury, the said William faithfully to pay all the profit of the same inn equally among my daughters aforesaid. Item, I forgive Richard Barton, ostler, a debt of 4s. on a cartload of hay.

The inn or tenement in Holbourne would probably be only the brewery, formerly attached to Lincolns Inn (the second Inn of that name), which in the year 1338 is described as an hospicium [see No. 1145].

1157.—JOHN BEAUMONT AND HENRY WILLOUGHBY AND THE CONVENT OF MALMESBURY. *Augmentation Office Particulars for Grants,* 36 *Hen. VIII., No.* 105.

1544 John Beaumont desires to purchase (*inter alia*) all the lands and tenements in Holborne within the parish of S. Andrew the Apostle in Co. Middlesex parcel of the possessions of the late Monastery of Malmesbury Co. Wilts.

Value in farm of all those lands and tenements, inns, houses, buildings, cellars, shops, celda, cottages, curtilages, gardens, rents, and services, to the late Abbot and Convent of the said late Monastery of Malmesbury aforesaid belonging, which late they had in Holborne in the parish of S. Andrew the Apostle in the suburb of the city of London, together demised to Thomas Dalton and his
6 *Feb.* assigns by indenture dated 6 February 17 Hen. VIII. for the term
1525/6 of 50 years, paying for the same, yearly, to the beforenamed late

Abbot and Convent and their successors or to the Warden of the Chapel of the Holy Virgin in the Monastery aforesaid, for the time being, £4 sterling at the feasts of S. Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, by equal portions during the term aforesaid. And the beforesaid Thomas Dalton grants that he, his executors and assigns, will discharge and acquit the beforenamed late Abbot and Convent and their successors of all chief rents issuing out of all the above named premises yearly during the term aforesaid. And also the said Thomas grants that it shall be truly lawful for the said late Abbot and Convent and their successors the Warden of the chapel aforesaid (for the time being) and all others late co-monks of the late said monastery to enjoy and use the principal houses in the principal inn there, late called Berealey, and now called Castell Aleye, to wit, the Hall with its furnishings, if any, the chapel and four chambers in front of it, the kitchen and stabling for their horses and for the horses of their servants in the little garden next the said inn adjoining, and pasture growing in the same, with liberty to walk in the great garden there at their will as often as they should happen to come to the city of London or for any other occasion of the said late Monastery, and stay there at their wills at any time during the term aforesaid, provided always that the said late Abbot and Convent and their successors shall give to the before named Thomas Dalton his executors and assigns 15 days notice at least of such their coming. And the beforenamed Thomas Dalton his executors and assigns will well and sufficiently repair, sustain and maintain all the before named inns, tenements, houses, and buildings, with all the above named premises in timbers, walls, and roofs, and in all other necessary repairs, and will newly sufficiently rebuild one house called a brewhouse at their own proper cost and charge within two years next after the present date paying therefor, yearly, £4 &c.

(Yearly value £4 and certain other increments.)

Note.—Mr. Beaumont only desires to purchase the premises for Mr. Willoughby now tenant to the same.

Mr. Henry Willoughby, the tenant and purchaser of the property, was afterwards knighted, and died in 1548.

In 1591 Sir Francis Willoughby, son and heir of Henry, was receiving £59 2s. 8d. for his house in Holborn. There were five tenements fronting Holborn, besides two over the gateway. Beyond the gateway there were twelve tenements on the east and twelve on the west, with a garden at the back known as Gerard's Garden. In 1596 John Gerard published a list of plants in his garden.

1158.—EXTRACT FROM THE WILL OF HENRY WILLOUGHBY OF MYDDELTON, CO. WARWICK, PROVED 24 DECEMBER, 1549. *P. C. C.* 45 *Populwell.*

I give to George Willoughby, *alias* George Foxe, my bastard brother, and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, my tenement and Inn called the Castell with the appurtenances set and being in Holborn, Co. Middlesex, and all other my tenements and lands with their appurtenances adjoining to the same or lying in Holborn aforesaid or elsewhere in the county of Middlesex. To have and to hold the said tenement or Inne called the Castell and all other my lands and tenements whatsoever they be in Holborn aforesaid unto the said George and to the heirs of his body begotten. And for default of such issue the same Inn called the Castell and all other the said landes and tenements in Holborn shall wholly remain to Francis my son, his heirs and assigns, for ever.

George Willoughby was Escheator for Co. Worcester 1541-45 and King's Attorney for the Welsh Marches. After his death the property came into the possession of Sir Francis Willoughby. Henry Willoughby, son of George, quitclaimed the Castle and ten other messuages to Richard Stonley, or Stanley, in 1581.
For Willoughby pedigree, see No. 143.

1159.—LORD BURGHLEY AND SIR FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY. *Hist. MSS. Comn. Lord Middleton's MSS.*

1591. Rentals of my lord's house and tenements in Holborn, 12 on Staple Inn side, 12 on Barnards Inn side, 2 over the gate, and 5 in Holborn.

Sum total for the year £59 2s. 8d.

Receipt by Lord Burglegh of £25 from Sir Francis Willoughby for a quarter's rent of the Castell in Holborn.

"The Castle," formerly belonging to the Abbot of Malmesbury, was bought from the Crown by Henry Willoughby, father of Francis Willoughby, whose attorney John Beaumont acted on his behalf, a rent to the Crown being reserved. These facts are recited in a copy of legal proceedings in 36 Hen. VIII., wherein Willoughby complains that he and not Beaumont is distrained by the King. The above extract reveals the fact that in 1591 the annual rent of the premises was £100; but whether Lord Burghley had been invested by the Crown with the freehold and was receiving this rent on his own behalf or on behalf of the Crown is not clear.
John Gerard, the herbalist, who had the use of the great garden, was gardener to Lord Burghley.

Section 31.

[1160] ## *STAPLE INN.*

DUGDALE has recorded in his "Origines Juridiciales," published in 1666, that the Stewards' Books of Staple Inn, extant in his day, commenced with the reign of Henry V. This period, it may be noted, synchronizes with the remodelling, to a uniform type, under Chancery supervision, of the voluntary Associations of the lesser legal Inns, the Societies of which were then acquiring fixity of tenure and their houses receiving the special designation of "Inns of Chancery." Dugdale also asserts that previously to that period the Inn had been known as Staple Hall, being by tradition, so he says, a place where the wool merchants—that is, the Merchants of the Staple—held their meetings. It was known as "Stapled Hall" as early as 1292. From the reign of Henry V. to that of Victoria the meetings of the Company of the Inn were known as "the Accounts," a name, perhaps, reminiscent of the meetings of the Staple-lawyers of the Staple; and from the deeds attached to this Section it will be seen that from the reign of Edward II. to that of Henry VIII. most of the owners of the property were connected with the Staple of Wool.

Old Stapled Hall occupied the site of what to-day is No. 9 Staple Inn, then, as now, standing some distance back from the highway of Holborn, but then in an open plot of ground 29½ feet in breadth with a length measuring from the highway southwards of 225 feet. With the change of name, about 1415, there came also an enlargement of the property on its west side; there had previously been a small addition on that side in 1308; and another was made in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

[1161] At one time it was thought that Staple Inn was originally held of the Crown; but this was not so until the reign of Edward VI. and ceased to be so in the reign of Charles II. In the

reign of Henry II. the fee of the site of No. 9 Staple Inn—that is, of the old Hall—belonged to the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul, who had bought it, about the year 1183, shortly after the Bars of Holborn had been set up. It was described simply as land 29 feet in breadth fronting Holborn and 28½ feet on the south facing the land of the Templars, where there was a ditch afterwards known as Chancellors Ditch, now filled up, probably at Whites Alley south of Cursitor Street; the length of the plot was 597 feet. It was still one entire property in 1292, when it contained a building known as "le Stapledehalle"—that is, the Stapled Hall or, as the name is obviously French, the Stapled Mart—which had probably been used for some time previously as a Customs House for wool and other articles concerned with the King's revenue. But in 1308 the plot was divided, the northern portion, where the Hall stood, being reduced to a length of 225 feet. The Dean and Chapter seem to have made an inequitable division of the quit rent, for they charged their lessee, Thomas de Cotyngham, a Clerk of the Chancery—the Staple then being controlled by that Office—3s. 4d. a year, which was only 2d. less than the rent on the undivided property, an excessive demand, leading to a refusal to pay on the part of his successors, namely, the occupier, William de Ilford, Serjeant of the City, and the lessee, Richard Starcolf, Merchant of the Staple, who, however, in 1330, was pardoned the arrears upon condition that payments of 3s. 4d. were regular in future.

[1162] Place-names in England in which the word "staple" forms a constituent part are many, amongst them being eight Staplefords, seven Stapletons, a Staple-, bridge, cross, field, gate, hill, hurst, grove and tor; besides a Staple FitzPaine, Staple Tawney, Barnstaple, Dunstable, Whitstaple, the greater part of which, dating from Saxon times, would probably be of Saxon origin. But "le Stapelede Halle" has not quite the same affiliation; its constituent parts, of French formation, *staple*, or *estaple*, and *halle* reached this country from French sources and cover meanings acquired upon French soil. In old Frankish law the *Regis staplum* was an open space for free public assembly where the King or his representative administered justice, as is manifest by a passage quoted

by Grimm from the "Lex Ripuarior," which runs thus: *ad regis staplum vel ad eum locum ubi mallus est auctorem suum in praesente habeat*; an open-air tribunal, or *mallus*, where certain causes were adjudicated—the forerunner of what was known as a pie-powder Court, the *pied-poudre* being the harvest of dust gathered therefrom by the feet of the trampling crowd; where also in the wake of the administrators of justice came the press, commotion, hurry and bustle of petty merchandize. But during Plantagenet times the *Regis staplum* was applied both in England and France to places having both an open space and houses, where commodities taxable for the King's hereditary revenue might only be brought to be stapled—that is, sealed after taxing—and stored; also to the tax itself; and thus also in England to the Court at which offenders against the Staple might be put upon trial and disputes between merchants adjudicated; hence the very early connection of lawyers with the King's Staple of Wool.

[1163] As to the other component half of *le Stapled Halle*, in the old French language *Halle* meant a market, as it does to-day; but in England it came to be associated rather with the building, such as Leadenhall, &c., in which goods were stored and merchants congregated. Even in Westminster Hall merchants sold goods and erected stalls; and of Leadenhall it is recorded in "Lib. de Antiquis Legibus" (p. 249) that in 1301 the Justices adjourned there from the Guildhall to continue the hearing of a suit of oyer and terminer in a *curia* in existence there. Leadenhall in 1463 became the home of the Staple for London; and Stowe, in his Survey of London, referring to its character, as in youth he knew it, in Edward VI.'s reign, predicates it as a Wool Exchange, an enclosed building around which, when it was fine weather, and within which when it was wet, traders of a minor class would exhibit their wares; within which also "a remnant of the sides and quadrant was employed for the storage of Woolsacks, but not closed up; and the residue of the lofts were letten out to merchants, the woolwinders and packers therein, to wind and pack their wools": the chief purpose of the market-hall being the housing of "the common beam for weighing wool" and other wares, which, in accordance with the provisions of the Staple,

was in use then, and had been there in use since 1463, by the troner, or weigher, the official employed in providing data for estimating the King's tax on the goods. Hence if the interpretation of *le Stapeledehalle* here given be correct it was a hall, similar to Leadenhall when the Staple for Wool was located there, where goods, having been stapled, might be stored until sold, and where a Court of the Staple could be held.

In olden times the business combination of wool-merchant and lawyer was not peculiar to Holborn; it existed in Shrewsbury, Bristol, Dublin, Cork and other towns of the realm, as well as in many Continental cities. In Florence the occupation of Wool-notary was a recognized craft organized in a gild, of the activities of which copious records are extant. Such professors of the law would be mainly concerned with the law-merchant and in England would be cognizant not only of the ordinary law and of the legal provisions of the Ordinance of the Staple, but also of the many obligatory customs and regulations of the trade not embodied in statute law. From a very early period the officials connected with the King's hereditary customs were chosen from the Chancery and were Attorneys or Chancery Clerks; such, it will be seen, were several of the occupiers and owners of the Stapled Hall at Holborn Bars; and after its name was changed to Staple Inn, though it was chiefly occupied by lawyers, it was owned by persons connected with the Staple until mid-Tudor times, when the lawyers, or, rather, the Company of the Inn, owned it, its management being entirely in their hands, though the supervision thereof had been given to Grays Inn by ordinance of the Chancery and the Council.

[1164] In ancient times the Staple was a highly lucrative department of the administration, closely associated with the Exchequer and Chancery. Accounts had to be rendered to the one; offences and disputes were referred to the other. But in the time of Edward II. a special organization came into existence under the control of a Mayor of the Staple, Justices of the Staple, Serjeants, Constables, Clerks, Troners, Collectors and Taxors, a special seal, called "cocket," being used by the latter before goods could be said to be stapled; and no goods subject to the King's hereditary dues

could be legally sold except at towns specified as Staple towns; they were to be taken to specially provided houses, there to remain until sold. Consequently every wool merchant was constrained to belong to the exclusive circle of the Company of the Staplers, whose roll of members would also include lawyers concerned with the legal side of the trade. The Mayorship of the Staple of London was vested in the Mayor of the city, who thus had to provide houses where the wool, &c., might be stapled and stored.

One such house was certainly that already provided and now under review; but in Edward III.'s reign there were three such places and probably four; there was a Stapled Hall at Holborn Bars, a Stapled Hall outside Bishopsgate on the great road coming from Lincoln and occupying part of the site of the present Liverpool Street Station, a Stapled Hall near the Wool Quay, or present Customs House, in the parish of All Hallows Barking, and probably a Stapled Hall in Austin Friars, for it was known as such at a later date; they were all known by the same name, and were stationed at the four principal gates of the city, probably for similar purposes, though that at Holborn Bars, being the chief *rendezvous* of the merchants, was the most important.

[1165] Edward II. had instituted this elaborate system to control the trade in staple articles, having found that his hereditary revenues were suffering diminution because both native and outlander merchants were buying wool, &c., within the realm and exporting it, systematically evading at all times the payment of the old dues; and Hugh le Despenser, lord of Glamorgan, his adviser, abettor and organizer in the matter, induced him to ordain that all wools, fells, hides, lead, tin, &c., intended for export should be brought to specified towns so that losses at the Staple might be prevented. But the first Mayor of the "Commonalty of Merchants of the Realm of the Staple" appointed under the provisions of the Ordinance was an Attorney and Proctor of the King, Richard Sturry by name, a burgher of Shrewsbury, whom the King commanded "under his seal and without delay fully to inform him in the Chancery touching all merchants who from the date of the completion of the charter and its proclamation have transgressed against the

Ordinance and have in reason been convicted by him as Mayor and by the Council of the Realm; and also the sums of money imposed by him (as fine) on such transgressors." This means that the Mayor of the Staple held a Staple Court. The Londoners, who were constantly at loggerheads with the King, were much dissatisfied with this arrangement. Even before the Conquest, as well as since, the city authorities had always collected the King's dues upon goods exported from the area of their jurisdiction and the privileges of the city had now been superseded. In 1326, however, the Mayor and Sheriffs, after exercising pressure, received authority to select as Mayor of the Staple of London a citizen of their own choice; and the Commonalty chose the Mayor of the city for the post. The *halle* at Holborn Bars, which had been known as *le Stapledehalle* for some years previously, was then in occupation of Thomas de Cotyngham, King's Clerk, afterwards Rector of S. Andrews; but two years later it is found to be in the hands of William de Iford, a Pleader in the city and an Attorney, afterwards Common Serjeant of the city and presumably, under the circumstances, Serjeant of the Staple, whilst the owner was Richard Starcolf, a Merchant of the Staple. This may be considered sufficient evidence of the association of Staple Hall in Holborn with the Staple of Wool.

[1166] Starcolf's will was proved in the Court of Hustings at the Guildhall on the 14th day of February, 1334, his executors being William de Shrouesbury, Chancery Clerk and Controller of the Staple of Shrewsbury, and Richard de Elsing, Merchant of the Staple of London. He bequeathed *le Stapledehalle* to be sold for the celebration of masses and the assistance of indigent poor. It was bought by Elsing's brother, William, also Merchant of the Staple of London, and founder of the hospital known as Elsingspittle. The same executors were also appointed by the King to the custody of Starcolf's lands in Norfolk during the minority of his son Thomas, with the marriage of the heir. William de Elsing held Staple Hall for six years only, during which time it may have remained in the hands of Iford, the Pleader in the city. But in 1340 it was sold to Thomas de Brynchesley, Chancery Clerk and Purveyor to the Bishop of Lincoln, who then occupied the Old Temple near by; and,

judging from the duties he had to perform, Brynchesley was also Constable of the Staple.

[1167] By the regulations of the Ordinance, offenders against its provisions were to be apprehended by hue-and-cry and punished, the Mayor and ministers of the Staple doing justice according to its law. The said Mayors were able to take recognizance of debt, seal obligations with their seal, "take and hold in prison the bodies of debtors if found in the Staple" till their debts were paid, and arrest their goods; if neither the debtor nor his goods were to be found within the Staple, execution was to be awarded out of Chancery. Appeals from the Court of the Staple were permitted in the Chancery, and any plaintiff having a dispute with a fellow-Stapler might exercise an option "whether he will sue his action or quarrel before the Justices of the Staple or in another place at Common Law." But the most common offence against the provisions of the Staple was the selling of certain goods without first having brought them to the specified places to be weighed by the troner, taxed accordingly, and sealed under the seal of the Staple called "cocket." And Thomas de Brynchesley, the purchaser in 1340 of Stapled Hall, had to perform the duties appertaining to the office of Constable. On the 12th day of April, 1343, he was ordered to attach Thomas Tirwhitt of Pokelynton,

> "who has taken without the Realm twelve sarplers (or tons) of wool uncustomed and uncoketed, as the King is certainly informed, and bring him before the Council with all speed to answer for his contempt";

and on the 24th day of March, 1344, he and John Page were appointed

> "to follow and arrest Gylemin Pouche and Dolphyn Pouche, his brother, who are hiding themselves to evade divers payments of divers debts wherein they are held to the King, and bring them before him and his Council."

But eventually Thomas de Brynchesley himself came under suspicion of having defrauded the Staple, for in 1349 he was ordered

> "upon pain of forfeiture to be at Westminster with all the evidence in his possession for the time when he was

appointed with others to supervise the King's Staple in Flanders, before the King and his Council on the morrow of the close of Easter next to inform them of things that will be set forth to him."

[1168] These extracts from the Patent Rolls seem to suggest the character of the office held by Brynchesley; more definite evidence would doubtless be available if only the Rolls of the Court of the Staple were still extant.

But the status of Stapled Halle at Holborn Bars was now to undergo a change. The Ordinance of the Staple was embodied in a statute of the realm in 1353; London was no longer to be a Staple town, Westminster being substituted, the bounds of which were defined as commencing at Temple Bar and ending at Tothill, a removal involving extraordinary enterprise, entailing vast expenditure on extensive works providing a new Staple-house with subsidiary buildings, a wharf for increased shipping facilities, and the re-making of several roads to accommodate the heavy wagons carrying tons of merchandize towards this grandiose new conception of a principal Staple centre. The Strand, then but sparsely occupied, became so cut up and impassable by the swollen volume of traffic that the Mayor and Constables of the Staple were authorized to levy for three years, thrice repeated, tolls and taxes upon all goods carried on that road to meet the expense incurred; and it seems probable that Strand Bridge, over the creek at Aldwych, owed its existence to this great undertaking. The Mayor and Constables, in conjunction with John de Bedford, the contractor, were made responsible for the collection of the following imposts: 3d. on every sack of wool, 6d. on every 300 fells, 4d. on every last of leather, 4d. on every fodder of lead, 4d. on every tun of wine, and ½d. on every 20s. worth of other goods carried either by land or water to the new Staple; "and inasmuch as the proprietors of the houses near by and leading to that Staple had by means of the Staple raised their rents, the roadways before those houses were to be paved and made good at their charge; but that part of the roadway where there were no houses was to be paved and made good out of the said duties and the remainder of the duties was to be applied towards erecting the wharf

near the royal palace of Westminster for the conveniency of the Staple there." This, for those times, colossal displacement of trade well-nigh strangled London's commerce in Staple goods. With outraged feelings the citizens beheld merchandize, coming from the north and east parts of England, enter their gates only to pass out again to a rival market by way of Holborn Bars, Chancery Lane and the Strand, that from the west being also deflected at Chancery Lane, the way from S. Giles to Charing being little better than a track. The goods, having been stapled at Westminster, were allowed to be taken back to London and shipped from thence overseas; and not for 100 years did London recover the Staple, and then it was lodged at Leadenhall.

[1169] The Attorneys of the Staple need not all have vacated Stapled Hall at Holborn; merchants for wool, being of the city, would still hold meetings there; some sort of market, the predecessor of Brooke Market, would have continued there; around it there was ample space for crowds to congregate; and the city trumpeters, so says Foss, referring to a later date, would there discourse sweet music during certain public fêtes, on which occasions bonfires by night would there be lit.

Thomas de Brynchesley, the successor of William de Elsing, who had bought the property from Starcolf's executors, surrendered his holding of Staple Hall and the two small plots adjacent on its west to William Marshall, chaplain, and Henry Soolfield, of whom nothing is known, who, after a few years' possession, sold it to the Parish Clerk, Hugh de Wynkburn, whose son John sold it in 1407 to Robert Warner, under whom it acquired a new character and a name connecting it with modern times.

[1170] Robert Warner was a native of Germany who had settled in London at an early age, had become a citizen, a wool merchant and Justice of the Staple, and who became, in the year 1419, a Commissioner for Co. Middlesex, and in 1425 a Member of Parliament for the same county. Because of his age and infirmity he was in 1430 discharged by the Mayor and Commonalty from further serving the city, either as Taxor, Assessor, Collector, Constable, Scavager (that is, Toll Collector upon foreign goods), or in any other

capacity in recognition of his service in these divers offices for thirty-six years. The business premises of this Taxor, Assessor, Collector and Constable were obviously at Stapled Hall. He may sometimes have resided in Kentish Town, for there he built a chapel for the parishioners of S. Pancras, who, by repeated floods submerging the public roads, had often complained of the danger of attending their parish church " when foul ways is and great waters." His will was proved in 1439, his widow and second wife, Margaret Roos, who was born at Lesclus, or Sluys, in Flanders, being one of his executors. He desired to be buried in the church of S. Bartholomew's Hospital, and made bequests to the churches of S. Vedast, S. John the Baptist, Holywell, and of his manor of Hayes, Co. Middlesex. Some years earlier he had enfeoffed John Fray, Recorder of London, afterwards Baron of Exchequer, Thomas Frowyk, Baron of Exchequer, and Henry Frowyk, Mayor in 1435, as trustees of his premises known as Staple Inn, this being the first known appearance of this name. In 1407, when Warner bought the property, it had been described as le Stapled Hall; before the year 1422, and probably in 1415, it had become known as Staple Inn and an Inn of Chancery. Dugdale says that " by an ancient MS. Book (extant in his day) written about Henry V.'s time containing divers orders and constitutions relating to the Society it should seem that the House was an Inn of Chancery then if not before those days, but held by lease." It is impossible to avoid associating its change of name and its new status with the efforts then being made by Cardinal Beaufort, Chancellor of Henry V., to reorganize the legal Inns, to control them and differentiate them, and create for them a common pattern, efforts in which he was greatly aided by Sir John Fortescue. It is to the credit of the Lancastrian dynasty that this important development in the maintenance of legal Inns was carried out under their auspices.

[1171] Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Warner by Eleanor, his first wife, married Walter Grene, Esq., Controller of the Subsidies of London and Customer of the Customs of London, holding half the seal called " cocket," with its wages and fees, used in the Staple for sealing woolpacks, an office in which he had, by the

terms of his appointment, to be always present when "sealing" was required and to write with his own hand the records on the Staple Rolls. He was also one of the surveyors of the River Lea, then more in use for sea-borne traffic than now, and for over forty years a Member of Parliament for Co. Middlesex. For seventeen years this important officer of the Staple owned the Inn of Chancery known as Staple Inn; but it was occupied by a Society, mainly of legal students and legal practitioners, which, for the previous twenty-four years, had had a Principal, Treasurer and Steward's Accounts, and though not incorporated, had corporate duties and purposes. When a Staple centre for Continental distribution was opened at Calais, an Inn, called Staple Inn, was also established there, which in Henry VIII.'s reign was analogously associated with wool-stapler lawyers.

[1172] Grene held the manor of Bonhunt, Co. Essex, of the King as of his Duchy of Lancaster, and also premises in Hadley, Enfield and Barnet; in right of his wife and jointly with her he owned Staple Inn and the manors of Hayes and Cowley Peeche; and these properties in the year 1442 he settled upon certain trustees for the purpose of fulfilling his will. After his death in 1456 his widow retained the property, appointing new feoffees, one of whom was Sir Thomas Billing, Chief Justice of England, who had been a Fellow of Grays Inn. By his first wife, Alice, daughter of Adam de S. Ives, Grene had had two daughters, the elder of whom became the wife of Miles Windsor, and her grandson, Andrew Windsor, created Lord Windsor in 1529, was ancestor of the Earls of Plymouth; the younger, Catherine, had two husbands, by each of whom she had three sons. By Elizabeth Warner, his second wife, owner of Staple Inn, Walter Grene had two sons and three daughters; the elder son, Sir Robert Grene, an adherent of the Yorkists, was knighted by Edward IV. on the field of Tewkesbury in May, 1471; and in 1475, when the King sent a large army against the Duke of Burgundy, Sir Robert was entrusted with the raising of a force to assist in that abortive expedition during which, or shortly after his return to England, he died, leaving an infant son, Edward, named probably after the King, as his heir. Walter Grene's

second son, John became Sheriff of Kent, and married as his first wife the widow of Sir Thomas Walsingham, whereby he became guardian of her infant son and occupant of her lands at Chislehurst, where he died in 1485.

[1173] By his will, dated the 6th day of December, 1456, and proved the following February, Walter Grene had left his wife an adequate annuity upon condition that the lands and tenements held by him in his own right as well as those held in hers (which were being held by his feoffees, as already explained) should pass in fee tail first to Robert, then to John, and then to their sisters, Alice, Elizabeth and Joan. Thus Staple Inn should first have been the inheritance of Robert and his heirs. But apparently neither he nor his son Edward ever held it. According to the law of those days, lands and hereditaments could not be devised by will; but the law could be circumvented by settling them by ordinary deed of bargain and sale, as Grene had done, upon feoffees, or trustees, with power to appoint successors who would fulfil the testator's wishes by distributing the proceeds in the manner he desired. But neither the law as to inheritance nor the testamentary intentions of Walter Grene were carried into effect. His widow, who held Staple Inn in her own right, preferred to keep all the properties in her own hands, or those of her feoffees, and at her death in 1473 the manors of Cowley Peeche and Hayes, hers by inheritance, were settled upon her elder son, Robert, whilst the manor of Bonhunt, with the premises in Hadley, Enfield and Barnet, which had been her husband's, with the addition of her patrimony of Staple Inn, which seems to have then been parcel of the manor of Bonhunt, were settled upon her younger son John Grene. Her power of thus disposing of the property does not affect this history.

[1174] John Grene had a son Thomas, by Constance, his first wife, and a son John, by Katherine, his second wife, and when he died in 1485 it was again the younger son who became possessed of the manor of Bonhunt, the premises in Hadley, Enfield and Barnet, and Staple Inn. By inquisition *post mortem* it was found that Thomas Grene, his son, then aged 12, was his heir; but that the manor of Bonhunt, a messuage and 100 acres of land called Colbayne

in Finchyngfeld and other property were held in feoffment by certain trustees of his father, according to a certain deed by which John Grene, the son by the second wife, was heir to the same. When John Grene, junior, died, in 1525, Staple Inn, together with the manor of Bonhunt, passed to his brother Thomas, who, on the 10th day of February, 1527, sold it to the feoffees of Alice Copwood, daughter of John Copwood of the Exchequer and granddaughter of John Fitzherbert, Remembrancer of the Exchequer, for the sum of £360. Amongst the feoffees were:—

Walter Mershe, Governour of the Merchant Adventurers of London;

Sir Thomas More, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster;

Nicholas Mynne, Auditor of the Staple of Calais;

William Walsingham, Treasurer of Grays Inn in 1532, cousin of Grene.

But Mershe was also Governour of the Staplers. Malynes, writing in 1622, says: "all the trade of the Merchants of the Staple is in the power of the Merchant Adventurers only." The property was described as the manor of Bonhunt, Co. Essex, two messuages and a garden, 150 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of wood in Hadley, Enfield and Upholburn, one of the messuages and the garden being obviously that part of the property lying in Holborn and known as Staple Inn.

[1175] But the Company of the Inn had not paid a penny of rent since the death of John Grene, nor could the new owner or her feoffees induce them to do so. She therefore issued a Bill in Chancery complaining that since the 1st day of December, 1524, the Principal and Company of the said Inn had occupied, and were still occupying, the premises and receiving the revenues and profits thereof without rendering any account or payment of the same to her or her assigns. She admitted she could only claim a use of the profits from the premises, as they had been settled on feoffees and she had no other interest in them whereby to pursue an action by Common Law; but the Company was not a corporate body—they could neither sue nor be sued at Common Law; and, therefore, upon those grounds she applied to the Chancellor to provide a remedy.

The Principal of Staple Inn appeared and answered that the complainant's Bill was insufficient and uncertain in the law for any satisfactory reply to it to be made, and prayed for his discharge from the Chancellor's honourable Court with his reasonable costs sustained. No judgment of the Court in respect of this suit has been preserved, and it is not possible, therefore, to say upon what grounds the Principal of the Inn resisted demand for payment of rent nor how the matter was settled.

[1176] But in the course of these proceedings Hymen appeared on the scene in the person of a lawyer named John Knighton, of Aldebury, Co. Herts, who married the complainant. Finding, perhaps, that the Grand Company of the Inn were somewhat troublesome to deal with, or it may have been at the suggestion of the Chancery Court, John Knighton and Alice his wife parted with their rights to the Ancients of Grays Inn, to whom the inheritance of Staple Inn was granted by Indenture of Bargain and Sale on the 10th day of November, 1528. The deed of feoffment was recorded on the Hustings Rolls under date of the 23rd day of February, 1529, and the property is described as one messuage and a garden, the plaintiffs being John Hales, Baron of Exchequer, Humphrey Wyngfield, K.C., and four others, Readers of Grays Inn. The fact that this record of enfeoffment was enrolled on the Hustings Rolls of the city proves that Staple Inn was still regarded at that date as being within the city area.

[1177] Dugdale says that after this "other feoffments" were made; but they were simply transfers from one set of surviving Ancients of Grays Inn to a new set, the latest known being that of the year 1622. Possibly the Company of Staple Inn had become the real proprietors. When they acquired additional land, built new houses or rebuilt others, they always acted as owners. No rent from them to Grays Inn has been recorded in the muniment books of the latter. The one Inn had become feoffees for the other only for the purpose of securing its continuance as an Inn of Chancery appendant to an Inn of Court. During the lifetime of John Grene, junior—that is, during the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.—renewed efforts had been made to bring all Chancery Inns, with their entirely

voluntary Societies, within the more efficient control of the Chancery which, with the assent of the King's Council, was permitted to impose upon those Societies a set of regulations for their better government; and to ensure proficient training in the law at those Inns it had been conceded that the Societies of the so-called Inns of Court should send Readers to the lesser Houses of legal learning to instruct the students there in matters pertaining to their intended profession. Thus even in the reign of Henry VII., thirty years before Grays Inn became feoffees of Staple Inn, the Society of the one Inn had already begun to exercise tutorial supervision over the Society of the other. The next step seemed obvious.

The Fellows of Staple Inn styled themselves "The Grand Company of Staple Inn." Ever since Fortescue's time the governance of the Inn had been vested in a Principal, elected for a term of three years, a Pensioner—that is, a Treasurer—also elected, and a number of Grandfellows, otherwise known as Ancients, varying from eight to eleven, admitted by purchase. All the Inns of Chancery were constituted on similar democratic principles, thus differing from the Inns of Court—that is, the two Temples, Grays Inn and Lincolns Inn—which were more official in the structure of their Societies, whose rulers and guardians were the Judges of the King's Courts, whose Benchers were chosen, whose Readers were called.

[1178] The occupants of Staple Inn were of three classes: (1) those paying rent, who in the Tudor and earlier ages were mostly students but in more recent times practitioners; (2) those who after a length of tenure, not fully specified, had the privilege of being elected Members or Fellows, who at all periods might have been void of any legal aspirations, attainments or practice; and (3) those who, having purchased freehold chambers for the term of their lives, may have followed the minor branches of the law, or even any calling other than the law, yet were qualified for election as Ancients carrying the power to purchase shares in the proprietary rights of the Grand Company. Thus it will be seen the income of the Society was derivable from the first two classes only and learning in the law was not a necessary condition for any of three classes. Dr. Johnson

was once a tenant of the Inn at No. 3, where he is supposed to have written "Rasselas"; and in 1811 out of the nine Grandfellows, then proprietors, three were "of the Exchequer Office," but at least four were not in any way connected with the law.

If a tenant desired to become a Member he might put up his name in the Hall and at a subsequent Accounts be elected a Junior, entitling him to acquire freehold chambers and, later on, to reach

Drawn by T. H. Shepherd.

STAPLE INN HALL IN 1830
[erected 1581].

the lofty position of Grandfellow or Ancient. But rented chambers were seldom transformed to freeholds; the latter could only be obtained by surrender of some other Junior or Fellow made in the Hall at an Accounts, the purchaser paying a fine to the Society in recognition of its title and taking an oath to conform to its rules. Should a freeholder die without having provided for a surrender, his freehold reverted to the Grand Company, who would dispose of it

to a purchaser of their own selection; thus freeholds for sale were scarce and were kept "out of the House" for very long periods. In the year 1799, out of a nominal rental of £168 3s. a year, £257 10s. 3d. represented dead rents, or freeholds; only £210 12s. 9d. was "in the House" as receivable rents and divisible amongst the Grandfellows or proprietors, out of which expenses had to be paid. A Junior—that is, one of the second class upon joining "the Young Mess," had to provide twelve bottles of claret for its use; and any of them entering "the honourable state of matrimony" contributed another twelve bottles; in 1761 one man was struck off the rolls for not doing so.

[1179] In the days of Walter Grene and his descendants, when the organization of the Society would have been similar to that above described, a fixed annual rent from the Ancients of the Society would have been payable to Grene's feoffees, successively appointed by members of that family; but the nature of the tenure is uncertain owing to the loss of the ancient muniments of the Inn, and it seems doubtful whether any covenant or agreement ever existed. Dugdale says the tenancy would appear to have been held in Henry V.'s reign by lease; in that case the grant would have been from Robert Warner; but according to Alice Copwood neither she nor her feoffees possessed any deeds upon which to ground an action at Common Law. It seems also uncertain whether the Benchers of Grays Inn were really purchasers of Alice Copwood's rights; the conjecture that they were feoffees for the Society of Staple Inn appointed by the King's Council is supported by the fact that in 1582, when the Benchers of Grays Inn demanded from the Grand Company of Staple Inn an enfeoffment of certain additional premises recently acquired by them, the demand was met by a flat refusal, proving that no monetary consideration had justified the action of the Benchers.

[1180] It had happened at the dissolution of the monasteries that the four Inns of Court had become the personal possessions of the Crown; tutorial supervision, which for some years earlier had been exercised by those Institutions over the supplementary Inns, became thereby easier to enforce, and the greater Inns quickly acquired the fuller powers they desired to use. An Order in Council

issued under Philip and Mary conferred upon the one set of voluntary Societies the overseership and governance of the others; in 1574 Queen Elizabeth's Council repeated the Order; thus it came about that in the heyday of the Inns of Chancery, when adolescence had

Drawn by S. L. Scott.

INTERIOR OF STAPLE INN HALL IN 1910
before the rafters were taken down after their partial destruction by the death beetle.

been successfully surmounted, the swathing bands of infancy were renewed, and some of the appendant Inns were purchased by their professional rulers to the end that parental control, of course "lovingly exercised," might be more firmly established. But children are not always obedient; and so, in 1582, when the Grand Company of Staple Inn, who had acquired the freehold of land where they had built a new Hall and other chambers at their own expense, were presented with a demand from the Benchers of Grays Inn for an enfeoffment of the same to them, the Company refused to comply. Therefore, on the 20th day of June of that year the Benchers threatened compulsion:—

> "Respite is given to the Principal and Fellows of Staple Inn until Wednesday next following to bring here sufficient instructions for making a feoffment to the Readers of Grays Inn of the lands newly purchased for them where they have built their new Hall and other chambers."

But the Benchers had the Judges of the Courts to back them, and the Grand Company eventually found itself compelled to conform to the Order and do as they were bid. Twelve months elapsed before the deed of enfeoffment was completed and signed.

[1181] The building of the new Hall and chambers had been begun in 1580, and was finished in the following year. A corbel supporting the rafters of the roof still displays the arms of Richard Champion, then Principal of the Inn. It is worthy of note that he was not a lawyer but a draper and cloth dealer, lord of the manor of Hasingbroke and owner of the Staplers' Houses at Stanford le Hope, Co. Essex, from whence in former times much wool and cloth had been shipped to the Staple of Calais. Another of the Grandfellows, not a lawyer but a cloth worker, was Robert Willett, who at his own charges had wainscoted the new Hall and on the site of the old Hall had built nine new substantial chambers, the predecessors of what is now No. 9 Staple Inn, in consideration of which he was permitted to receive, as a quite exceptional favour, a lease of the said chambers, not for life merely, but for sixty years. Of this site the Benchers of Grays Inn had been feoffees ever since 1529; the lease had therefore to be granted in their name; but it should be noted that

the document states it was made at the special instance and request of the Gentlemen of Staple Inn.

If the old Hall was the original *le Stapeledehalle* of Richard Starcolf, as is quite possible, it must have stood there at least 280 years. Its successor, the present Hall, has been standing for 340 years and is a perfect example of sound construction. The present frontage of the Inn, with its timber and plaster, was in all probability built before the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and is certainly over 350 years old, with the exception of one house to be mentioned presently.

[1182] In May, 1584, the Readers of Grays Inn addressed a petition to "the Right Honorable and our very singular good Lord, the Lord Burghley, High Treasurer of England," in which, after reciting that in consequence of the death of Reginald Knight, late Principal of the Inn called Staple Inn, there would shortly be a new election, and having had experience that through lack of learning and good government by the Principals the Houses of Chancery had suffered disorder, great decay of study and a disregard of the authority of the Principals, which had led to less careful election than formerly, the election being determined wholly by the votes of the young gentlemen, and having had a good knowledge of Mr. Thomas Cary, a gentleman of their own House of Grays Inn and an Utter Barrister of good standing and learning, they proceeded to solicit his Lordship to recommend the

ARMS OF RICHARD CHAMPION,

Principal of Staple Inn in 1581 when the Hall was built; the arms were displayed on a corbel of the old roof of the Hall. The shields on the top row from left to right are those of Champion, Oyre, Gambo and Rampier; on the bottom row those of Dallisonn and Drew for 1st and 2nd and Sanchett for 4th. The inescutcheon is for Le Gripeare. The motto modernized is, "Le champ vaut mieux que l'or." Richard Champion was owner of the Staplers' houses at Stanford le Hope.

said Thomas Cary as " *a very fit and able man for that place, humbly entreating your favour in his behalf unto the Society of that House for the better government and increasing of learning there.*"

[1183] In affirming that Staple Inn suffered from decay of learning the Readers of Grays Inn were mistaken; they were doubtless harking back to an imaginary golden age of a University of Law. If Sir George Buck and other writers of that age may be trusted there was at all the Inns of Chancery a greater increase in the number of *bona fide* students than at any time before. Staple Inn had extended its roll more than any of them; it contained nearly twice as many students as Furnivals; three times in the course of sixteen years it had acquired new chambers, and yet many students had to be accommodated in supplementary chambers outside the Inn. It was, however, probably true that, like an overgrown democracy and " by the votes of the younger gentlemen," the preponderance of power came to be vested in the least capable, and hence came trouble. Thomas Cary, whom the Readers desired to see installed as Principal, was a son of Lord Hunsdon, cousin of Queen Elizabeth. But " our very singular good Lord " of Burghley did not succeed in inducing the Fellows of Staple Inn to elect Cary; they appear to have made a compromise by choosing Mr. Robert Maunsell, the only one of their number who was also a member of Grays Inn; but he did not serve the regulation full term of three years: after eighteen months another Principal was elected.

[1184] In 1585 an addition was made to the frontage of the Inn; it differs in architectural details, but not in style, from the rest of the frontage, and it lies outside Holborn Bars. An Indenture of Lease was drawn up between Robert Maunsell, Principal, and other gentlemen of the House, " with the consent of the whole of the Grand Company " of the one part, and Vincent Engham, gentleman, of the same House, and builder of the said new premises, of the other part, whereby Vincent was to have and to hold the same for the space of sixty years. The former rebuilding had been on the site of the old Hall, but this property represented an area newly acquired. The Company of Staple Inn refused to allow the Readers of Grays Inn to be parties to this additional purchase, tacitly intimating

Drawn by S. L. Scott.

337 and 338 HIGH HOLBORN.

Part of Staple Inn, built in 1586 by Vincent Engham, one of the Grand Fellows of the Company of the Inn; the upper part of the right-hand house was altered by the late Paul Waterhouse to make it harmonize with the other house.

thereby their profound objection to any extension of the Grays Inn feoffment in trust; it was treated as a supplementary property, the Company appointing separate feoffees for this portion of the Inn from their own body, without any further opposition from Grays Inn.

[1185] In November, 1586, Vincent Engham, who acted as Principal that year, assigned his lease to Robert Willett. From this date, therefore, Willett held the leases of both sets of new buildings, one from the Readers of Grays Inn, the other from the new feoffees of the Company. The latter were probably entitled to the profits or uses of both properties, but the intention was that the profits should go to Willett, and at the end of sixty years all rights should revert in their entirety to the Company of the Inn. Willett died in 1592; the leases came into the hands of his nephew, George Willett, who in 1596 granted them both, for specific consideration, to Adam Crosby, a member of the Inn, for a term of twenty-one years "if the said George fortune to live so long": again, therefore, it was a lease for life only, but in this case for the life of the grantor.

Adam Crosby, having entered upon the lease, lived only eleven months longer, and his sisters, Anne, wife of Arthur Needham, and Margaret, wife of Robert Boron, put in their claim as administrators of their brother's estate. But they were unable to obtain possession, and entered proceedings in Chancery in the year 1598, not against George Willett only, but against him and the Company of the Inn, complaining that the defendants had got into their custody the original indentures of demise through sinister dealing, and ever since the death of Adam Crosby had unlawfully detained possession of the premises and rents thereof, "refusing to conform to an Order of the Worshipful Readers of Grays Inn although they were eftsoons friendly requested thereunto." No decision, unfortunately, in this suit has been preserved; but as the system of sub-tenure at the Inn was usually for one life, and only very rarely for two or three lives, it seems unlikely that Crosby's administrators won their suit, notwithstanding that the lease was for the life of George Willett the lessor; yet the Grand Company of Staple Inn may have had a faulty case if a learned body of legal opinion, such as the Benchers of Grays

Inn, could not only take an adverse view of it but issue an Order in support of the claim of the plaintiffs.

[1186] In the year 1596, shortly before this action in Chancery took place, another trouble had arisen between the Grand Company and its tutorial supervisors on a question of government. A complaint had been lodged at Grays Inn by the Butler and young gentlemen of Staple Inn against their Principal, who, they said, had dismissed the Butler by his own act without consent of the sworn Company. The Benchers believed the story, and at a Pension held on the 25th day of June, 1596, the question was long debated whether they had jurisdiction to displace the Principal; it was agreed amongst them that lawfully they had; therefore they ordered his dismissal and themselves appointed a successor. The Grandfellows of Staple Inn sent an address to the Benchers saying: "We do not find Right Worshipful, by any of our rules of Staple Inn, nor by any precedent, that the Worshipful Readers of Grays Inn at any time placed or displaced any of our Principals or Officers; but such matters have always been ordered amongst ourselves." Their Principal had been removed and another appointed by the Benchers; but, they said, "the misgovernment of our Principal ought first to be censured by us"; they maintained that the Butler had been dismissed "with the consent of the most part of the sworn Society," in consequence of misdemeanours committed by him contrary to the oath taken upon his admission to the Society; and they asked that their Principal might be replaced; yet, if he were found guilty of serious fault, they requested that they themselves might elect another according to their ancient rules. They also addressed a petition to Sir Thomas Egerton, the Lord Keeper, setting forth the facts according to their version, and begging him to commit the same to some of the Judges to inquire into the truth, so that upon clearing himself their Principal might be restored to them. But the Lord Keeper did not submit the matter to the Judges; he sent the petition to the Readers of Gray's Inn for their report thereon.

[1187] On the 29th day of June, four days after the previous meeting, the Bench of Grays Inn held another Pension, at which the true reason for the Principal's displacement was revealed: for his

"contempts committed against the Benchers of this Society and some misdemeanors likewise committed by him against his own House," it was ordered that his sequestration, "for a punishment of the said Principal, shall continue until CRO ANIMAR—next"—*i.e.*, until the 2nd day of November. The examination of the causes of the complaint against the Butler was, however, respited until the following term, the records revealing no evidence that they were ever again considered. The next term, on the 20th day of October, it was agreed at the Pension then held that a copy of the order made the previous term concerning Staple Inn should be sent to the Right Honourable the Lord Keeper; and on the 5th day of November it was ordered that the late Principal, Mr. Fryer, shall be restored, "but the execution of the place is respited to the next Pension."

It was the practice of the Bench of Grays Inn to submit the names of three of their members to Staple Inn from whom to choose a Reader. Moots and Readings, very valuable in those days as a means of legal training, were arranged for at stated times; but how and when these arrangements were first instituted is not known. In all probability the system, being in vogue in all the Inns of Chancery during Tudor times, originated from an Order in Council of that period. The Benchers of Lincolns Inn were appointing Readers to Furnivals Inn as early as 1506; but it is said that the greater Inn held a lease of the lesser as early as 1496, from which date, therefore, its appendancy must be dated; but the appendancy of Staple Inn to Grays Inn probably did not take full effect until the latter acquired the inheritance as feoffees in trust in the year 1529. It was in Queen Elizabeth's reign that Grays Inn exercised its fullest powers over Staple Inn. During the Civil War its influence declined; but attempts were made in Charles II.'s time to revive it. In 1670 the election of a new Principal was again the subject of a discussion at a Grays Inn Pension; this time the ancient books and orders of the Society were to be perused by deputies of the Bench for precedents before any action was taken. The result is not recorded.

[1188] In November, 1675, it was ordered by the Bench that the duties demanded at Staple Inn by the Principal there for the

visi in villa for any longer period than six years last past shall be remitted to all members of the said Society and all arrears since that time were to be duly paid. An order such as this suggests that the greater Inn still desired to exercise its former powers of control over the Inn of Chancery which "belonged" to it.

But the number of admissions to Grays Inn from Staple Inn gradually declined, and it became more and more obvious that the connection between the Inns was based on no real necessity; there was no fundamental relation sufficient to justify any appendancy of one to the other. The highest number of students that the Inn ever in one year sent to Grays Inn was thirteen; this was in the year 1570. But from 1690 to 1746 it sent one only; from 1746 to 1785 it sent twenty-three; after that date it ceased sending any. This was the ruinous result of the Order in Council, which first appeared in 1557, forbidding attorneys and solicitors admission to the Inns of Court, an Order which was several times repeated. The following is the wording of Article VI., as it is given in the Order in Council dated the 15th day of April, 1631:—

> "For that there ought always to be observed a difference between Utter-Barristers, Readers in Court, and Apprentices of the Law, which are the principal persons next unto Serjeants and Judges, and Attorneys and Solicitors which are but ministerial persons of an inferior nature, therefore it is ordered that from henceforth no common Attorney or Solicitor shall hereafter be admitted of any of the four Houses of Court."

[1189] Naturally, aspirants for the higher posts of the legal profession declined association with ministerial persons of an inferior nature—common attorneys and solicitors, such as were to be found in Inns of Chancery. They preferred to enter upon their legal training at an Inn of Court; so the Inns of Chancery inevitably declined, a breach being made which became an ever-widening gulf.

During the eighteenth century almost the whole of Staple Inn, excepting the Hall and frontage, was rebuilt, and the Company of the Inn took care to record over the doorways of the houses that they were rebuilt at the expense of the Inn; the legend runs, "Reaedifi-

cata sumptibus hujus hospitij," followed by the date of the new erection, with the name or initials of the then Principal. One inscription says :—

SURREXIT E FLAMMIS
Anno Dom : 1757
THOMA LEACH : PRINCIPALI

[1190] There have been many fires at Staple Inn; that recorded above is especially regrettable, since it is stated that all the muniments of the Society were thereby lost. Sir John Coke, in a letter dated 1639, refers to other, and probably more important, muniments which were lost in " the last fire at Staple Inn." But the absence of documents relating to the early history of the Inn has added romance and mystery to its previously unknown origin. It is fortunate that its old Tudor frontage—the oldest in the city—remains as a relic of a London now passed away. The Inn is at present owned by the Prudential Assurance Company, who recognize their responsibility for its preservation and are doing their best to save it from the ravages of time.

On the 1st day of February, 1797, during the Napoleonic wars, the Society of Grays Inn, having for itself and Staple Inn paid a bounty of 20 guineas a man for three men to serve in His Majesty's Army, which, with the expenses entailed, amounted to £71 12s., it was ordered by the Bench of the Inn that the Society of Staple Inn should repay Grays Inn in the proportion of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a man towards such bounty and expense, an order which brings into prominence the relative status of each Inn ; the appendancy of the lesser to the greater was still recognized. But the growing sense of the inutility of bolstering up an artificial connection resulted at last in the Company at Staple Inn adopting on the 18th day of December, 1811, a set of feoffees of their own choosing ; and on that date association between the two Inns entirely ceased.

[1191] An uneventful existence continued for some years; but in 1842 the Taxing Masters in Chancery agreed with the Society of Staple Inn that the latter should build on the south side of the Garden Court of the Inn a suite of offices for their use, leasing the

same to them for twenty-one years, they to be subject to the rules and regulations governing the Society in the same respects as ordinary tenants. A further change took place in 1883, when the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings took a lease of the same premises for twenty-one years as a home for the Patent Office. But in the following year the Society of the Inn agreed to sell to Messrs. Trollope, of Westminster, the whole property of the Inn in its entirety. From them on the 24th day of June, 1886, the said Commissioners bought their portion; the rest of the Inn was put up to auction by the same firm on the 26th day of November following, the present proprietors becoming the purchasers.

This was the end of the Society but not the end of the Inn, which still preserves its extra-parochial character and its old distinctive features. The old buildings still remain, but the plaster on the frontage has been removed and the windows restored to their earlier condition. The Institute of Actuaries have a lease of the Hall, and many of the chambers are still occupied by solicitors.

1192.—OWNERS OF STAPLE INN.

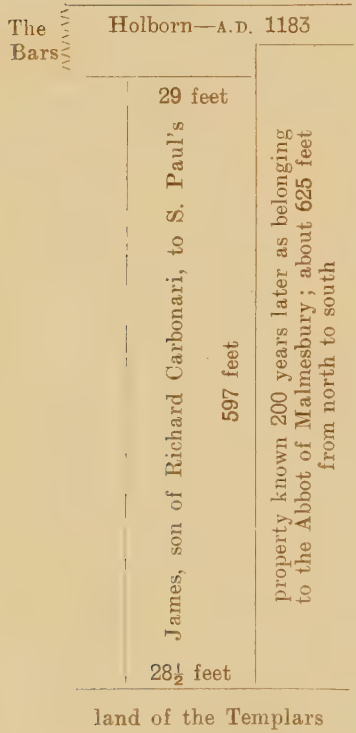
Ratons Row, afterwards Staple Inn Buildings		*Present Hall of Staple Inn*		*Old Stapled Hall, formerly standing on the site of the present No. 9 Staple Inn*	
				1180	Bruning's heirs are in occupation
				1180	Richard Carbonari owns the freehold
				1183	the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's buy the same
1204	Reginald Purcell [see No. 1235]			1254	William de Newark, or Sutor [cobbler]
		1271	Henry de Banbury	1271	William grants to John de Purley
				1291	Purley still in occupation
		1292	William de Banbury, *alias* atte Stapled Hall		Robert de Wodeham
					Richard de Wormele, or Sutewy [sutor]
				1300	Richard Sutewy [cobbler] dies
		1308	Thomas de Cotyngham	1302	formerly of Robert de Wodeham
		1308	William de Brimesgave quit claims the rent to Thomas de Cotyngham	1310	formerly of Richard Sutewy
				1312	formerly of Robert de Wodeham
				1315	formerly of Richard Sutewy
1319	formerly of Richard Sutewy	1319	Haweis de Beeston	1319	Thomas de Cotyngham, senior, Chancery Clerk
		1319	John de Podyngton		
				1328	John de Colerne
		1328	John de Podyngton	1328	Richard Starcolf, wool-stapler
		1333	formerly of Wm. de Banbury	1333	William de Iford, Pleader in the city, and Richard Starcolf, stapler
				1338	William de Elsing, wool-stapler
1353	John de Tamworth	1340	Robert le Mareschal	1340	Thomas de Brynchesle, Constable of the Staple
1374	Alice de Tamworth		John Brounstele		William Mareschal and Henry Soolfeld
1375	William de Tamworth	1386	Walter Barton	1386	Hugh de Wynkbourne, Parish Clerk
1390	William Tamworth	1390	death of Barton	1398	John de Wynkbourne, son of Hugh
1400	The King, into whose hands the 10 cottages had come, grants them to Philip Kedyton and Thomas Lopham	1390	Richard Harsham	1407	Robert Warner, wool-stapler
		1391	Emma Harsham with reversion after her death to S. Sepulchre's Church for Chantry masses	1415	Hall now known as Staple Inn
				1439	Walter Grene, Keeper of the Cocket
				1456	John Grene
				1485	John Grene, junior
1435	Robert Warner	1435	Robert Warner [for garden only]	1525	Thomas Grene
		1548	abolition of the above-mentioned Chantry	1527	Alice Copwood
				1528	John Knighton, her husband
		1579	Company of Inn	1529	the Benchers of Grays Inn as trustees
		1583	present Hall erected	1583	the old Hall demolished

All three properties now belong to the Prudential Assurance Company.

1193.—JAMES, SON OF RICHARD CARBONARI, TO THE CHURCH OF S. PAUL. *Deeds of S. Paul's, Box 2, No. 212.*

c. 1183 James, son of Richard Carbonari, has granted to the Dean and Chapter of the Church of S. Paul all the land which Bruning or his heirs held of him within the bar of Holeburn, for 42d. yearly, for the yearly rent of 6d. at Michaelmas and 6d. at Easter. And that land has in breadth towards the great street 10 ells of the King less one foot, in breadth fronting the land of the Templars $9\frac{1}{2}$ ells and in length 200 ells less one ell. With warranty against all men and women. For this the Dean and Chapter gave James 2 marks and to his wife 12d.

Witnesses, Roger the chaplain, Gilbert de Arches, Alexander de Norfolk, Humphrey Buccauncta, Walter, son of Robert, Simon, son of Bruning, William, nephew of Wido, Brungar, carpenter, Ailwin, son of Robert, gardener, Hugh, son of Ralph, needler, Henry, needler, Adam de Norfolk, Henry de Norfolk.


The Bars
Holborn—A.D. 1183
29 feet
James, son of Richard Carbonari, to S. Paul's
597 feet
property known 200 years later as belonging to the Abbot of Malmesbury; about 625 feet from north to south
28½ feet
land of the Templars

This plot was not broader than the length of the old Staple Hall, east of the present Hall and now known as No. 9 Staple Inn. It would have covered about two-fifths of an acre, would have been twenty times as long as it was broad, and would have stretched as far south as the present city boundary, the northern boundary of the garden leased by the Templars to John Herlizun.

It happens to be about 30 feet shorter than the property on its east, which also abutted on Herlizun's garden; proving that the Old Hall practically abutted and fronted a broader Holborn at this spot. There are many examples all over the country at the present day where the market of a town stands in a roadway made broad enough to contain it. From No. 1198 it will be seen that this plot became reduced in length, and from No. 1202 that the rent was reduced from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 4d. The whole plot was then well within the city bounds.

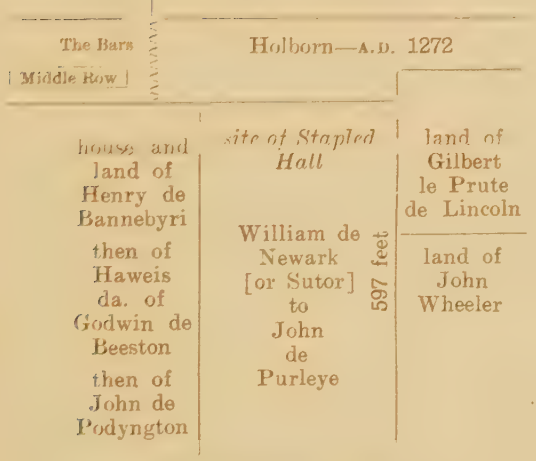
Several of the witnesses serve in the same capacity as in Deed No. 602. Alexander of Norfolk was appointed rector of S. Pancras in 1183; it is possible, therefore, that this deed dates from about that year. Humphrey Buccauncta was Sheriff of London in 1177; this is one of the few instances in which the name is spelled in the Italian manner. Roger the chaplain was probably a chaplain of S. Paul's; Gilbert of Arches would have been connected with the Deanery of that name; the first three witnesses, therefore, sign on behalf of the Church of S. Paul.

1194. WILLIAM DE NEWARK TO JOHN DE PURLEYE. *Hustings Rolls* 4, *No.* 133.

Feb. 1271/2 Grant by William de Newark and Margaret his wife to John de Purleye of a house in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne London with all the land thereto belonging which house extends in length from the highway on the north to the ditch (fossa) of the Bishop of Chichester on the south and in width by the Kingsway between land of Gilbert le Prute on the east and a house and land of Henry de Bannebyri on the west and lies on the south between land of the said Henry and land of John Wheeler.

Margaret forswears her right.

Enrolled Monday after the Purification, 56 Hen. III.


The Bars
Middle Row
Holborn—A.D. 1272
house and land of Henry de Bannebyri
then of Haweis da. of Godwin de Beeston
then of John de Podyngton
site of Stapled Hall
William de Newark [or Sutor] to John de Purleye
597 feet
land of Gilbert le Prute de Lincoln
land of John Wheeler
ditch of the Bishop of Chichester

Herlizun's land became forfeited and in 1227 was given to Ralph de Neville, Bishop of Chichester, the Chancellor. It thus became a Liberty of the Bishop, who had a ditch constructed at its northern end; hence the boundary of the city coincided with the site of that ditch. At the present day it does not so coincide, for reasons explained in No. 1273.
This deed, taken in conjunction with the preceding, proves that John Herlizun owned his land, afterwards held by the Bishop of Chichester, by grant of the Knights Templar.

1195. WILL OF RICHARD DE WORMELE. *Hustings Rolls* 29, *No.* 56.

18 *July* 1300 On Monday before the feast of S. Margaret 28 Ed. I. came Alice, wife of Richard de Wormele, cobbler of London, William le Dorterer and Adam le Drawere, executors of the said Richard, to prove his will, Roger de Leycestre and William le Malier, witnesses thereto, being sworn.

He bequeathed to Robert de Wokingham his house in the suburb of London in the lane called Neustrete in the parish of

S. Dunstan in the west, namely next to the wall set up between the testator's land and the land of the Converts of London for the term of the life of the said Robert at a yearly rent of 4d. To his wife Alice his houses in Neustrete aforesaid towards the bar of the New Temple in the parish of S. Dunstan and in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne for the maintenance of herself and of his children, Andrew and Beatrice, with remainder after his wife's death, equally to each child.

For pedigree of Richard de Wormele, see No. 1142.
The houses in S. Andrew's parish mentioned in the final clause of the above will would include that mentioned in the previous deed.
The house in New Street, now Chancery Lane, would probably have been held of the Bishop of Chichester; this he bequeathed to Robert de Wokingham. There were other houses in the same street bequeathed to his wife; but it is not necessarily certain that they were within the city; the will was proved in the Hustings because the suburb of the city then included the site of Staple Inn.

1196.—THE COCKET SEAL AT THE NEW TEMPLE. *Cal. Close Rolls* 20 *Ed. II.*, *p.* 592.

23 *July* 1326 To the Keepers of the King's seal called Cocket in the port of London and of the King's balance [*troni*] there. Order to cause the balance aforesaid to be taken to the New Temple without delay there to stay as the King wills and it is ordained by his council that the said balance for weighing wool brought to the Staple of London shall be at the New Temple.

On 28 June, 1324, Hugh le Despenser had compelled the Prior of the Hospital of S. John to make him a grant of the New Temple.
The Ordinance of the Wool Staple had been issued 20 May, 1313, at Despenser's instigation. Its purpose was to provide that all wools, hides and woolfells intended for export should be brought to fixed places in the realm, so that the King's hereditary taxes thereon might be the more easily collected and that smuggling the goods out of the country without paying the tax might be prevented. Inasmuch as he was the principal mover in the business he was granted a staple in his town of Cardiff.

1197.—THE COCKET AT THE NEW TEMPLE. *Cal. Close Rolls*, 20 *Ed. II.*, *p.* 615.

28 *Sept.* 1326 To the Keepers of the King's seal called Cocket in the port of London and of the King's balance [*troni*] there. Order to cause the King's scale for weighing wool brought to the Staple of London

to be removed to its former place in the city of London as the King wills at the request of the citizens of London that the scale shall hereafter be at the said place during his pleasure.

Thus the Cocket was kept at the New Temple for only two months; its removal to its former place may perhaps be due to the fact that Queen Isabella landed in England on 22 September, 1326. The King was in the west of the country with his supporters. Hugh le Despenser the elder was captured and hanged at Bristol 27 October, and his son was hanged at Hereford 29 November.

1198.—JOHN DE COLERNE TO RICHARD STARCOLF. *Hustings Rolls* 56, *No.* 127.

18 *Oct.* 1328 Grant by John de Colerne of Wyvelesbergh, Co. Kent, and Maud his wife, to Richard Starcolf, citizen and mercer, of a messuage which they have by grant of Thomas de Cotyngham in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne in the suburb of London, between a tenement formerly of Gilbert Proudfot, now of Robert le Hende, on the east, a tenement formerly of William de Bannebury, now of John de Podyngtone, on the west, the King's way of Holebourne on the north, and a garden of the said Robert le Hende on the south, with warranty by bond of the grantor's lands in the vill of Wyvelesbergh.

Holebourne, Tuesday the feast of S. Luke, Evangelist, 2 Ed. III.

17 *Oct.* 1328 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Luke the Evangelist, 2 Ed. III.

Holebourne—A.D. 1328

Stapled Hall

tenement formerly of William de Bannebury now of John de Podyngtone	John de Colerne to Richard Starcolf formerly of Thos. de Cotyngham	144 feet	tenement of Robert le Hende formerly of Gilbert Proudefot	This plot is evidently of smaller dimensions than that mentioned in No. 1193, as it does not go so far south.

30 feet

garden of Robert le Hende

1199.—WILLIAM DE IFORDE AND RICHARD STARCOLF AND THOMAS DE COTYNGHAM. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A, Box* 24, *No.* 618.

c. 1333 John de Everdon, Dean, and the Chapter of S. Paul's, London, pardon William de Iforde and Richard Starcolf, mercer of London, all the arrears of rent for a tenement formerly of Thomas de Cotyngham in the suburb of London, which is situated between a tenement which was formerly of Gilbert Prodfote on the east and a tenement which was formerly of William de Bannebure on the west, on condition that they, their heirs and assigns, and whoever inhabits the tenement, shall pay to the Dean and Chapter henceforth the due and accustomed yearly rent.

(Small seal in red wax of William or Richard.)

Endorsed, Scriptum perdonacionis factum Willelmo de Iford de arreragiis cujusdam tenementi in Holebourne quod quondam fuit Thome de Cotyngham.

John de Everdon was Baron of the Exchequer in 1307 and Dean of S. Paul's from 1323 to 1336, when he died.
William de Iforde was an attorney with lands in Somerset and Wilts; from 1330 to 1349 he was Common Serjeant of the city. In 1335 he was acting as executor to the will of Henry de Bedyk, Collector of Customs on the Staple of Wools in Co. Middlesex, who was freeholder of the property on the east of Staple Inn.
Thomas de Cotyngham.—There were two Chancery Clerks of this name, the elder was appointed Rector of S. Andrew's 22 April, 1343, but the appointment was cancelled a week later.

1200.—RICHARD STARKOLF AND NICHOLAS DE SANDWICH. *Feet of Fines, Divers Counties*, 6 *Ed. III.*

29 *Nov.* 1331 Final concord, made in the King's Court in 15 days from Martinmas, 5 Ed. III, and afterwards recorded in Hilary Term, 6 Ed. III, between Richard Starkolf, of London, plaintiff, and Nicholas de Sandwich of London, goldsmith, and Joan his wife, deforciants, of 6 messuages 2 shops and $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in the parish of S. Andrew without the Bar of Holeburne London. With warranty against the heirs of Joan, Richard paying 100 marks of silver.

1201. WILL OF RICHARD STARCOLF. *Hustings Rolls* 62, *No.* 25.

14 *Feb.* 1333/4 On the feast of S. Valentine 8 Ed. III. came William de Shrouesbury, glover, and Richard de Elsyng, mercer, executors of the will of Richard Starcolf, mercer of London, to prove his said will, Richard de Grafton and John le Wheler, witnesses thereto, being sworn and examined. He disposed as follows :—

I bequeath all that my tenement called " le Stapledhalle " which I have within the bar in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne and which I lately purchased from John de Colerne, to be sold by my executors and the proceeds spent in the celebration of masses and the help of the indigent poor folk in London. To my son Thomas I bequeath all my tenements with the arable land and other appurtenances that I have outside the said bar in the said parish and in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers. If the said Thomas die without issue the same shall be sold and the proceeds expended as above.

23 *July* 1333 Given in London on the morrow of the feast of S. Mary Magdalene, 7 Ed. III.

14 *Feb.* 1333/4 Richard Starcolf was a Norfolk man of Danish origin, and was admitted to the freedom of the city of London in 1310. Being a mercer, he could not have carried on his trade in those days without being a member of the Company of the Merchants of the Staple of Wools. He died in 1333, and his will was proved in the Court of Hustings on 14 February, 1333/4.

Thomas, son of Richard Starcolf, was under age at the time of his father's death. On 23 September, 1334, appointment was made of William de Shrouesbury and Richard de Elsing to the custody of the lands of Richard Starcolf in Norfolk, who held by knight service of the heir of Thomas Bardolf, the King's ward, to hold during the minority of Thomas with marriage of the same.

William de Shrewsbury, also known as William de Hampton, of Co. Salop, was a Chancery Clerk and Controller of the Customs of Wool in the King's Staple at Shrewsbury. The first Mayor of the Staple of Wools—namely, Richard Sturry—was also a native of the same town and solicitor and Proctor to Edward II.—*i.e.*, he was a lawyer-wool merchant.

Richard de Elsing, the other executor of Starcolf's will and guardian of his son, Thomas, had died in 1332, and it appears that le Stapeled halle came into the possession of William de Elsing, brother of Richard de Elsing.

William de Elsing was a flourishing mercer and a leading Merchant of the Staple of Wools. In 1332 he was Warden of the hospital afterwards known as Elsingspittle, which had been founded by him and his brother. The will of William de Elsing, which was proved in 1349, makes no mention of any tenements in Holborn, he having sold Staple Hall to Thomas de Brynchesle, a Chancery Clerk, nine years earlier.

1202.—WILLIAM DE ELSYNG. *Inq. Ad Quod Dammum CCXLVII.* 14.

11 *Dec.* 1338 Inquisition taken before Henry Darci, Mayor of London, and escheator of the city, Friday next after the feast of S. Nicholas, 12 Ed. III, to enquire if it is to the King's damage should he grant to William de Elsyng that he may assign to the Warden and Chaplain of the Hospital of S. Mary Aldermanbury, London, 2 messuages in the parish of All Saints Honylane acquired of Michael Mynyot and John atte Pole, and 3 messuages in the lane and parish of S. Lawrence, Jewry, acquired from John Marchaunt, Nicholas Potyn, and Nicholas de Reygate;

On the oath of John at Barnette, Geoffrey Tableter, William Chelrith, Geoffrey of Godelston, Gilbert Curteys, John Marchaunt, William de Brampton, John de Godeston, Nicholas de Reygate, Henry de Reygate, John le Chaundeler, and John de Pritewell; who say it is not to the King's prejudice. They say also there remain to William de Elsynge 2 tenements in the parish of S. Botulph without Aldresgate held of the King as is the whole city worth yearly £8 and a tenement in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne worth yearly £5, thence should be subtracted 3s. 4d. quit rent to the church of S. Paul London and 6s. 8d. for yearly repairs which tenement is held of the King in free burgage. The aforesaid tenements remaining to William are enough for the maintenance of customs and he may be put on assizes &c. as before his assignment.

(Writ dated Kenyngton, 2 November, 12 Ed. III.)

1203.—WILLIAM DE ELSYNG TO THOMAS DE BRYNCHESLEE. *Hustings Rolls* 67, *No.* 61.

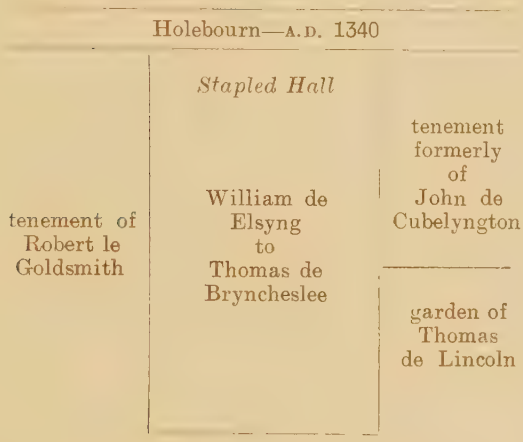
17 *April* 1340 Grant by William de Elsyng, mercer, citizen, to Thomas de Bryncheslee and Joan his wife, of a tenement formerly Richard Starcolf's, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourn in the suburb of London; in breadth between a tenement formerly of John de Cubelyngton and a garden of Thomas de Lincoln on the east, a tenement of Robert le Goldsmith on the west, and in length from the king's street called Holebourn on the north to a garden formerly of Alice la Hende on the south.

Richard Lacer, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, Thomas de Lincoln, Robert le Goldsmith, John Tavy, Robert le Wyth, John de Holebourn, Gilbert Tyler, Andrew Couper, Roger Costantyn, John Bokbynder, Thomas Rose, clerk.

London, Friday before Palm Sunday, 14 Ed. III.

17 *July* 1340 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Margaret, 14 Ed. III.


Holebourn—A.D. 1340
Stapled Hall
tenement of Robert le Goldsmith
William de Elsyng to Thomas de Brycheslee
tenement formerly of John de Cubelyngton
garden of Thomas de Lincoln
garden formerly of Alice la Hende

On 8 June, 1328, Thomas de Brycheslee was appointed purveyor to the Inn of the Chancellor, the Bishop of Lincoln, whose Inn, often known as the Old Temple, lay between the tenement of Robert le Goldsmith and Chancellors Lane.

1204.—THE STAPLE AT WESTMINSTER. *Pat. Rolls* 27 *Ed. III. pt. III. mm.* 3 *and* 7.

20 *Nov.* 1353 Grant to John de Bedford that for paving the highway from the gate called Templebarre, London, to the gate of Westminster Abbey now broken up by the passage of goods to the King's staple and for constructing a bridge [that is, a wharf] at the palace of Westminster for the said Staple he shall take for 3 years certain specified customs.

Grant to the Mayor and Constables of the Staple at Westminster that for paving the highway leading from the gate called Templebarre, London, as far as the gate of Westminster Abbey and for the building of a bridge at the Palace of Westminster they shall take for 3 years certain specified customs on goods brought to that Staple.

1205.—JOHN, SON OF HUGH DE WYNKBOURNE, TO ROBERT WARNERE AND OTHERS. *Hustings Rolls* 135, *No.* 14.

13 *Oct.* 1407 Grant by John, son and heir of Hugh de Wynkbourne, to Robert Warnere, Robert Haxey, Thomas Holme and Henry Roberd, of the reversion after the death of Isabel his mother, of a tenement called le Stapelhalle in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne in the suburb of London, between a tenement formerly of Walter de Barton on the east, and a tenement formerly of John Brounstele on the west, and extending from the king's way on the north to a garden formerly of John Tamworth on the south, which the said Hugh and Isabel his wife purchased of William Marchall chaplain and Henry Soolfeld.

Henry Barton, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, William Rybod, Henry Lynch, John Staunton, Robert Brampton, Roger Hillom.

London, Thursday the feast of S. Edward, King and Confessor, 9 Hen. IV.

24 *Oct.* 1407 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Luke, 9 Hen. IV.

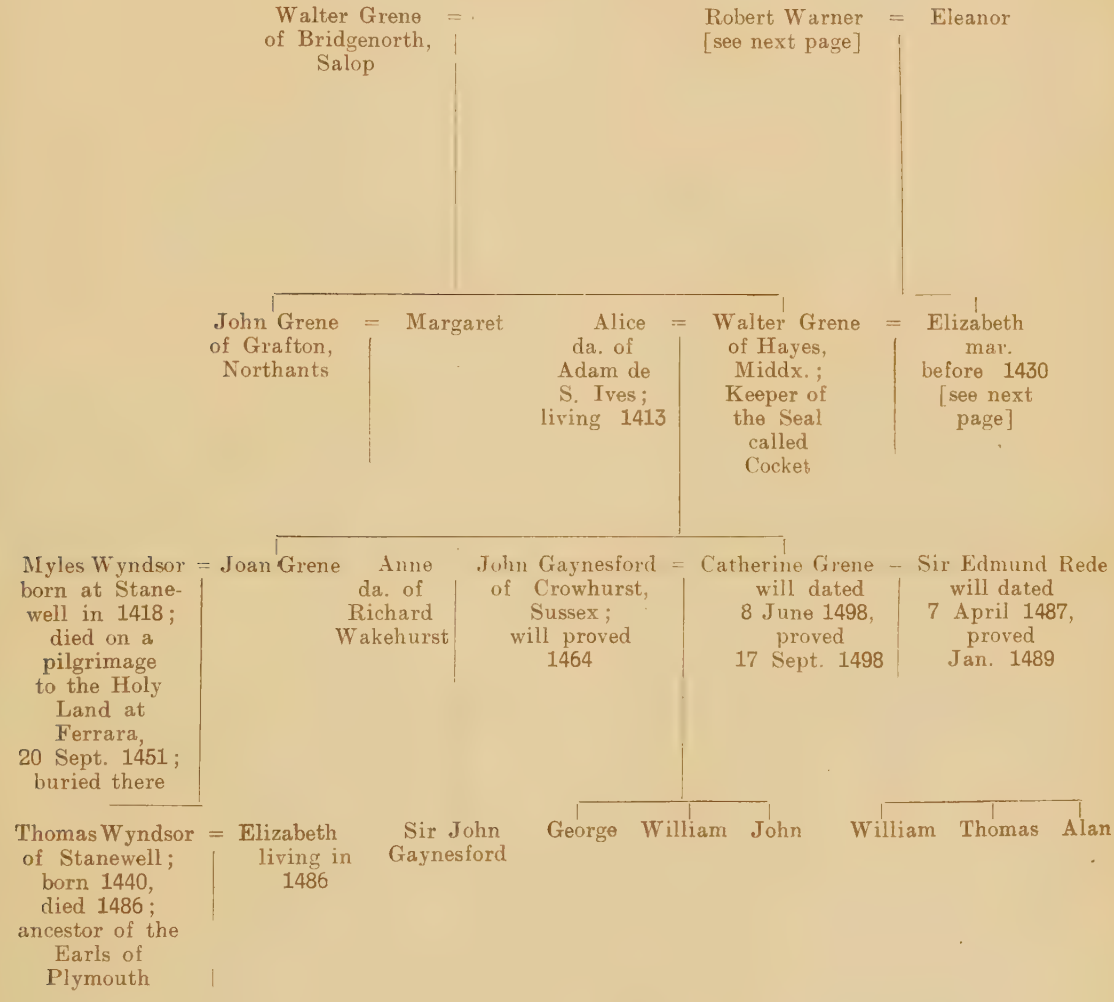
Holbourne—A.D. 1407

	Le Stapelhalle	
tenement formerly of John Brounstele	John de Wynkbourne to Robert Warner and others formerly of William Marchall and Henry Soolfeld	tenement formerly of Walter de Barton

garden formerly of John Tamworth

Hugh de Wynkbourne, whose will was proved 30 July, 1398, in the Commissary Court of London, was parish clerk and his son was churchwarden. Four days after the date of this deed the same John de Wynkebourne and Isabel his wife repeat the grant in somewhat similar terms, with the addition of an agreed-upon rental.

1206.—DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT WARNER.


Walter Grene of Bridgenorth, Salop
Robert Warner [see next page]
Eleanor
John Grene of Grafton, Northants
Margaret
Alice da. of Adam de S. Ives; living 1413
Walter Grene of Hayes, Middx.; Keeper of the Seal called Cocket
Elizabeth mar. before 1430 [see next page]
Myles Wyndsor born at Stanewell in 1418; died on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land at Ferrara, 20 Sept. 1451; buried there
Joan Grene
Anne da. of Richard Wakehurst
John Gaynesford of Crowhurst, Sussex; will proved 1464
Catherine Grene will dated 8 June 1498, proved 17 Sept. 1498
Sir Edmund Rede will dated 7 April 1487, proved Jan. 1489
Thomas Wyndsor of Stanewell; born 1440, died 1486; ancestor of the Earls of Plymouth
Elizabeth living in 1486
Sir John Gaynesford
George
William
John
William
Thomas
Alan

1207.—DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT WARNER [*continued*].

Walter Grene
of Bridgenorth,
Co. Salop

Alice = Walter Grene = Elizabeth
1st wife of Hayes, mar. before 1430; will
[see previous plan] Co. Middx.; proved Dec. 1473; bur.
owned Staple in the Abbey Church of
Inn; Keeper Bermondsey
of the Cocket
Seal used at the Staple; will
dated 6 Dec. 1456, proved Feb.
1457; buried in S. Pancras

Sir Robert Grene = Cecilia
Commissioner; da. and heiress
knighted at of Sir John
Tewkesbury; held Clay; mard.
manors of Hayes 2ndly John
and Cowley Acton of
Peeche; Cheshunt;
died about 1475 she died
6 Oct. 1480

Constance = John Grene = Katherine
da. of James Dry- Sheriff of Kent da. of . . . Bost
land, of Davington, 1476; held Bon- widow of Wal
Co. Kent; widow of hunt, Essex, of Writtle of Bobb
Sir Thomas Walsing- the Duchy of worth, who di
ham of Chislehurst Lancaster and 1475; she mar. 3
[who died 1467]; she Staple Inn; Sir Richard Ha
died 1476; buried at d. 14 Oct. 1485 who died 1493;
Chislehurst at Chislehurst died same yea

Edward
born 1470;
died 1493;
s.p.

William Burbage = Cecily
of Hayes, born 1467;
Co. Middx.; mard. 2ndly
will proved 1497 William
Bedyll;
living when
her 2nd
husband's
will was
proved in
1518

Thomas Grene = Joan
of Hadley, Middx.
born 1474; sold
Staple Inn and the
manor of Bonhunt
to the trustees of Alice Cop-
wood 10 Feb. 1527; will
dated and proved Com.
Lon. in Aug. 1527, exors.
being William Walsing-
ham, his half-brother, and
John Copwood, father of
the said Alice Copwood

John Grene
born 1478;
as younger son
held manor of
Bonhunt and
Staple Inn;
died about
1525

Thomas Burbage = Anne [or Eleanor]
of Hayes Park; admon. 1560 da. of James Moncaster

Robert Burbage
sold Hayes, Cowley Peach and
other lands in 1560; sold Tongs
or Theobalds to Sir William
Cecil; will proved 1575

Mary
da. of Lord Zouch
of Harringworth

1208.—DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT WARNER [*continued*].

Eleanor = Robert Warner born in Germany; Merchant of the Staple; purchased Stapled Hall in 1407; Mastery of the Mystery of Hatters; will proved 1439; buried in S. Bartholomew's = Margaret Roos widow of David Galganet; born in Lesclus, Flanders; mar. Warner in 1431

John Arderne = Alice Grene = John Holgrave — Elizabeth — Joan

Baron of Exchequer 1444; erk of the King's works; received £23 6s. 8d. for naking Henry V.'s tomb n Westminster Abbey; living 1456

will dated 17 Sept. 1487; proved 22 Sept. 1487; buried in Abbey Church of Bermondsey

Baron of Exchequer 1484; of Walton on the Hill; will proved 22 Sept. 1487; bur. in the Abbey Church of Bermondsey beside his mother-in-law, Elizabeth Green

wife of Sir John Catesby, member of the Inner Temple and Justice of the Common Bench; he died 1486

wife of Sir Ralph Salusbury, of Ruthin, Nth Wales

Villiam s.p.

Richard d. 1499 s.p.

Walter Rector of Cheam; will proved 1492

John Colyns of Old Jury; will proved 1501.

= Katherine living 1487; dead 1493

Thomas

John of Epsom, Walton on the Hill, and Calais; Merchant of the Staple

Elizabeth born 1469 wife of John Benge

Ursula Colyns born 1479; mentioned in the I. p. m. of her uncle Richard

After the death of Katherine, wife of John Colyns, the latter was sued by John Holgrave, half-brother of the said Katherine, for detaining jewels, plate and deeds given him by her whilst she was in a state of delirium [see Early Chan. Proc. B 127-46]. The result of this suit may, perhaps, have some connection with the following clause in Colyns' will: "I have no cause to give unto my daughter nothing of my goods for her unkindness and ungodly behaviour to me by her and her husband. They have taken from me my plate, jewels and goods, the substance which I had, which hath been the cause of the poverty I am in."

1209.—JOHN DE WYNKEBOURNE TO ROBERT WARNER AND OTHERS. *Hustings Rolls* 135, *No.* 47.

17 *Oct.* 1407 Grant by John de Wynkebourne and Isabel his wife to Robert Warner, Robert Haxey, Thomas Holme and Henry Roberd of the reversion after the death of Isabel, mother of the said John, of a tenement called Stapellhall in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne, London; to hold for life of the grantors, at a yearly rent to John of 60s. 10d. payable quarterly, and two pair of boots, price 2s. 4d., one pair at Easter and one pair at Michaelmas. If Isabel survive John, they shall pay to her a yearly rent of 40s. payable quarterly.

Henry Barton, alderman of the ward.

(Witnesses as in No. 1205.)

London, Monday after S. Edward King and Confessor, 9 Hen. IV.

21 *Nov.* 1407 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Edmund the King, 9 Hen. IV.

1210.—ROBERT WARNER AND WALTER GRENE. *Early Chancery Proceedings, B* 39, *No.* 122.

Bill addressed to the Bishop of Bath and Wells as Lord Chancellor by Walter Grene and Elizabeth his wife [*undated*].

[c. 1439] Robert Warner, father of the said Elizabeth, whose heir she is, was seised of the manors of Cowley Pecche and Hayes, Co. Middlesex, and of an inn in the suburb of London called Staple Inn, of which premises John Fray, Thomas Frowyk and Henry Frowyk claim to be his feoffees to the uses of his will. His will, if it exist, must be in the custody of his widow Margaret and one Henry Aubrey, his executors, from whom the complainants can obtain no knowledge either of the said feoffment or of the will.

In 1436 Thomas Grene released to Walter Grene, esquire, all right in the manor of Bonhunt, Co. Essex, which was lately given to him by Catherine, wife of Thomas Daniel. In 1417 the manor had belonged to John Walden.

Walter Grene was one of the Commissioners appointed 20 December, 1438, to inquire into the extortion and deceptions practised by the millers dwelling near London, who, though by ancient custom a certain fixed charge had always been made for grinding each measure of corn, met in unlawful assembly conspiring to fix an excessive rate for such grinding, having no regard to the dearness of corn.

1211.—TESTAMENT OF WALTER GRENE, ESQ. *P. C. C.* 15 *Stockton.*

6 *Dec.* 1456
12 *Feb.* 1457

Will dated 6 December, 35 Hen. VI. at Hayes in the county of Middlesex and proved 12 February, 1457.

I, Walter Greene, Esquire, appoint my wife Elizabeth, John Gaynesford, esquire, John Ardern, Robert Grene, my son, and John Catesby to be my executors. I give to my wife Elizabeth goods and chattels to the value of 300 marks and to Joan my daughter towards her marriage 100 marks in money, and to my said son Robert 40 marks worth of my goods and chattels; to my son John goods and chattels to the value of £20; to John Catesby and Elizabeth his wife goods to the value of £20; to each of my other daughters 20 marks if my goods suffice after my debts are paid. My executors shall distribute and dispose of my goods to the value of 200 marks for the good of my soul and of the soul of Philip Morgan, formerly bishop of Ely; and Richard Rysle my chaplain shall have 20 of the said marks for praying for the said souls for 2 years; to John Blofield £20 for his good counsel to my executors; to William Botiller 40s.; to John Tewe 20s.; the said John Catesby to have 50 marks which I owe him for the marriage portion of my daughter Elizabeth; to William Arden my godson 40s.

Elizabeth my wife to have yearly for life 100 marks out of my lands and tenements and those of her own right, so that they remain to my son, Robert Grene, and the heirs of his body, after her decease and in default to my son John and the heirs of his body and in default the lands and tenements which were the right of the said Elizabeth shall remain to Alice, Elizabeth and Joan, my daughters, in fee tail and for default to the right heirs of my wife Elizabeth and for default to the right heirs of me the said Walter Grene.

In the year 1442 Walter Grene and Elizabeth his wife enfeoffed Robert, Abbot of the Church of the Blessed Mary of Grace next the Tower of London, John Pemberton, clerk, Nicholas Norton, clerk, Myles Wyndesore, Henry Langley, John Derham, and Robert Oppey, clerk, of the manor of Bonhunt in Co. Essex and premises in Hadley, Enfield and Barnet in the County of Middlesex, conveying the same to them by fine, presumably for the use of his will.

1212.—TESTAMENT OF ELIZABETH GRENE, WIFE OF WALTER GRENE. *P. C. C.* 12 *Wattys.*

A.D. 1472 Will dated 10 January, 1472, proved at Lambeth, 11 December, 1472.

I, Elizabeth, late the wife of Walter Grene, esquire, desire to be buried in the church of the monastery of Bermondsey. I bequeath to my son Robert a cup and other chattels, to my cousin John a cup &c.; to John Catesby, serjeant-at-law, my son-in-law, and to Elizabeth my daughter, his wife, divers goods; to John Olgrave, my son-in-law and to Alice, my daughter, his wife, divers goods.

I will and reverently charge Thomas Billing, Chief Justice of England, Nicholas Gaynsford, John Grene of Essex, John Pemberton, clerk, Bartholomew Willisdon and Simon Elrynton with other my feoffees enfeoffed by me in my manors of Couele Peche in the county of Middlesex and Bonhunt in the shire of Essex to make a state of the said manors unto my executors underwritten to have to them their heirs and assigns for evermore to the intent that my executors should make sale of the said manors, and the money of them so coming to be disposed by my executors and grow to the performing and executing of this my last will whereof I make and ordain John Catesby and John Holgrave, my sons-in-law, my executors.

I bequeath to my daughter Kateryn Ardern, daughter to Alice my daughter, divers goods and chattels and also to her marriage 10 marks; to my son Thomas Wyndesoor a goblet of silver weighing 23¾ ounces; to William Grene, my servant 20 shillings if in my service at my decease.

The feoffees of Elizabeth in respect of the manor of Bonhunt were as above. One of these, John Pemberton, is mentioned in the feoffment of the year 1442.
Thomas Billing was the Serjeant Billing of whom William Paston writes in 1454 as "a fellow of Grays Inn where I was a fellow."

1213.—WILL OF JOHN GRENE. *P. C. C.* 15 *Logge.*

Oct. 1479 Will of John Grene, dated 8 October, 19 Ed. IV.

As for my daughter's marriage I put it all in my wife's discretion for my special trust is in her of all creatures. Master Edmund Lichfield to have a standing cup covered half silver half gilt. John Woode to have a plain cup of silver, also my brother Holgrave and my sister his wife each of them to have some tokyn for to pray for me, after the discretion of my said wife, and John

Thetford also and my cousin Wyndesor likewise and William Peckham a pair of fine sheets for to pray for me and one of the vestments next the best to the parish church of Chislehurst where my first wife lieth.

Residue to Katherine my wife and sole executrix.

21 *Feb.* 1486 Proved at Knoll 21 February, 1486, by the said executrix.

1486 In an inquisition *post mortem* made 2 Hen. VII. [C. Series II., Vol. I. 90] it is stated that John Grene, esquire, died on Sunday after the Translation of S. Edward, King and Confessor, 1 Hen. VII., seised jointly with Katharine, his wife, who survives, namely to them and the heirs of their bodies, of the manor of Bonhunt held of the King as of the Duchy of Lancaster by knight service, and a messuage and 100 acres of land called Colbayns in Finchingfeld held of Thomas Montgomery, knt, by service unknown by the gift of Robert Hertburn, clerk, John Preston and John Warner. Thomas Grene aged 12 and more is his son and heir; but John Grene aged 8 and more, his son by the said Katharine, is heir to the manor and lands according to the said gift.

By another inquisition it is said [C. Series II. Vol. I. 103] that he also held a messuage, 100 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, and 20 acres of wood in Hadley, Enfield, and Barnet held of the Abbot of S. Albans.

1214.—CECILIA, WIFE OF ROBERT GRENE. *G. Inq. p. m. 20 Ed. IV., No. 54.*

10 *April* 1481 Inquisition taken at the Guildhall in the city of London 10 April, 21 Ed. IV.

It is found by the jurors on oath that Cecilia, who was wife of Sir Robert Grene, knight, and late wife of John Acton, was seised on the day of her death of two messuages or tenements with their appurtenances in the city aforesaid in her demesne as of fee, which said messuages were late of Sir Robert Grene, knt, late her husband, and those messuages are held of the King in free burgage but by what services the jurors are ignorant. They are worth yearly in all issues beyond reprises £17. She held no other lands or tenements of the King in chief or otherwise nor of any other neither in demesne nor by service in the said city at the time of her

6 *Oct.* 1480 death. She died 6 October last past and Edward Grene is her son and next heir and is now of the age of 10½ years and more.

By further inquisition she held property in Cheshunt, Co. Herts, Waltham Cross, &c., and the manor of Cowley Peche, and lands in Colham, Northall, and Northwood in Co. Middlesex.

By inquisition taken at Ware 6 April, 1481, it was found that she held lands at Cresbrook, Cheshunt, and a water mill held of John Walsh, Esq., of his manor of Andrews, which by reason of the minority of her son Edward came into the hands of the King. By another inquisition *post mortem* taken 9 April, 1493, it was found that Edward Grene had died on 14 January of that year, and that Cicely, his sister, wife of William Burbage, was his heir.

1215.—THOMAS MORE AND OTHERS *v.* THOMAS GRENE. *Fines Divers Counties, Easter,* 19 *Hen. VIII.*

10 *Feb.* 1527 Final concord made in the Octave of the Purification, 18 Hen. VIII., and recorded in Easter term 19 Hen. VIII., between Walter Mersshe, Sir Thomas More, knight, Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, knight, Sir John Porte, knight, George Colt, esquire, William Walsingham, Thomas Knighton, Nicholas Mynne, Richard Jervys, Richard Bellamy, James Bolney, John Kytchen, and William Preston, plaintiffs, and Thomas Grene and Joan his wife, deforciants, of the manor of Bonhunt &c. in Co. Essex and two messuages and a garden, 100 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, and 20 acres of wood in Hadley, Enfield and Upholburne, for which the plaintiffs pay £360.

Walter Mershe was Governour of the Merchant Adventurers of London.
Sir Thomas More, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1526-29.
Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, Justice of Common Pleas, cousin of Alice Copwood.
Sir John Porte, Serjeant-at-Law, uncle of Alice Copwood.
George Colt, of Christ's College, Cambs, probably related to More's wife.
William Walsyngham, Treasurer of Grays Inn in 1532, cousin of Thomas Grene.
Thomas Knighton, J.P. for Co. Herts, uncle of John Knighton, of Staple Inn.
Nicholas Mynne, Auditor of the Staple of Calais.
The manor of Bonhunt was held of the Duchy of Lancaster; Staple Inn seems to have been regarded as a "parcel" of the said manor.

John Copwood = Alice
Secondary to the Remembrancer; will proved 1542 | da. of John Fitzherbert, Remembrancer of the Exchequer

John Knighton = Anne
of Bayford, Co. Herts | da. of Thomas Underhill, of Little Bradley, Suffolk

William of Totteridge and Inner Temple, to whom his father bequeathed the lordship of the manor of Totteridge, Herts.

Richard

Audrey wife of James Hawes Mayor of London

da. wife of Thomas Chapman draper

Alice 1st wife; living 1542

Copwood = John Knighton = Anne
with Alice, his wife, enfeoffed the Benchers of Grays Inn of Staple Inn, 10 *Nov.* 1528 | widow of Edmund Knight of Orpington and Staple Inn and da. of Sir Thomas Tyrrell; mard. John Knighton after 1544

1216. ALICE COPWOOD *v.* THE PRINCIPAL OF STAPLE INN. *Early Chancery Proceedings, B* 401, *No.* 9.

Bill addressed to Thomas, Lord Cardinal, Archbishop of York.

[1526/7] Humbly sheweth unto your highness your poor oratrix, Alice Copwood, that whereas Anthony Fitzherbert, knight, one of the Justices of the Common Bench, . . . Wylson, clerk, Nicholas Mynne, Richard Belamy, and other co-feoffees now being seised of a messuage with the appurtenances called Staple Inn in Holbourne in the suburb of London, with a garden thereto belonging, to the use of the said Alice Copwood and the heirs of her body, whereof the issues and profits rightly appertain unto her; and whereas one John Sherarde, now being Principal of the said messuage called Staple Inn, and the company of the said house of their own wrong without the assent or agreement of the said Alice or her feoffees have occupied and yet do occupy the premises and all the revenues [1 *Dec.* 1524 and profits thereof from the 1st of December 16 Hen. VIII] by the space of two whole years, without any account or payment made to the said Alice or her assigns, albeit she hath oftentimes required the said Principal and fellowship to make payment to her of all such issues and profits as have been by them received during the said term, that they to do have hitherto denied and yet do deny contrary to all right and good conscience. The said Alice hath but a use in the premises and no state, nor possession nor other interest to ground any action of and for the premises by the Common Law; the same Staple Inn is an Inn of Chancery and your Grace as Chancellor of England the ruler and reformer of them and of other places of Chancery; and forasmuch as they are not incorporate to sue nor be sued your oratrix hath no remedy against them and prays for a writ of subpœna summoning the defendants to appear in the King's most honourable court of Chancery there to make answer etc.

John Sherarde maketh answer that the bill of complaint is insufficient and uncertain in the law to be answered unto and for lack of a sufficient bill he prayeth to be dismissed out of this honourable court with his reasonable costs and damages in that behalf sustained.

1217. JOHN KNYGHTON AND ALICE HIS WIFE TO THE READERS OF GRAYS INN. *Court of Hustings Pleas of Land, Roll* 177, *m.* 21.

23 *Feb.* 1528/9 At the Court of Hustings held Monday before the feast of S. Matthias, 20 Hen. VIII, John Hales, Humphrey Wyngfeld, John Hynde, Robert Chaloner, Humphrey Colles, and Robert Wrothe *v.* John Knyghton and Alice his wife as to one messuage and a garden in the parish of S. Andrew in Holborn.

Vouchee, John Lawson of London.

John Hales was Baron of the Exchequer in 1522.
Humphrey Wyngfeld was King's Counsel and Chamberlain to Mary, Queen of France.
John Hynde was Reader of Grays Inn in 1519 and Justice of Common Pleas in 1545.
Robert Challinor was Reader of Grays Inn in 1522.
Humphrey Coles was Reader of Grays Inn in 1524.
Robert Wrothe was Reader of Grays Inn in 1528.
This Recovery was made in the Court of Hustings; that is to say, the property was regarded as being within the city jurisdiction in the year 1529. The above date represents the date of enrolment, not the actual date of transfer.

1218. WILLIAM DE BRIMMESGRAVE TO THOMAS DE COTYNGHAM. *Hustings Rolls* 36, *No.* 108.

27 *May* 1307 Quit claim by William de Brimmesgrave and Haweis his wife to Thomas de Cotyngham of all right in two small plots of ground which he held of them in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne as bounded and measured in the deeds made thereof and in the yearly rent of 13d. which he used to pay for the same.

Witnesses, Sir John de Blount, mayor, etc.

Haweis comes and forswears her right.

28 *Jan.* 1308 Enrolled Monday after the feast of the Conversion of S. Paul, 1 Ed. II.

Henry de Bannebury

William de Brimmesgrave *alias* Bannebury; dead in 1319 [see Podyngton's will, No. 586, in which he directed the tenement to be sold after his wife's decease] = Haweis dau. of Godwin de Beston granted the above tenement in 1319 to John de Podyngton

These plots of ground lay west of the plot planned in No. 1193, and would include the site of the present Staple Hall. Thomas de Cotyngham was already in occupation of them in the year 1308, and had been paying for them a rent of 1s. 1d. a year.

He was now to hold them free of rent; but only for a period, for Haweis, in 1319, re-granted them to John de Podyngton [see next deed].
William de Brimmesgrave may possibly be the same as William atte Stapeldehalle mentioned in the Corporation Letter Book A, p. 144, under date of 1292.
Thomas de Cotyngham was a Chancery Clerk whose name very frequently occurs on the Patent and Close Rolls. From the next deed it will be seen that he also held the tenement on the east where Old Staple Hall was situated.
Podyngton ceased to hold this property in 1330, when he died. At the death of his wife Mabel it was sold. In 1340 it was held by Robert le Goldsmith [see No. 1206]. Some time later it was held by John Brounstele [see Nos. 1205, 1220, 1221].

1219. HAWEIS, DAUGHTER OF GODWIN DE BESTON, TO JOHN DE PODYNGTON. *Hustings Rolls* 48, *No.* 48.

Grant by Haweis, daughter of Godwin de Beston, to John de Podyngton, citizen of London, and Mabel his wife, of all that messuage with the courtyard adjacent in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourne which she had of the feoffment of William de Bannebury, in breadth between the tenement of Thomas de Cotyngham, clerk, on the east and that late of Richard Sutewy on the west and extending in length from the King's way on the north to land formerly of the same Richard on the south. With warranty.

Witnesses, Hamon de Chiggewell, then mayor, Simon de Abyndon and John de Preston, then sheriffs, Nicholas de Farndon, alderman of the ward, Master Robert le Dorturer, Robert de Wycestre, Robert de Chigewelle, Reginald, clerk, William Passemer, Robert the Goldsmith, Richard de Maryam, William le Barbier, beadle of the ward, Henry Bonmarche, clerk.

5 *Nov.* 1319 Enrolled on Monday after All Saints' day, 13 Ed. II., and dated the preceding Thursday.

Holborn—A.D. 1319

	site of the present Staple Inn Hall *recessed from roadway about* 35 *feet*	*site of Old Staple Hall recessed from roadway about* 35 *feet*
land late of Richard Sutewy	house and land of Henry de Bannebury then of William de Bannebury then of Haweis, daughter of Godwin de Beston then of John de Podyngton	tenement of Thomas de Cotyngham

land formerly of Richard Sutewy

1220. -WILL OF WALTER DE BARTON. *Hustings Rolls* 119, *No.* 22.

17 *Oct.* 1390 On Monday before the feast of S. Luke 14 Ric. II. the will of Walter de Barton, citizen and cordwainer [*allutarius*] of London,
24 *April* 1390 dated 24 April 1390 was brought for probate by Joan, his widow, and John Carter, cordwainer, his executors. He desired to be buried in the churchyard of S. Andrew Holborne.

I bequeath to the high altar of the said church for tithes forgotten 12d.; to every chaplain and to every parish clerk there 4d.; to Simon Leget, sub-clerk, 2d.; to my son Thomas 40s., etc., he to be in the custody of his mother. To Adam Foxlee, rector of the said church, and his successors and to John Shrouesbury and John Trap, wardens and parishioners, an annual quit rent of 2s. out of a tenement of mine in the said parish towards the maintenance of a light to burn in the chapel of S. John the Baptist in the said church, which tenement lies between the tenement of Hugh de Wynkeborne on the east, that of William Tamworth on the west and south, and the kingsway of Holburne on the north which tenement was formerly of John Brounstele. If my son die under age the tenement shall be sold, always reserving the said rent, and the money expended in masses and works of charity.

1221.—WALTER DE BARTON'S EXECUTORS TO RICHARD HARSHAM. *Hustings Rolls* 119, *No.* 155.

24 *Oct.* 1390 Whereas Walter de Barton, citizen and cordwainer, by his will
17 *Oct.* 1390 enrolled on Monday before the feast of S. Luke the Evangelist 14 Ric. II. bequeathed a tenement formerly belonging to John Brounstele between a tenement of Hugh Wynkebourne on the east and a tenement of William Tamworth on the west and south and the king's way of Holbourne on the north to be sold by his executors if Thomas his son should die before the age of 21 years, the said Thomas having died within the age of 2 years the said executors, Joan late wife of the said Walter and John Carter, cordewaner, have sold the tenement to Richard Harsham, citizen and ferrour, and Emma his wife and the heirs of Richard, for a sum paid down.

John Fraunceys, alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, Hugh Wynkebourne, John Shrouesbury, John Davy, Gaylard Pete, Roger Hillom.

London, 24 October, 14 Ric. II.

12 *June* 1391 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Barnabas the Apostle, 14 Ric. II.

Holbourne—A.D. 1390

Ratons Row	*The Star on the Hoop*	*Stapel halle*
tenement of William Tamworth	Walter de Barton's Executors to Richard Harsham formerly of John Brounstele	tenement of Hugh Wynkebourne [see No. 1205]

tenement of William Tamworth

1222.—WILL OF RICHARD HARSHAM. *Hustings Rolls* 120, *No.* 62.

5 *Feb.* 1392 On Monday after the feast of the Purification, 15 Ric. II., the will of Richard Harsham, citizen and "ferror" of London, dated
21 *Dec.* 1391 21 December 1391 was brought for probate by Emma, his widow and executrix; Richard Bernes, cordwainer, and Robert Malteby, sword-cutler, witnesses, being examined.

I bequeath my body to be buried in the church of S. Sepulchre without Newgate in the chapel of S. Mary on the north side of the said church of which I am a parishioner. To the high altar for tithes 6s. 8d.; to Sir John Hayward, vicar, 6s. 8d. To my servant John of the county of Hereford 3s. 4d. To my executors 18 marks for a chaplain in the said church. To my wife all my tenement which we purchased from the executors of Walter de Barton, formerly citizen and cordwainer of London, for her life with remainder to the said Sir John Hayward, Master Richard Asshewelle, Henry Godchepe, John Staunton and Thomas Whitton, wardens of the said church, and their successors, for a chaplain to celebrate at the altar of S. Mary for myself and my wife, which tenement lies between the tenement of Hugh de Wynkeborne on the east, that of William Tamworth on the west and south and

the kingsway of Holburne on the north which tenement was formerly of John Brounstele. I make my wife and Thomas Whitton my executors and Roger Mark, overseer.

In the year 1415 Henry Rokulf, alias Lynch, was holding a lease of this property granted to him by William Staunton, Vicar of the Church of S. Sepulchre, the tenement then being known as the Star on the Hoop [see No. 289]. The Company of Staple Inn came into existence about the year 1415; it is not improbable, therefore, that either the Company or Robert Warner may have been granted a lease by the Vicar of that church upon the expiration of Rokulf's lease. From No. 1226 it will be seen that Robert Warner held in the year 1435 the property on all three sides of the Star on the Hoop; but it was not until about the year 1580 that the Company of Staple Inn became possessed of the freehold of that tenement; until the date of the abolition of Chantries it belonged to the Wardens of S. Sepulchre's Church [see No. 1225]. The Star, as it was called, then in tenure of John Fyssher, was granted in 1549 to John Seymour [see Augmentation Office Particulars for Grants, 2 Ed. VI.].

1223.—THE FEOFFMENT OF NEW PREMISES IN STAPLE INN. *Grays Inn Pension Book, p.* 58.

18 *June* 1583 Know present and future that We, Reginald Knight, gentleman, Principal of the hospice of Staple Inn in Holburn, within the suburb of London, William Deathe, Richard Toke, Thomas Allyn, Richard Champion, Robert Willett, and Thomas Pearse, gentlemen, for divers good and reasonable causes specially moving us at present, have conveyed, delivered and granted, and by this our present indented charter do grant and confirm to Gilbert Gerrard, knight, Master of the Rolls, Thomas Sekford, esquire, Master of the Court of Requests, John Brograve, Attorney-General of the Duchy of Lancaster, Ralph Barton, John Kitchen, Thomas Kolbye, Richard Anger, William Whiskins, Chr. Yelverton, William Cardinall, Richard Kempe, Humphrey Purefey, William Daniel, Edward Stanhope, Michael Lewis, Gilbert Sherrington, Peter Fesant, and Laurence Blundstone, esquires, one tenement, two buildings and the fifth part of one garden annexed to the same tenement, with their appurtenances, together lying in the parish of S. Andrew in Holborn, abutting on the house or hospice of Staple Inn towards the east; on the garden there commonly called Staple Inn Garden towards the south; on our lands lately purchased of Edmund Hill, citizen and woodmonger, towards the west; and on the King's way there called High Holborn towards the north; Which messuage and premises with their appurtenances we have

lately had to us and our heirs by grant of a certain John Skydmore, citizen and ironmonger of London. And also two parcels of land near Staple Inn aforesaid, whereof one contains in length 92 feet of royal assize and in width from each end thereof 32 feet of the same assize; the other piece thereof contains in length from the walls of the same garden due north 36 feet of the said assize, whereof 30 feet thereof contain in width one foot and 9 inches of the same assize and the remaining 6 feet thereof contain in width 4 inches of the same assize, lying together in the said parish abutting on the said messuage and the lands lately purchased of the said John Skidmore towards the east on the garden commonly called Staple Inn Garden towards the south, and on the garden or land of the same garden there towards the west and north; To have and to hold the said messuage and other premises aforesaid, with their appurtenances unto the aforesaid Gilbert Gerrard, etc, their heirs and assigns, to the sole and proper use and behoof of themselves, their heirs and assigns, for ever, of the chief lords of that fee for the services therefrom due and by right accustomed.

In witness whereof we have set our seal to each part of this our present indented charter.

Given on the eighteenth day of June in the 25th year of the reign of our Lady Queen Elizabeth.

1224.—THE READERS OF GRAYS INN TO THE LORD TREASURER.

Lansdowne MSS. No. XL. 38.

To the Right Honourable and our very singular good Lord, Lord Burghley, High Treasurer of England.

11 *May* 1584 Right honourable and our very good Lord, Whereas by the death of the late Principal of Staple Inn there is presently a new election to be made of another, and having had experience of late time by reason of the want of learning and good government in their Principals the houses of Chancery are grown to some disorder of living and to great decay of study not regarding the authority of their Principal by reason there hath been no such care of election heretofore had as were convenient, being altogether chosen by the voices of the young gentlemen, And having had good knowledge of Mr. Cary, a gentleman of our House both for his knowledge in Law, being an Utter Barrister of good standing and learning, and for his behaviour, sober and discreet, We are bold to be humble

suitors unto your good Lordship and to recommend him for a very fit and able man for that place, humbly entreating your favour in his behalf unto the Society of that house for the better government and increase of learning there hereafter, To make choice of him.

Thus ceasing your Lordship's further trouble, we commit you to the tuition of the Highest whom we pray long to preserve. From Grays Inn, this present Monday, the 11th of May, 1584.

Your Lordship's most humbly to command.

Jn. Brograve.	Rauf Barton.
Th. Colbye.	John Kytcheyn.
Chr. Yelverton.	Richd. Aunger.
R. Kemp.	William Cardynall.
Willm. Danyell.	Richard Shuttleworth.
Mychael Lewis.	Peter ffeasant.

1225.—SIR FRANCIS BACON TO SIR EDWARD MOSELEY AND OTHERS.

Grays Inn Pension Book, p. 246.

4 *June* 1622 I, Francis Bacon, knight, Baron Verulam, Viscount S. Albans, for divers causes and considerations specially moving me, have granted, enfeoffed, and, by this my present charter, confirmed to Edward Moseley, knight, Attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster, Henry Yelverton, knight, Thomas Tildesley, knight, Thomas Ireland, knight, Thomas Hughes, knight, William Fishe, knight, Fr. Brachin, Elias Brantingham, Lanc. Lovelace, Henry Fleetwood, Philip Gerrard, Thomas Crewe, Richard Amherst, Humphrey Davenporte, James Mayne, Thomas Southworth, William Holt, Roger Downes, Henry Binge, Walter Darrell, Nicholas Lowe, Robert Blundell, John Finch, Richard Higgons, Thomas Jones, John Hardinge, Ralph Cowper, Thomas Locke and Robert Callis of Grays Inn in the county of Middlesex, esquires, All that my messuage or hospice of Chancery, commonly called Staple Inn, and one garden adjacent to the same messuage, with their appurtenances formerly of John Knighton and Alice his wife, situated in the parish of S. Andrew in Holborne in the suburb of London, whereof the aforesaid messuage is set along the King's way towards the north, a tenement and garden late of the Abbot and Convent of Malmesbury on the east, and a tenement and garden late of the Wardens of the Fraternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary and S. Stephen sometime founded in the parish church of

S. Sepulchre in the suburb of London, on the west. And the aforesaid garden lies by the garden of the Earl of Southampton formerly of the Bishop of Lincoln on the west and by a garden formerly of the aforesaid Abbot and Convent of Malmesbury on the east, Which messuage and garden I lately had with John Brograve, esquire, Attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster, Richard Aunger, William Wiskins, William Cardinall, Richard Kempe, William Daniel, Edward Stanhope, John Penruddock, John Spurling, John Hales, Thomas Broxham, Edmund Paley, Nicholas Fuller, John Pelham, Antony Selenger, John Lancaster, and Thomas Wade of Grayes Inn aforesaid, esquires, now deceased, by gift and feoffment of Gilbert Gerrard, knight, then Master or Keeper of the Rolls of Chancery, Ralph Barton, esquire, and William Porter, gentleman,
18 *May* 1590 as more fully appears by their writing bearing date the eighteenth day of May in the thirty-second year of the reign of Elizabeth late Queen of England, To have and to hold the aforesaid messuage and garden with the appurtenances unto the aforesaid Edward Moseley etc, their heirs and assigns, to the sole use and behoof of themselves, Edward Moseley etc, their heirs and assigns, for ever, of the chief lords of that fee by the services thence due and of right accustomed. Know also that I, the aforesaid Francis Bacon, knight, Baron Verulam, Viscount S. Albans, have constituted Thomas Page and Thomas Cason, gentlemen, my true and lawful attorneys, to enter, in my name, into the aforesaid garden and messuage and to take possession and seisin thereof, and to deliver full and peaceful possession and seisin thereof to the aforesaid Edward Moseley, etc, or to their certain attorney. Given the fourth day of June in the twentieth year of the reign of our Lord James by the grace of God King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc, and of Scotland the fifty-fifth.

1226.—AGNES IKWORTH TO ROBERT WARNER. *Close Rolls, Chancery.* 14 *Hen. VI., m.* 13 *d.*

20 *June* 1435 Agnes Ikworth, widow of Thomas Ikworth, esquire, and sister and heir of John Tamworth, esquire, Robert Caundyssh of Co. Suffolk, serjeant at law, Sir Robert Wynefeld of Co. Suffolk, knight, and Robert Wode of Ipswich quit claim to Robert Warner of London, gentleman, all their right in an unoccupied parcel of ground or garden in the parishes of S. Andrew, Holborn, and

S. Dunstan, Fleet Street, as enclosed with walls called Mudwalls lying between land formerly of John Tamworth on the south and north, the garden of the Bishop of Lincoln on the west and the garden of the said Robert Warner on the east.

Also another garden adjoining the abovesaid garden also enclosed with mud walls between the garden of the said Bishop on the west, a tenement called "le Sterre" lying next the tenement of the said Robert Warner called Stapelhyne in Holbourne on the east, one head abutting on the highway of Holbourne on the north and the other on the abovesaid unoccupied parcel of land on the south, the said Robert Warner now being in peaceful possession of the said gardens.

Witnesses, Robert Hore, Thomas Nansegles, John Aston, Richard Nordon, William Chapman, Richard Stryngham, William Andrew : 20 June, 13 Hen. VI.

Ratons Row never formed part of Staple Inn, but was on the site of the present Staple Inn Buildings. The two gardens above mentioned were originally connected with the property known as Ratons Row.

Holborn—A.D. 1435

The Old Temple	*Ratons Row*	*Le Sterre on the Hoop*	*Staple Inn*
	Agnes Ikworth to Robert Warner garden in possession of Warner formerly of John Tamworth	afterwards part of Staple Inn	owned by Robert Warner
garden of the Bishop of Lincoln			
	Agnes Ikworth to Robert Warner	garden of Robert Warner	

land formerly of John Tamworth
(*Tamworths Inn*)

SECTION 32.

[1227] *THE OLD TEMPLE AND MIDDLE ROW.*

THE first Crusade achieved its grand objective on the 15th day of July, 1099, when the Holy City came once again under Christian rule. Eight days later Godfrey de Bouillon was elected King of Jerusalem, a kingdom which soon covered Palestine and lasted nearly fifty years. Europe was in a ferment of pious joy; thousands of pilgrims flocked to Palestine to gaze on sites dear to their faith, many of them only to meet at the hands of roving gangs of a rival creed robbery, maltreatment, or death. But it was an age of chivalry. To circumvent and destroy these murderous crews Hugh de Paganis, a noble crusading knight, conceived the idea of instituting a militant brotherhood, bound together by vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, which should succour and provide protection for poor pilgrims. At first it was but a band of nine, but all were knights of noble birth, calling themselves *pauperes commilitones Christi templique Salamonici*—the poor knights of Christ and of the temple of Solomon—who came to be known as the Knights Templars and, more popularly, as the Red Cross Knights. But they grew in numbers; chaplains, men-at-arms (*fratres servientes*), mercenaries, retainers, artizans, &c., were added. The knights were garbed in white mantles with an eight-pointed Red Cross on the left shoulder, whilst the others were clad in robes of black or dusky brown.

The Order was not founded until the year 1119, twenty years after the capture of Jerusalem; but, very rapidly, Provinces, owning allegiance to a Grand Master, were established throughout Christendom, each having its Master, Grand Prior, Preceptor, men-at-arms, clerks, &c., and its own centre for propaganda. Not until after their great Council held at Troyes in 1128 did the founder of

the Order arrive in England to establish an Anglican Province; and in that year, before he had left this country, he had appointed a Master ruling a fraternity of English Knights embraced within the Order. By the King's grant this new Province obtained a plot of ground between what is now Holborn Bars and Chancery Lane, where the Knights built a round church of Caen stone, with other buildings, the home of the Templars of England for thirty-four years.

[1228] Ever mindful of their vows, the Knights everywhere remained individually poor, but within five-and-twenty years of its foundation the Order as a body had become remarkably opulent. Gifts had been showered upon them in superabundant profusion; Kings had vied with each other in the wealth of their endowments, one of them, Alfonso of Aragon, bequeathing to them a third of his kingdom. Their probity and their excellent management of their estates were such as to enable them to become international bankers, whereby not only Crusaders, pilgrims and ordinary travellers, but even their former patrons, the potentates of Europe, could receive assistance and credit for vast sums of money. In England their *servientes* acted as clerks, transacting not only the business of the Province, but being of service in the administration of the realm.

But in 1161 the English Knights Templars migrated from Holborn. Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Leicester and Hereditary Steward of the Kingdom, who was himself a Crusader, made arrangements for them in that year to acquire larger premises upon his property in Fleet Street near the banks of the Thames, and in the following year they sold their Old Temple in Holborn to Robert de Chesney, Bishop of Lincoln, for the sum of £66 13s. 4d. paid down and 7s. yearly rent. Thus their stay in Holborn was but brief; never at any time could the number of Knights there have been large; it was probably never more than ten, but their retainers were numerous.

[1229] Richard de Hastings was Master of the Temple in Holborn at the date it was relinquished. He was a Knight of some

renown, who during Henry II.'s trouble with the French king had held on Henry's behalf certain fortresses in France; his usefulness both to Henry II. and to the Earl of Leicester procured for him as a reward the premises thereafter known as the New Temple; and for the next 400 years the premises vacated were known as the Old Temple. At the New Temple continuously for over 100 years the Templars acted as Treasurers for the Administration and for the King; Kings lodged there; Councils and Parliaments were held there; an Exchequer Chamber was located there; and notable visitors from abroad made their stay there. But whether the Old Temple had ever been put to similar uses cannot be safely affirmed; the paucity and brevity of the records of the reigns of Stephen and Henry II. provide no verification thereof.

When the Old Temple was about to be sold a new road, now known as Chancery Lane, was made from Holborn to Fleet Street, which in 1185, and much later, was still known as Le Newe Street. On its west side, from Holborn as far as the southern boundary of Cottrells Garden, now Stone Buildings, the land belonged to the Hospitallers; then came land afterwards demised by the Templars to the Bishop of Chichester; then came other land also held by the Templars. On its east side, from Holborn to the present Cursitor Street, the land also belonged to the same Knights; then came land held from them at a later date by John Herlizun; then came the property afterwards held from them by the Bishop of Ely which became the site of Serjeants Inn; and, finally, the remaining portion to Fleet Street was again held by the Templars. In 1185 they owned eighteen separate properties in the New Street. It seems likely, therefore, that the lane, described in one document as "the new street of the Templars," was constructed by them entirely across their own property; if so, it would have been made before 1162, the date of the sale of the Old Temple.

[1230] The dwelling-houses of the Knights and their retainers, and also the round church of the Old Temple, lay towards the present Staple Inn; but Robert de Chesney is reputed to have built a new mansion at the corner of the new thoroughfare. Here Hugh of

Brooke Street
Furnivalls
Inn
Middle Row
Staple
Inn
Barnards
Inn
Maggie Yard
Lane
Lane
Lane

Lincoln, afterwards canonized, died on the 16th day of November, 1200. King John went to see the Bishop as he lay *in extremis*, and at his interment, which took place at Lincoln, the King himself helped to carry the coffin. Several Chancellors resided here, amongst the most notable of whom were Russell, Burghersh, and Cardinal Wolsey. In 1547 Bishop Holbecke, under pressure, sold the property to John Dudley, afterwards Duke of Northumberland. Two years later Dudley conveyed it to Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, and thus it became known as Southampton House. There Wriothesley died in 1550. A great part of the property remained intact until 1595, when the then Earl of Southampton leased a portion to John Roper to erect new houses on the Holborn frontage, during the building of which the foundations of the old round church were disclosed. Southampton House itself remained until 1638, when it was pulled down to make way for eighty new houses and one tavern fronting Chancery Lane. Recently, during rebuilding operations, the site of the old church was again brought to light lying at the back of No. 324 High Holborn.

[1231] There were houses standing in the roadway outside of Holborn Bars even in the reign of Henry II., which in that reign were held by John, son of Picot the Lombard, of the Prebendary of Holborn. The Prebendary sold them about the year 1183 to the Hospital of S. Giles. Between the houses and the Old Temple was a public footway and a ditch 330 feet in length, measuring from the Bars westward towards the "new road of the Templars," afterwards known as Chancellors Lane. The ditch was often a danger to the health of the neighbourhood on account of its frequent misuse. In 1305 the Master of S. Giles leased one of the tenements containing a forge and a small shop to a farrier for 17 shillings a year. In 1321 he leased it to a new tenant, also a farrier, upon condition that he kept in good order the iron and steel of the two ploughs of the Master and shod his horses and kept his cartwheels in repair, the Master rewarding him with a gallon of ale as often as he bound the cartwheels, whilst he had to pay 40d. if he failed to perform his services.

Drawn by T. H. Shepherd.

MIDDLE ROW, HIGH HOLBORN, IN 1830,
looking towards the City.

[1232] In 1357 a curious dispute arose as to whether these houses in the roadway afterwards known as Middle Row were within the city area or not. Richard de Lacer, alderman of Faringdon ward, claimed them as part of his ward, being supported by the Master of the Hospital. The taxors for County Middlesex sued him for Crown dues thereon, maintaining that the houses were in the county. They were described as one large Inn and a building with two small shops which the alderman had appropriated to himself and to the Liberty of London, evading for twelve years the taxes demanded. Only a fragmentary account of the dispute has been preserved, and no recorded judgment in the suit has been found. But the origin of the dispute, or perhaps an excuse for it, was probably that at an earlier date the Mayor and Commonalty of the city were Wardens of the Hospital, which was a Liberty attached to that of the city. There can, however, be no doubt that the property was in the county. In the year 1470 the Master of the Hospital of S. Giles received a mandate to cleanse the ditch, as it was dangerous to the health of the neighbourhood. In the reign of Henry VIII. inquiry was made into the title of the Hospital to the property, when it was shown that "the seven houses or tenements formerly belonged to Richard the Younger (Prebendary of Holborn), who upon great consideration gave them to the Hospital, which has continuously received the rents and profits thereof ever since for the sustenance of the Lepers."

After the suppression of the Hospital its possessions were granted to John Dudley, then Viscount Lisle. These particular houses eventually came into the hands of Sir James Blount, who sold them to Bartholomew Pala, citizen and leatherseller of London, who leased them to William Perry. In 1564 they were described as "the ground Rents" of Queen Elizabeth, with a waste piece of land lying to the west of the tenements 41 feet long from east to west, and $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet from north to south. Pala died in 1561, and his heir died without issue, when the property reverted to the Crown. In 1590 the Queen granted the waste piece of ground to certain trustees representing "the liberty of the highway called High Holborn,"

who erected thereon a building known as the Quest House. It had a large cellar as a basement, above which was a good-sized room used as a schoolroom, well lit and wainscoted, with a fireplace and a chimney and a floor of deal boards; and at its east end, abutting on the tenement leased to William Perry, was a bootmaker's shop. Over these was a spacious room well floored, sealed with wainscot, well lighted, with several coats of arms in the windows, and having over the chimney a chimney-piece of carved wainscot; this was the room used for holding inquests, and above it was a top floor described as a garret. In this Quest Room, under the presidency of the Sheriff of Middlesex, inquests were held into "nuisances and other small trespasses" occurring in the county. In the year 1640, as is shown by the will of Catherine Chambers proved in that year, the whole block was already known as Middle Row, but there was still a further plot of waste ground at the western extremity, called the Rush-yard, and another small piece of ground at the east end.

[1233] In Charles II.'s time the Quest House was being used for other purposes than inquiries into nuisances, for on the 18th day of September, 1664, the High Constable of Middlesex summoned William Buckman, of Lincolns Inn Fields, to appear before William Ryley, Lancaster Herald, and Henry Dethick, Rougecroix, deputies of Sir Edward Bysshe, Clarencieux, at the Quest House, Holborn, on the 29th or 30th day of September, with his arms and crest, that they may be entered in the Middlesex Registry to prevent his name being returned to the Marshal's Commission. The High Constable was William Tomson, and one of the Constables of the Liberty was Jacob Tonson, the famous bookseller, who had a shop nearly opposite the Quest House, namely the house next but one to the south-west corner of Grays Inn Lane. In 1708 Justices of the Peace were still sitting in the old room where Inquests had been held, but the house had become a tavern known as the "King's Head." Middle Row was demolished in 1867, its site being thrown into the roadway.

1234.—HENRY II. TO ROBERT DE CHESNEY, BISHOP OF LINCOLN. *Cotton MS. Vespas., E XVI. f.* 14 *b.*

May 1162 Henry &c. know that I have granted and confirmed to the church of S. Mary of Lincoln and to Robert, bishop of the said church, and to his episcopal successors, the houses which belonged to the Brethren of the Temple in London in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburn with the chapel and garden and all their appurtenances for which the said Robert de Kaineto, Bishop of Lincoln, has given to the Brethren of the Temple 100 marks, rendering annually unto the Brethren of the said Temple 3 auros for all services. To have and to hold of the Brethren &c.

Witnesses, Roger, Archbishop, Hylary Chichester, Hugh Dunelm, bishops, Thomas, chancellor.

The annual rent is stated to be 3 auros, that is, apparently, 3 gold pieces valued at 2s. 4d. each.

Thomas à Becket was Chancellor from 1155 to June, 1162.

Roger de Pont l'Evêque, Archbishop of York, 1154—1191.

Hylary, Bishop of Chichester, 1147—1174.

Hugh de Puiset, Bishop of Durham, 1153—1197. It was not until the thirteenth century that the *n* in Dunholm became by corrupt usage converted to *r*.

Robert de Chesney, or Kaisneto, was Bishop of Lincoln from 1147 to 1166.

It is clear that the fourth witness to this grant, "Thomas, chancellor," was Thomas à Becket. The names of the first three witnesses indicate that the deed was signed in England; but the Chancellor did not return from the Continent until May, 1162, and on 3 June following was consecrated Archbishop; therefore the grant may be dated May, 1162.

The chapel, as well as the houses, was granted; therefore the Templars would already have had a temporary chapel upon their new land off Fleet Street; but the famous round church was not finished and consecrated until 1185.

A chaplain of the Old Temple is mentioned in the year 1222 [Shirley, Vol. I., No. 167], but he, presumably, would have held that office under the Bishop of Lincoln.

1235.—REGINALD PURCELL TO EDITH PURCELL. *Feet of Fines, John, Year* 5.

1204 Final agreement between Reginald Purcell and Edith, widow of William Purcell, of one acre of land in Holeburne next the Old Temple without the Bar. Reginald quit claims all right in this land to Edith and she releases to him all her claim to dower in the free tenement which belonged to William, father of the said Reginald. This agreement was made in the presence of William, son of Stephen, who had a charter of the said William of 9 acres of land in Fulham contained in the dower of the said Edith; his right

in this he quit claims for himself and his heirs for ever and Reginald gives him half a mark of silver.

This property could hardly have been either west or south of the Old Temple; that which lay west was owned by the Hospital of S. John; that which lay south was owned by the Templars; therefore it lay east and may be identified with Ratons Row, now Staple Inn Buildings. The Old Temple round church was situated not more than 70 feet from those buildings.

1236.—THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN TO JOHN DUDLEY, EARL OF WARWICK. *Patent Rolls* 1 *Ed. VI. pt. VI.*

30 *Aug.* 1547 Licence to Henry, bishop of Lincoln, to grant to the King's well beloved kinsman, John Dudley, Knight of the Garter, Earl of Warwick, Great Chamberlain of England, and to Sir Edward North, knight, his messuage called Lincoln Place in Holborne in the parish of S. Andrew next the city of London, with all and singular its appurtenances in the county of Middlesex and also all his houses, edifices, barns, stables, dovecots, pools, vivaries, gardens, apple-orchards, yards, lands and soil whatsoever in the parish of S. Andrew and in the parish of S. Dunstan. To hold to them and their heirs for ever in socage by fealty only for all rents services and demands whatsoever to the use of the said John Dudley.

The grant was carried out the following day [see Vol. XV., Lincolnshire Record Society].

Henry Holbeche was Bishop of Lincoln from 1547 to 1552.

Sir Edward North was Chancellor of the Augmentations and was created Baron North of Kirtling in 1554. He was ancestor of Lord North, the Prime Minister of George III.

Sir Edmund Dudley = Elizabeth
born 1462;
Fiscal Agent of Henry VII.;
beheaded 8 Aug. 1510
Baroness Lisle

John Dudley = Jane
born 1502;
cr. Viscount Lisle 1543;
Earl of Warwick Feb. 1546/7;
Duke of Northumberland 1551;
beheaded 22 Aug. 1553
da. of
Sir Edward Guilford

Guilford Dudley = Lady Jane Grey
beheaded 12 Feb. 1554
mard. 21 May, 1553
declared Queen
11 July, 1553;
beheaded 12 Feb. 1554

Robert Dudley
Earl of Leicester;
favourite of
Queen Elizabeth;
sentenced to death 1554,
but pardoned;
died 4 Sept. 1588

1237.—JAMES I. TO HENRY WRIOTHESLEY, 3RD EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON. *State Papers Dom. Jas. I. Vol.* 94, *p.* 342.

1617 *to* 1621 Trusted and welbeloved we greet you well and let you weet that wee are graciouslie pleased to confirme to o^r^ right trustie and right welbeloved cousin Henry Earle of Southton and his heires all such liberties privileges royalties and franchises as he formerlie had by grant from us or any o^r^ progenitors within any his lands and fees and to grant to him and his heirs such and the like liberties, &c. (the properties, markets &c. being named) and that the liberties and bounds of Southampton House in Holborne shall be extended from the barrs there to the Rolls (Serjeants Inn ruled through) in Chancerie Lane. Theis are therefore to require you to prepare a bill accordingly fit for our signature and this shall be your warrant.

To our trustie and wel-beloved S^r^ Henry Yelverton knt. our Attorney General.

William Wriothesley = Agnes Drayton
York Herald

Thomas Wriothesley = Jane
born about 1500 at Garter House, Barbican; da. of William Cheney
Chancellor 1544—1547;
cr. Earl of Southampton 16 Feb. 1546/7;
acquired Lincoln Place in 1549;
died there 30 July, 1550

Henry Wriothesley = Mary
bapd. S. Andrews, Holborn, 24 April, 1545; da. of Anthony Browne,
sponsors, Henry VIII., Princess Mary, 1st Viscount Montague
and Duke of Suffolk;
died 4 Oct. 1581

Henry Wriothesley = Elizabeth
born 6 Oct. 1573; da. of John Vernon,
died 10 Nov. 1624; and niece of Sir Walter Devereux,
the friend of Shakespeare Earl of Essex

Thomas Wriothesley =
2nd and only surviving son;
born 1607

1238.—S. GILES HOSPITAL AND ADAM LE WOLMONGER. *Harl. MS.* 4015, *f.* 126 *b*. *Cartulary of S. Giles Hospital.*

12 *Aug.* 1305 On Wednesday next after the feast of S. Lawrence the Martyr, 33 Ed. I, it was agreed between the Master, Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital of S. Giles on the one part and Adam, son of Adam le Wolmonger of Bristol, that the said Master &c. with the assent of their whole chapter shall demise to farm to the said Adam, son of Adam de Stansted, a forge and a shop with their appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne, which certain forge with the aforesaid shop is situated in breadth in the King's street which leads from the aforesaid Hospital as far as to the Bar of Holbourne on the north and on the south and extends from the Kingsway which is next the aforesaid bar on the east as far as to the tenement of the said Master &c. on the west. To hold to Adam and his assigns from Michaelmas in the said year for a term of 20 years for the yearly rent of 17s. in equal quarterly payments, repairs to be done by Adam and his assigns at their own expense. With warranty against all people and right reserved to the Master &c. to re-enter the premises on insufficient repairs or waste.

Witnesses, Simon le Webbe, William le Brewer, Richard Curteys, Gilbert at Broke, Peter le Carter, John Osgod, Thomas Squyer, and many others.

Dated at the Hospital on the day and in the year abovesaid.

1239.—S. GILES HOSPITAL TO WILLIAM DE NORTHMYMMES. *Harl. MS.* 4015, *f.* 125.

22 *Nov.* 1321 The Master and Brethren of the Hospital of S. Giles without London, have granted to William de Northmymmes, farrier, and Lucy, his wife, and Emma their daughter a messuage with its appurtenances in Holbourne containing in length 51 ft. and in breadth 34 ft. situated in the King's street, for their lives, for the service of maintaining all the iron with the steel of the two ploughs of the Master and Brethren at the expense of William. And William shall also at his own expense shoe the seven farm horses of the Master and Brethren and the unbroken horse (equiferum) of the Master, saving to William the broken and old iron, and shall bind yearly one pair of cart wheels with the iron of the Master and Brethren, they paying him one gallon of ale as beverage as

often as he shall bind the cart wheels; and William binds himself to pay 40d. if he should be deficient in the said service. And after William's death the yearly rent during the lives of Lucy and Emma shall be 20s. namely 5s. at each of the usual terms.

Witnesses, John de Podynton, Robert le Hend, Reginald Clerk, Reginald le Ferrour, David de Tutebery, and many others.

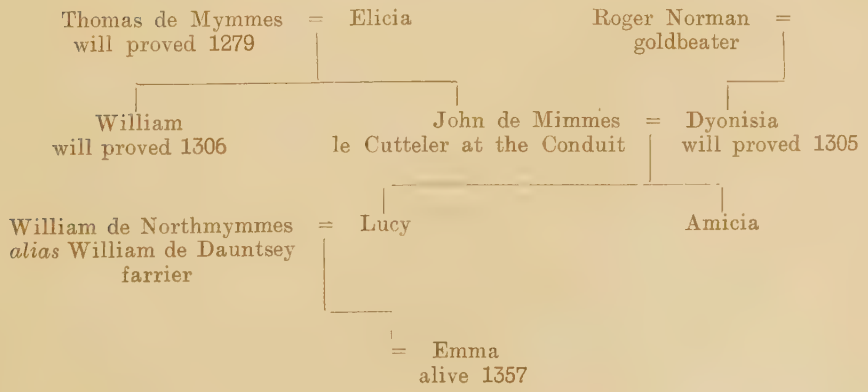
Dated in the chapter house of the Hospital, Sunday next after the feast of S. Edmund King and Martyr, 15 Ed. II.

1240.—S. GILES HOSPITAL TO WILLIAM DE NORTHMYMMES. *Harl. MS.* 4015, *f.* 125 *b.*

13 *April* 1324 The Master and Brethren of the Hospital of S. Giles without London, by their indenture, lease to William de Northmymmes, farrier, Lucy his wife and Emma their daughter, for the term of their lives a messuage with its appurtenances without the Bar of Holbourn lying between a house of William on the one side and a ditch called Blosepond on the other for the yearly rent of 4s. sterling namely 12d. at each of the four terms and all repairs, with right to the Hospital to distrain for the rent if in arrear. With warranty etc.

Witnesses, Robert le Hend, John de Podyngton, John Cheeseman, Richard de Grafton, William le Gray, John de Cobelington, William Clerk, John Hereward, John Chese, and others.

Dated in the suburb of London Thursday before Easter, 18 Ed. II.



1241.—S. GILES HOSPITAL TO RICHARD DE BOKYNGHAM. *Harl. MS.* 4015, *f.* 126.

1 *June* 1352 The Master and Brethren of S. Giles Hospital lease to Richard de Bokyngham and Anabil his wife for their lives a tenement with its appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne in the suburb of London formerly held of them by William de Mymmes farrier for the yearly rent of 20s. in equal quarterly payments. With right reserved to the Master &c. to distrain for the rent if behind 15 days; roofing and repairs to be done by Richard and Anabil who shall pay 40d. after the death of either of them in the name of an obit.

Witnesses, Roger Constantyn, Walter Brewer, Richard de Podyngton, and many others.

Dated at S. Giles, Thursday in the week of Pentecost, 26 Ed. III.

1242.—MIDDLE ROW AND THE KING'S TAXES. *Harl. MS.* 4015, *ff.* 158 *b*, 159.

1357 The jurors of the divers hundreds of Middlesex present that Richard Lacer, Alderman of the Ward of Farndon without, has appropriated to himself and to the Liberty of London a large inn and a smithy (fabrica) with two shops in Holburne outside the Bar and Liberty of London and has paid nothing for the same for 12 years past nor will pay at any taxation of the King in Co. Middlesex where they ought to be taxed to the great oppression and impoverishment of the people of the whole county aforesaid and to the damage of the King. Now on Monday next after the Octave of S. Martin at Westminster comes Richard in his own person and says that he has not appropriated an inn aforesaid without the Bar and Liberty of London and demands that it should be enquired into by the country. And Simon de Kegworth who prosecutes for the King says that Richard has appropriated an inn aforesaid without the Bar and Liberty of London and likewise asks that it should be enquired into.

The case being adjourned until Monday next after the Octave of S. John the Baptist in the 31st year, Simon and Richard both

come; the jury return that the inn, smithy and shops are in the county of Middlesex and not at all within the Liberty of London, they are in the King's street in Holbourn in the same county which stretches towards the west. (*Here several lines, probably about* 120 *words, have been entirely erased in the MS.*)

1 *July* 1357 The Master of the Hospital of S. Giles says that as to not knowing the building is built in the King's street there was a certain house from time immemorial which by hap fell down and was rebuilt and for all that time they held it as in the right of the Hospital aforesaid until in the time of Thomas de Kirkeby predecessor of the Master that now is they demised the building to William Dauntesy and Lucy his wife and Emma their daughter which Emma still holds it; in whose time the building fell and was rebuilt by William and the others; but he says that the building is in the suburb of London and within the Liberty of the City and not in the County of Middlesex and he asks that this should be enquired into. He says the same thing of the two shops which were first built by Robert Raby aforesaid in the 21st year of the present King, and he asks that this should be inquired into. Wherefore half the Jury are of Middlesex and half of the Liberty of London.

(*The rest, about* 80 *words, has been completely erased.*)

These are obviously the houses mentioned in the foregoing deeds, for it is distinctly stated "they are in the King's street." The subsequent deeds show that the property came into the hands of the Crown, as did all the property of the Hospital of S. Giles after the dissolution of the monasteries.

No deeds relating to this property have been found enrolled in the Hustings; they are entered in the Cartulary of S. Giles, and it seems that Richard de Lacer was in error in claiming the property as part of his Farndon Ward and within the city bounds.

The Master of S. Giles in 1357 was Geoffrey de Chaddesdon; it is curious that he should have been on the side of the alderman; but see No. 1624 and following deeds for the former interest which the city authorities had in the hospital.

Thomas de Kirkeby was not the immediate predecessor of Geoffrey; he ceased to be in office in 1347: see list of Masters, No. 1622.

Richard de Lacer was Alderman from 1334 to 12 March, 1357 8.

1243.—S. GILES HOSPITAL TO HENRY LE SMYTH. *Harl. MS.* 4015, *f.* 127.

19 *April* 1364 Indenture witnessing that the Master of the Hospital of S. Giles and the Brethren thereof with the consent of their chapter have granted to Henry le Smyth of Geleton, citizen of London and Joan his wife a messuage with a forge next the highway at Portpole in Holborne as by metes and bounds it is divided. To hold to them for their term of life and the life of the survivor of them and to their executors or assigns for the term of 20 years for the annual rent of 20s. by quarterly payments at the feasts of Easter, Nativity of S. John Baptist, S. Michael and Christmas for which during the life of Henry and Joan if behind at any time the Master and his successors may distrain and if behind 3 weeks after their death may re-enter the premises. On the death of either Henry or Joan the survivor is to pay 40d. as a heriot. With warranty &c.

Witnesses, Roger Leget, Stephen Child, William atte Marche, Roger Constantyn, John Heynes, John Norman, and others.

Dated in the Hospital, Friday next before the feast of S. Mark, 38 Ed. III.

1244.—DITCH BY THE BISHOP OF LINCOLNS INN. *Ancient Indictments, Middx, K. B.* 9. 326, *No.* 22.

Presentments of the Grand Jury of County Middlesex at West-
2 *June* 1470 minster on Saturday after the feast of the Ascension 10 Ed. IV.

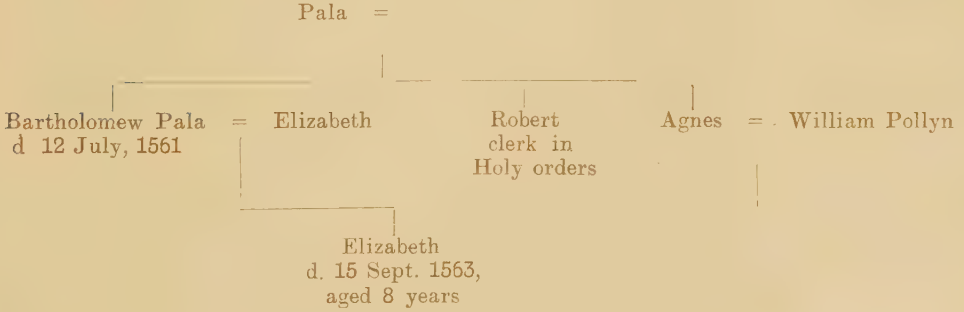
A ditch in the parish of S. Andrew, Holborne outside the bar next the kingsway there leading to the town of S. Giles in the Fields containing in length 20 perches next the Inn of the Bishop of Lincoln is so blocked by the entrails of animals, dung, dead dogs and other putrefying matter that it is a danger to the health of the neighbours and passers by. The Master of the Hospital of the said town of S. Giles is bound to repair and clean the said ditch by reason of divers tenements of his adjoining the said road.

This document makes it clear that the houses "in the King's Street" were not at this date within the city, nor was the ditch; the property south of it known as the Old Temple was a Liberty, but it was within the bounds of the city.
Twenty perches equals 330 feet only; but the distance between Holborn Bars and the present Chancery Lane is over 525 feet.

1245.—THE WILL OF BARTHOLOMEW PALA, CITIZEN AND LEATHER-SELLER OF LONDON. *Dated* 10 *July* 1561, *and Proved* 14 *August*, 1561 (*P. C. C.* 26 *Loftus*).

1561 He left to the poor of S. Andrew's parish one "cartelode of roles" yearly for six years at Christmas. His lands tenements and hereditaments in Holborne he bequeathed to Elizabeth his wife during her natural life and after her decease to Elizabeth his daughter. He desired that William Perye should have a lease of his house according to such covenants as were made between them. Of his other goods he left 1/3rd to his wife and 1/3rd to his daughter and a black gown to his sister Agnes. He forgave John Pollyn and also his brother Robert all money they owed unto him. The residue he gave to his wife whom he appointed executor. He ordained his loving brother Wm. Polin and Wilfride Lenstye to be overseers.

On 2 August, 1561, Thomas Wood wrote to William Cecil, Secretary of State, requesting the wardship of the daughter of the late Bartholomew Pala, a leather seller of Holborn, who had purchased certain tenements there from Lord Mountjoy. Two years later she died at the age of 8 years.



1246. BARTHOLOMEW PALA. *Inq. p. m. Chan. Series* 2, *Vol.* 142, *No.* 96.

24 *Nov.* 1564 Inquisition held at " le Castell in Saynt John Strete " in the parish of S. Sepulchre Co. Midd. 24 November, 7 Eliz. after the death of Bartholomew Pala.

He held certain tenements called " the Grownd Rentes " in High Holborn and a vacant piece or parcel of land at the west end of the same tenements with all shops cellars solars &c. thereto belonging which he acquired by enfeoffment of the Hon. James Blunt, Lord Mountjoy. He also held a tenement at Clarkenwell
12 *July* 1561 in Turmyll Street. He died 12 July 1561, when Elizabeth his
15 *Sept.* 1563 daughter was aged 6 years. She died 15 September, 5 Elizth, without issue.

The premises in Clarkenwell are held of the Queen as of the late priory of Clarkenwell by fealty and rent of 3d. by the year. The other premises are held of the Queen in chief by service of the twentieth part of a fee and are worth £3 clear by the year. Elizabeth, late Bartholomew's wife, has taken all the profits since his death by virtue of his testament. Robert Pala, clerk, now aged 40 years, is brother and heir of Bartholomew and uncle and heir of Elizabeth the daughter.

See Close Rolls 12 Eliz. pt. 20 for indenture between Lord and Lady Mountjoy and William Perye.

1247.—QUEEN ELIZABETH TO ROBERT MILNER. *Commonwealth Parliamentary Surveys*, 37 B.

Copy of Patent Roll 39 *Elizabeth*, *pt.* 6, *made* 14 *July*, 1650.

27 *Oct.* 1597 The Queen at the request of Robert Bowes esquire grants to Robert Milner of London, gentleman, among other estates a parcel of ground of her waste lying without the Bars of the High way called High Holborn, Co. Middlesex, between the footway leading from Staple Inn to Chancery Lane by a brick wall of the Earl of Southampton's garden on the south and the highway on the north and abutting on a courtyard of William Perry on the east and the said waste on the west in length both on the north and south 35 ft. and in breadth on the east and west 20 ft.; which said parcel is in

the parish of S. Andrew; with all profits &c. and all the appurtenances thereof lately belonging to the dissolved Hospital of S. Giles in the Fields and the reversion and remainder of and rent reserved on the premises. All which premises were granted to Thomas Couper, William Bradley, William Roper and Anthony Wright " to the use of the whole liberty of the highway called High
5 *Dec.* 1590 Holborn " by patent of 5 December, 33 Eliz. for the term of 60 years from Michaelmas then last past for the rent of 3s. 4d. yearly. To hold all the said property to Robert Milner his heirs and assigns to their own use in fee farm forever, in free and common socage, for the yearly rent (for the said premises outside Holborn Bars) of 3s. 4d.

Dated Westminster, 27 October, 39 Eliz. Attested to be a true copy, 14 July, 1650.

THE LIBERTY OF HIGH HOLBORN. *State Papers Dom. Chas. II. vol. cii.* 126. 29 *Sept.* 1664.

29 *Sept.* 1664 Return by Richard Sutton and Jacob Tonson, constables, of the names of 47 gentlemen resident in the liberty of High Holborn with note of such as are not in town.

(127.) List of 10 more gentlemen who have removed from their houses in Holborn.

18 *Sept.* 1664 (77.) 18 Sept. 1664.—Summons from William Tomson, High Constable of Middx, to William Buckman of Lincolns Inn Fields to appear before William Ryley, Lancaster Herald, and Henry Dethick, Rougecroix, deputies of Sir Edward Bysche, Clarencieux, at the Quest House, Holborn, on Sept. 29th or 30th with his arms and crest that they may be entered in the Middx Registry to prevent his name being returned to the Marshal's Commission.

Tonson's book shop in Queen Anne's reign was situated next door to the corner house, south-west corner, of Grays Inn Road. It had then a frontage to Holborn, but also an exit into Bishops Head Court at the back. It was here that Richard Steel and his friends used to meet.

The Liberty of High Holborn was that part of it belonging to the Crown which previously had been the property of S. Giles Hospital, the Charterhouse and the Hospital of S. John.

1248.—TENEMENT CALLED THE QUEST HOUSE LATE BELONGING TO CHARLES STUART, LATE KING OF ENGLAND. *Parliamentary Surveys* 37 *a.*

Survey of a certain tenement called the Quest House situated in the parish of S. Andrewes Holburne above barres in the county

of Midd' late parcel of the possessions or late belonging to Charles
July 1650 Stuart, late King of England &c. taken July 1650.

" All that tenement commonly called or known by the name of the Quest House situate within the parish of S. Andrewes Holburne above barres abutting north on the highway which lyeth between Grayes Inn and the said Quest House and abutting east on a tenement in the occupation of Robert Dixon, consisting of one room now used as a school house floored with deal boards, very well lighted and seeled, with a chimney in the same. Also one cellar underneath the same, and above stairs, in the first story, one large and spacious room called the Quest Room, well floored and well lighted, with several coats of arms in the window, also well wainscoted, and also a fair chimney piece of wrought wainscot over the chimney, which doth much adorn and set forth the room. Also a garret over the same, and below stairs at the west end of the said house a shed now converted into a shoemakers shop; the ground whereon the house standeth together with the shed containing by admeasurement 41 ft. of assize from east to west and 21½ ft. from north to south and is worth per annum £15."

The Commissioners state " We find that Queen Elizabeth by her letters patent bearing date the 5 December 33rd year of her reign at the earnest request of the inhabitants without the bars of High Holburne did grant the aforesaid piece of ground wherein the aforesaid house standeth unto Thomas Cooper, William Bradley, William Rooper and Anthony Wright, feoffees, their heirs and successors for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of High Holburne in general for the term of 60 years to commence at Michaelmas before the date of the letters patent, yielding and paying yearly to the Queen her heirs and successors 3s. 4d. per annum at the receipt of the Exchequer. So that we find George Shawe, Mathewe Walbancke, Nicholas Hodgson, Edward Neale, John Mourton, Henry Walter, Thomas Bradshawe, Humfrey Wiggan and John Hunter now trustees for the inhabitants of High Holburne to be the immediate tenants and have yet to come of the aforesaid lease until the 29 September next ensuing. So that the present rent is 3s. 4d. and the improvement is £14."

The future Improvement is £14 16s. 8d.

Sum total of the present rent and future Improvement £15.

(Signed by the members of the Commission for the sale of the manors &c. of the late King, Queen and Prince.)

Section 33.

[1249] *CHANCERY LANE, BACONS INN, AND THE ROLLS OFFICE.*

THE boundary of London's earliest suburb has nowhere been more modified since its first official recognition than in the Ward of Farringdon Without. Its original outline north of the main thoroughfare of Holborn may be readily visualized by including within it S. Etheldreda's Chapel, Furnivals Inn, and Brooke House, for this part of the boundary necessarily coincided with the King's ditch; but its western alignment in the neighbourhood of Chancery Lane cannot now be determined other than hypothetically. Starting from Fleet Street, the old lane known as Shire Lane formed, no doubt, part of that boundary, for it proclaims itself as such by its name; the line then continued along the east side of Ficketts Fields, roping in the Bishop of Chichester's Inn, now Lincolns Inn; from thence it may have proceeded west of Cottrell's Gardens, now Stone Buildings, along the north end of which it would have passed until it ran into Chancery Lane, up which it would have been drawn northward until it reached the highway of Holborn. Thus the whole of Chancery Lane except the land occupying the north-west corner would have been within the city area. It has already been explained that this lane was constructed by the Knights Templars in the year 1161, when they migrated from their Old Temple in Holborn to their New Temple in Fleet Street; they made it entirely across their own property, and it was at first known as "the New Street of the Templars." Large parts of the property on each side of the street became very early, as is shown elsewhere, Liberties excluded from the city; but the City Rolls prove that other parts were not severed therefrom until the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

[1250] In the year 1353 a tenement lying immediately south of the Old Temple was held by William de Eppworth, Master in

Chancery and Second Baron of the Irish Exchequer, but nothing further relating to it has been discovered, and it was probably merged eventually into that property lying south of it which a few years earlier had been held by Sir Walter de Aldeburgh, a Chancery Clerk and Archdeacon of Chichester, then acting as Attorney and Auditor of Henry, Duke of Lancaster. Sir Walter sold the property to John de Meryden, who sold it in 1353 to John de Tamworth, Master in Chancery, the transaction being recorded upon the Hustings Rolls of the city, whereby proof is established that although it fronted Chancery Lane it was then within the jurisdiction of the city. It was a legal Inn, and it was here probably that John de Tamworth trained those Chancery Clerks for whom he was receiving from the Exchequer £20 a year as a subsidy. In 1368 it was described as "le Newe Inne" with twenty cottages annexed; but in Henry IV.'s reign, when it was owned by Tamworth's son John, it was known as "the great Inn called Tamworth's Inne." Other property owned by John de Tamworth the elder, also then within the city but now without, was known as Ratons Row, and lay between Staple Hall on the east and the Old Temple on the west, and consisted of ten cottages on the site of the present Staple Inn Buildings.

The Great Inn called Tamworths Inn subsequently came into possession of a John Dawson, who gave it to the Church of S. Dunstan to keep an obit for his soul. In Edward VI.'s reign it was described as "le Bores Hedd," held in free burgage—that is, in city tenure—and leased for thirty years from October, 1547, to John Milles. Being chantry lands, it was appropriated to the Crown under Edward VI., and was sold to the Mayor and Commonalty in February, 1549. John Milles transferred his lease in 1559 to George Filby, of Grays Inn, and these transactions are again recorded on the Hustings Rolls. This lease was cancelled soon afterwards, and the Chamberlain of the city granted a fresh one to Robert Smarte, Esquire, Swordbearer of the city. This again was cancelled at the special request of the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Sir Nicholas Bacon, to whom a demise of the property was made for ninety-nine years at a yearly rent of £10. It then became known as Bacons Inn. On the west along Chancery Lane it measured 374¼ feet; on the

north, along the Old Temple and Staple Inn, it measured 396 feet; on the east, along land formerly known as Lincolns Inn, it measured 347¾ feet; and on the south, along land recently owned by Magdalene College, Oxford, it measured 260 feet. Stowe, a contemporary of Sir Nicholas Bacon, says he acquired these houses for the purpose of accommodating the Cursitor Clerks, and at a later date the Inn was certainly known as Cursitors Inn. A narrow lane separating the Inn from the land of Magdalene College had been closed, but was afterwards reopened, and possibly may be the present Cursitor Street.

[1251] But Bacon did not long remain satisfied with a lease only. On the 3rd day of August, 1574, it was cancelled, and an exchange was effected by the Lord Keeper of certain property of his in Houndsditch and in the parishes of S. Vedast and S. Giles in the Fields for all the houses and tenements on the east side of Chancery Lane belonging to the Mayor and Commonalty. At his death Sir Nicholas Bacon gave the Inn to his third son, Edward Bacon, who had become an ancient of Grays Inn in 1576, the same year in which the much more famous Francis Bacon, his half-brother, was admitted there. Early in the reign of James I. the district between Southampton House and the Rolls Office was created a Liberty.

[1252] Immediately south of this Inn there had been in 1232 a ditch, afterwards known as Chancellor's Ditch, on the south side of which was a large garden held under the lordship of the Knights Templars by John Herlizun, sometime Sheriff of London, whose property within and without the city for certain political offences had become escheated, the Mayor taking the garden into his hands. On the 2nd day of May, 1226, the Mayor was ordered to deliver it to Ralph de Neville, Bishop of Chichester, then Vice-Chancellor, to hold during the King's pleasure, a mandate issued presumably at the instance of the Council, the King being eighteen years old but not yet declared to be of full age. The Mayor appears to have hesitated to obey the mandate until the King's right to escheats in the city and suburbs was confirmed in the Court of King's Bench held at the Tower; Henry III. became nineteen years old on the 1st day of October, 1226, and in the following January, at the instigation of Hubert de Burgh, the Regent, he proclaimed himself to be of age.

On the 19th day of July following, the Bishop being now full Chancellor, the King turned the custody into a gift, the property being described as "a place with a garden and its appurtenances formerly belonging to John Herlizun, who forfeited his lands, in the street called New Street opposite the lands of the Bishop in the same street." The grant of the custody of the garden during the King's pleasure had been made in the presence of the Justiciar, Hubert de Burgh; his name also appears as a witness to the deed of gift; he was still Justiciar and practically ruler of the realm. The garden was to hold to the Bishop and to whomsoever he might wish to give, assign or bequeath it, doing to the chief lords of the fee (that is, the Knights Templars) the usual services.

[1253] In 1244, when the Bishop lay ill at his Inn beyond hope of recovery, the King, fearing that the Knights would reclaim the property, ordered his Treasurer to seize it as soon as life became extinct. The houses and land on the west side of the lane, afterwards known as Chichester Inn, being held directly from the Templars, probably received by the King's appointment a Keeper, who would be responsible for the rent due thereon to the Knights; but Herlizun's garden, on the east side of the lane, having been the King's escheat, was consigned by him to the escheators of the city, whose jurisdiction the King thereby acknowledged. The custody of that garden is annually specified in the Sheriffs' Accounts on the Pipe Rolls, except for the last twenty-one years of their holding it, which are lumped together in the final year. Not until the sixth year of Edward I. was it restored to the then Bishop, but no rent is mentioned as having ever been received.

The garden still belonged to the See of Chichester when, in 1847, the Metropolitan Improvement Commission prepared a plan of it. It lay, from their Report, between White's Alley, afterwards Church Passage (most probably the site of Chancellor's Ditch), on the north, the Rolls Office and the London Parcels Delivery's premises on the south, and Elim Chapel and S. Dunstan's burial ground on the west. This reduced estate included S. Thomas's Church, now demolished, Symonds Inn, Bowling Green Alley, Bonds Alley, and other tenements. Elim Chapel was afterwards converted into an engineer's

shop, and part of the burial ground exists near Breams Buildings. But since Henry III.'s time, though nominally for a time within the city's bounds, none of it has been within the city's jurisdiction.

[1254] When the King in 1227 gave the garden of John Herlizun to Ralph de Neville he reserved certain "lands rents and possessions" formerly belonging to his escheat, to which the said garden had been annexed. These he gave in February, 1228, to the Justiciar and late Regent, Hubert de Burgh. There is reason to believe that there was a footway between the two properties. But this was a case of Hubert giving it to himself; for, although it could only have been done with concurrence of the Council, and though the King had twelve months earlier declared himself of full age, Hubert was still practically ruler of the kingdom. The gift was given by the hands of the Chancellor, Ralph de Neville, and made "to him and his heirs or to whomsoever he may wish to give or assign it—namely, to a religious house or otherwise." Thus, the House of Converts, so the terms of the gift suggest, was really founded by Hubert de Burgh in conjunction with the King.

Hubert was still at the helm when the King, in January, 1332, for the health of his soul and those of his ancestors and heirs, made a grant from the Exchequer of £466 13s. 4d. yearly—which means with the consent of Hubert and the Council—towards the asylum in New Street instituted for the maintenance of Jews converted and to be converted to the Catholic faith, and in aid of making them a home and building them a church, which grant was to continue until sufficient lands were provided to assure to the converts this income.

[1255] Hubert, one of the greatest of the Justiciars, though probably of humble origin, was a true patriot. When conducting a perilous naval expedition against the French at the close of King John's reign, realizing the chances of defeat and capture, he told the garrison of Dover, from which place he had set forth, that should such a misfortune happen they were not to negotiate for his release; he would rather be hanged, he said, than that they should surrender "the Key of England." Yet in 1230 Henry quarrelled with the saviour of his crown, and on one occasion would have proceeded from words to blows, drawing his sword upon him—a youth of twenty-two

against a man of sixty—but for the interposition of the Earl of Chester and others; and he might thus have ruined himself by a dastardly crime. In 1332 he again quarrelled with him, treating him more coolly but not less brutally, depriving him of all offices and persisting in his wrath and hostility until the death of his benefactor. It was a great fall, and his self-seeking enemies, who had spitefully trumped up hideous charges against him, were jubilant. He had clung to the reins of government too long, though for wise and patriotic purposes, his aim being to build up a constitutional government and not to allow the administration to become the King's entire and uncontrolled prerogative, as Henry III. endeavoured to make it. The victory of the latter meant the temporary suspension of Magna Carta.

[1256] Hubert de Burgh's estates were seized, and the House of Converts was committed to the custody of Joselin FitzPeter, Alderman of the Ward of Newgate and Ludgate, and Stephen de Stranda. But after having held it for three years the King gave it, on the 19th day of April, 1235, to the Converts themselves, together with all the escheats in the city and suburb which for felony or any other cause might come into his hands during his reign. Josce FitzPeter was ordered to give them seisin of their house, and a mandate to the same effect was given to the Sheriffs of London, for the city authorities were still escheators for the King for all Liberties within their nominal bounds. The charter conferring the gift ignores the previous grant to Hubert de Burgh, which had been revoked along with others made to him, and described FitzPeter as Keeper of the house and lands which belonged to John Herlizun. The Keeper of the Converts themselves was Walter the Chaplain, who had been appointed to that office before the year 1232.

In 1237 the Abbot of Westminster, at the King's request, conferred upon the King his Church of S. Dunstan, Fleet Street, which the King gave to the Converts, the Master paying to the Abbot, however, 20s. a year hitherto receivable by the Abbot from the rector of the church. But the Converts soon had a chapel of their own, dedicated with much appropriateness to the Holy Trinity. Walter the Chaplain retained his office until 1240, at a salary of £20

a year, and Joce FitzPeter remained Keeper of the houses and lands on behalf of the Converts until his death in 1241, when he was succeeded by Robert ....., Rector of S. Werburgh's, who also succeeded to the duties of Walter the Chaplain.

[1257] The minimum allowance to each Convert was 8d. a week, less than that of the average labourer of those days, who earned 2d. a day; but the men, women and children were treated alike, given the same fee and also provided twice yearly out of the Exchequer with robes of the livery of the Converts, receiving lodging (and, in the case of families, a house for each family), whilst all were at liberty at the same time to accept work for wages elsewhere. It seems not unlikely also that their daily necessaries were in part supplied by alms, many such grants being upon record; clearly they were well provided for. In 1256 the Converts received 171 tunics at Easter and 164 at Pentecost; the following year they again received 171 tunics at Easter—figures which afford data for estimating the number then residing there. From the foundation of the charity there had always been two chaplains, and when one of these died in 1239 it was the Sheriffs of London who were ordered to engage another. The King was anxious, perhaps, to maintain the interest of the city in his benefaction. In 1267, however, the King ordered that three chaplains should be appointed instead of two as heretofore. This might seem to imply an increase in the number of Converts, were it not that other circumstances of a far-reaching nature necessitated it.

[1258] A very radical change was taking place in the character of this novel foundation. On the 12th day of November, 1265, Hugh and John, joint chaplains and Keepers of the Converts, had granted to Adam de Chesterton, King's Clerk, for life, certain houses and places within the close (or Inn) of the court of their house. The Dean of Arches was Keeper of the House in that year, and may possibly have used it for legal purposes. Sixteen days later Chesterton was appointed Keeper in succession to the Dean. He was a Clerk of the Chancery, and the fact that he had received a lease for life of some of the houses suggests that he intended there to lodge some of his assistants. Fourteen months later, in January, 1267, it

was granted that he should hold his houses within the close of the House of Converts quit of the livery of the King's Marshals, or of "*the liverymen of the inns in the King's Court*," so that no one shall be lodged there against his will. Evidently the Inns in the King's Court—or, to use the modern phrase, Inns of Court—like the King's Marshals, had power of livery, or delivery, to whomsoever they would, of lodgings in other people's houses, and in the House

of Converts in particular; but these houses acquired by Chesterton were henceforward to be an Inn to themselves. It was this concession, doubtless, that led to the appointment in the same year of a third chaplain. To this concession also was due the establishment there of the Office of the Rolls as an Inn of Court.

[1259] Chesterton did not long enjoy his privileges. He died in March, 1269, when Thomas de la Leye, another Clerk of the

Chancery, was granted the same houses under the same conditions. He died two years later, and the premises were then granted to John de S. Dennis, another Chancery Clerk, "so that he may inhabit the houses wherein Adam de Chesterton and Thomas de la Leye used to dwell." During his custody the records supply clearer indication of the uses to which those houses and the chapel attached thereto were put, and why it was necessary to have three chaplains. For instance, on the 27th day of December, 1272, the feast of S. John the Apostle, in the chapel of the Converts, Sir John de Langton, Bishop of Chichester, the Chancellor, received Ralph de Baldock, the newly elected Bishop of London, and there took his fealty in the King's name. But Langton was also Master of the Rolls, and is the first man, so far as is known, to be so designated. The title may have been quite new, but there is nothing to guide one's judgment on that point. Nearly three years later the King gave the Keeper of the houses of the Converts authority to lengthen the body of the chapel, an apparently urgently needed extension, for the Keeper was enjoined "so to conduct himself in beginning and carrying out this work that he may move the will of God and man to afford him aid in this behalf fully and promptly." A drawing of this chapel after its lengthening, taken from a MS. at Cambridge, may be seen in Mr. W. J. Hardy's "History of the Rolls House."

But Edward I. was not so keenly interested in converted Jews as his father had been, nor in Jews of any sort. In 1290 the race were expelled from the country. It is said that many of them were dumped on a large sandbank off Dover, and were bidden to call upon Moses for another miraculous deliverance before the tide rose to submerge them. The number of those in the House of Converts had been reduced to eighty, only about half the number in former times. Though these were permitted to remain, it is unlikely that their number could be augmented after this new exodus. Chancery proceedings were being held with greater frequency in their chapel. Adam de Osgodeby, Clerk of the Chancery, was receiving suitors there in 1299, and seven years later he was made Keeper of the Rolls as well as Keeper of the House of Converts. All his successors, with one or two exceptions, held both offices. Even the Chancellor is

51 Bishops Court
52 Chichester Rents
53 Three Crane Alley
54 Hole in the Wall Alley
55 Weedon Street
56 Jackanape's Inn
57 Popes Head Court
58 Serjeants Inn
59 S. Dunstan's Church

recorded as transacting his business in the chapel of the Converts in 1306. It seems highly probable that from this date those Clerks of the Chancery concerned in entering the records were lodged there.

[1260] In the year 1315 William de Crekelade, one of the Chaplains, was expelled from the House on account of his criminal behaviour. He thereupon induced one of his fellow-Chaplains to join with him in making a complaint to the King in Council that the Converts were being ousted from their dwelling by wrongful demise to the Clerks of the Keeper. The matter was referred to the Chancellor, "as principal Keeper of all the hospitals and houses of the King's Alms," who sent Robert de Bardelby and Robert de Askeby, Clerks of the Chancery, to the House of Converts to inquire into the matter. Crekelade's confederate withdrew from the charge, and the Judges reported that Crekelade was not fit to dwell in the same house with the Converts; before his expulsion he had been a party to the demise complained of, having assisted, in fact, in drawing up the deed, and that the new demise was made with the consent of the Converts at a higher farm than before, to the profit of the House, the new tenants doing all the repairs. Crekelade was handed over to the Keeper to be castigated for his false complaint.

In 1308 there had been only fifty-one Converts in the House; in 1331 this number was reduced to thirty-one; in 1340 it shrank to eleven, and in 1350 to four—namely, two men and two women. When William de Burstall was appointed Keeper on the 22nd day of July, 1371, there were but two Converts in the House. On the 11th day of April, 1377, the King granted that after the death of Burstall the House of Converts should be permanently annexed to the office of the Keeper of the Rolls, power being vested in the Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal to institute successively the Keepers of the Rolls therein. To this day the site has remained the office of the Keeper of the Rolls of the Chancery.

The present Record Office is a remarkably handsome building in the Tudor style. It contains an interesting museum, open to the public, which contains, amongst other valuable treasures, the original Domesday Book of the year 1186, and examples of the wooden tallies used for many centuries by the Exchequer in keeping the accounts

of the realm. In the year 1834 a huge collection of these ancient tallies was stored near old Westminster Palace, but it was decided, through lack of historic perspective, to destroy them; they were stupidly set on fire; the conflagration spread to the Palace, razing it to the ground; the present Houses of Parliament were erected on the site of the former buildings.

The museum occupies the space once hallowed by the Chapel for converted Jews.

1261.—HOSPITAL OF S. JOHN AND ANDREW PEYTEVIN. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f.* 51 *b.*

Of a certain Wardship in Holburne.

1351 Indenture between Brother Philip de Thame, Prior of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England, and Andrew, son of Robert Peytevin, chaplain, witnesseth that the Prior has surrendered to Andrew who is of full age all those tenements with their appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew Holbourne which belonged to the said Robert Peytevin, and of which the Prior had the custody during Andrew's minority. And Andrew has released to the Prior and his successors every kind of action which he might have against him by reason of waste made in the tenements while in his custody.

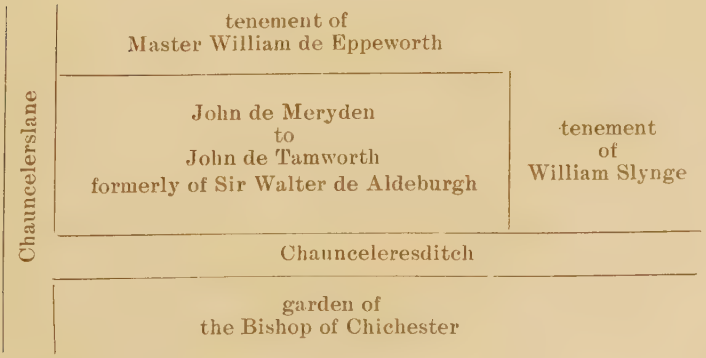
Dated at Clerkenwell near London, Saturday next after the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul, 25 Ed. III.

1262.—JOHN MERYDEN TO JOHN DE TAMWORTH. *Hustings Rolls* 81, *No.* 40.

3 *April* 1353 Grant by John de Meryden and Margery his wife to John de Tamworth, clerk, of the messuage which they had by enfeoffment of Sir Walter de Aldeburgh, clerk, in Chaunceleresla ne in the suburb of London, in width between the said lane of Chaunceleres-lane on the west and a tenement of William Slynge on the east and in length from a tenement of Master William de Eppeworth, clerk, on the north to the garden of the Bishop of Chichester, on the south.

Witnesses, Nicholas Sporier, Thomas atte Cros, Thomas Brise, John le Hornere, William atte Selere, Richard Solihull.

London, 3 April, 27 Ed. III.



The sale of this property was recorded in the Hustings, that is, at that period the property was within the city.
Master Eppeworth was King's Clerk in Chancery. In 1344 he was 2nd Baron of the Irish Exchequer and Steward of the King's demesnes in Co. Dublin, offices which with the King's permission he let to farm.
Walter de Aldeburgh was a Chancery Clerk and Archdeacon of Chichester. In 1361 he was appointed to the Prebend of Holborn. In 1364 he acted as auditor of the lands of the Duchy of Lancaster and the Earldom of Cambridge.

1263.—WILLIAM, VICAR OF S. SEPULCHRE'S, AND JOHN DE TAMWORTH. *Hustings Rolls* 96, *No.* 218.

25 *Nov.* 1368 Grant by William, perpetual Vicar of the Church of S. Sepulchre without Neugate, London, to John de Tamworth and Alice, his wife, and the heirs of John of a messuage called le Newin in Chauncellerelane and 22 cottages adjoining and 10 cottages in Holebourne called Ratounesrowe and a messuage in le Bailly without Neugate with a garden.

Witnesses, Henry Godchep, John Rote, John de Roule, Jordan de Barton, William Chaloner, Roger Legat, Richard de Podyngton, William atte March, John de Totenhale.

London, 25 November, 42 Ed. III.

John de Tamworth had evidently granted the property to the Church of S. Sepulchre for the purpose of creating a rentcharge for its use. The above deed regrants the property to John.

1264.—ALICE DE TAMWORTHE TO RICHARD CHADDESLE. *Hustings Rolls* 103, *No.* 44.

24 *Feb.* 1374/5 Grant by Alice, formerly wife of John de Tamworthe, to Richard Chaddesle, clerk, and Thomas de Appleby, chaplain, of the lands which she had for term of life by enfeoffment of Sir William, perpetual vicar of the church of S. Sepulchre without Neugate, London, namely, a messuage called " le Newin " in Chauncelers-lane and twenty-two cottages adjoining and annexed to it and ten cottages in Holebourne called Ratonesrowe, with gardens, to hold for term of Alice's life at a yearly rent of 12 marks. The lessees shall maintain the premises and keep them weather proof.

Witnesses, Henry Godechep, John Rote, John de Rowle, William Chaloner, Roger Legat, John Norman, wheler, William atte Marche.

London, Saturday the feast of S. Mathias, apostle, 49 Ed. III.

For will of John Tamworth see 157; for pedigree see 158.

1265.—ELY DE POTENHALE AND JOHN DE REDYNG TO RICHARD CHADDESLE. *Hustings Rolls* 103, *No.* 45.

25 *Feb.* 1374/5

Quit claim by Ely de Potenhale and John de Redyng, brewer, citizen of London, of their right in the messuage called le Newin in Chaunceleresslane, 22 cottages annexed to it and 10 cottages in Holebourne called Ratonesrowe with gardens, to Richard Chaddesle and Thomas de Appleby.

London, Sunday after the feast of S. Matthias, apostle, 49 Ed. III.

Witnesses (as in No. 1264).

1266.—THE FEOFFEES OF ALICE DE TAMWORTH TO WILLIAM DE TAMWORTH. *Hustings Rolls* 103, *No.* 51.

26 *Feb.* 1374/5

Grant by Richard Chaddesle and Thomas de Appelby, chaplain, to William de Tamworth of all those lands and tenements which they had of the feoffment of Alice, who was wife of John de Tamworth, for the life of the said Alice, namely a messuage called "le Newyn" in Chaunceleresslane and 22 cottages to the same annexed and 10 cottages in Holborn which are called Ratonesrow with their gardens and appurtenances to hold during the life of the said Alice at a rent of 12 marks sterling, the said William keeping all in good and sufficient repair against wind and rain.

Dated *London*, Monday after the feast of S. Mathias, 49 Ed. III.

Witnesses (as in No. 1264).

1267.—GEOFFREY MARTYN AND THE CLERKS OF THE CHANCERY. *Pat. Roll* 49 *Ed. III. pt. II. m.* 5.

1 *Jan.* 1375/6

Grant for life to the King's Clerk, Geoffrey Martyn, clerk of the Crown of the Chancery of England, in consideration of the expenses he has incurred and must incur in the sustenance of certain clerks until any of them be fit to serve in the said office, of £20 yearly of the issues of the office of the hanaper of the Chancery as John de Tamworth, late clerk of the Crown, took during his lifetime of the King's grant.

Pat. Roll 1 *Ric. II. pt. III. m.* 32.

1377

Inspeximus and confirmation in favour of Geoffrey Martyn, clerk of the Crown in the Chancery in England, of Letters Patent

dated 1 January 49 Ed. III, being a grant to him for life of £20 yearly out of the issues of the hanaper because he is retained to stay with the King.

Some of the successors of Geoffrey Martin were Richard Sturgeon [*temp.* Henry VI.], Thomas Ive [*temp.* Edward IV.], Clement Clerk [*temp.* Henry VII.], William Porter and Ralph Pascall [*temp.* Henry VIII.], all of whom received £20 a year and a livery. The expression "retained to stay with the King" was often used when legal persons became attached to the Administration.

1268.—THE KING TO PHILIP KEDYTON AND THOMAS LOPHAM. *Fine Roll* 1 *Hen. IV. pt. I. m.* 2.

18 Feb. 1400 The King through the manucaption of Philip Kedyton of the county of Suffolk and Thomas Lopham of the county of Cambridge grants to Thomas Bendish of Bumstede the custody of a certain inn called "le longe entre" in the parish of S. Sepulchre, 10 cottages in bad repair at Holborne Barre close to a certain great inn called Tamworth Inne with 20 cottages contiguous thereto and with the reversion to 2 cottages likewise contiguous to the said inn which

1387 William Tamworth long before 1 May 10 Ric. II. gave to John Barrewell and John Aldeman, his servants, for their good services for their lives, with reversion to the said William, in a lane called "le Chauncellerlane"; also of a certain tenement in the vill of Tybourne Co. Middlesex; which were of the said William Tamworth and are in the King's hands for certain reasons. To hold from Michaelmas last past so long as the said inns, cottages and tenements shall remain in the king's hands paying yearly therefor

Sheriffs appointed 1399 £9 6s. 8d., as they were valued by William Hyde and William Warderne, sheriffs of London, and 3s. 4d. further as a yearly increment, keeping the said inns cottages and tenements in repair.

Dated 18 February, 1 Hen. IV.

For further deed respecting Ratons Row, see No. 1226.

1269.—JOAN PEYTWYN v. DAME ANNEYS IKWORTH. *Early Chancery Proceedings B.* 11, *No.* 278.

Between 1432 *and* 1443 Bill addressed to the Bishop of Bath and Wells as Lord Chancellor by Joan Peytwyn: Whereas she hath long sued before your gracious presence for a place that is called New Inn in Chanceller Lane, the which suit hath cost her much good, and to her great hindering, without your gracious help in this matter; therefore she prayeth a writ of subpœna directed to Dame Anneys Ikworth, widow dwelling at Ikworth, Co. Suffolk, that she may come to be

examined before you after your wise discretion why that she is thus delayed, and may not have her right.

Ickworth is near Bury S. Edmunds and not the same as Ixworth.
The feoffees of Agnes Ikworth had let New Inn and also the Inn in the Bailey to Joan, widow of John Peytwyn, or Peytevin, for the term of her life.
John Stafford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was Chancellor from 4 March, 1432, to 22 April, 1433, and from 23 May, 1433, to 13 May, 1443.

1270.—THE CITY CORPORATION AND THE BORES HEDDE. *Exchequer Augmentation Office, Misc. Books 67, Vol. I., fo. 269 d.*

Parish of S. Andrew, Holborn.

4 *Oct.* 1547 A farm of all that tenement there called the Bores Hedde with all the shops, cellars, sollars, and other its appurtenances demised to John Milles by indenture dated 4 October, 1 Ed. VI. from the feast of S. Michael last past before the date of the said indenture for the term of 30 years, repairs being at the cost of the said farmer for the term aforesaid, paying at the four terms of the year customary in the city of London 34s. 4d.; part of the lands of the fraternity of the Blessed Mary founded in the church of S. Dunstan in the West.

At 14 years purchase £23 6s. 8d.

Memorandum: This tenement was given by Richard Dawson to keep an obit for his soul for ever.

per Hugh Losse.

24 *Dec.* 1548 — 24 Dec. 2 Ed. VI. by John Gresham, knight, citizen and Alderman of London. — The clear yearly value of the premises is £5 13s. 4d. which rated at the several rates amounteth to £75 6s. 8d.

25 *Feb.* 1549 — Paid to the Treasurer 25 February, 3 Ed. VI.

(charged in Account 3 Ed. VI.)

The tenure is in socage or free burgage.

Passed, in the names of the Mayor and City of London, as parcel of the sum of £456 13s. 4d.

This is the same property as is mentioned in No. 1262, and it is noticeable that the tenure is in socage or free burgage—that is, in town tenure. It is justifiable, therefore, to conclude that in the year 1547 it was still within city bounds.

1271.—THE KING TO THE MAYOR AND COMMONALTY. *Patent Roll 4 Ed. VI. pt. 9.*

10 *April* 1550 Grant to the Mayor and Commonalty and citizens of the city of London for £456 13s. 4d. of the site of the late college of le

Yeldehall, otherwise called le Guildehall, in the parish of S. Michael in Bassyeshawe, otherwise Bassingehall, the chapel there called "le Yeldehall chappell," the building there commonly called "the librarie" and chambers beneath it, and all other buildings within the precincts of the said late college and belonging thereto and abutting on the east upon Bassinghawstrete, on the west upon the said chapel, on the north upon "les grocers landes," and on the south upon Blakewell hall.

Also the messuages now or late in the tenure of Thomas Grenell in the parish of S. Giles without Crepulgate. Also others specified in the parishes of S. Andrew Hubberd and S. Mary, Aldermanburie.

Also the messuage or tenement commonly called "le bores hedde" and shops, cellars, gardens, etc., belonging to it, now or late in the tenure of John Milles in the parish of S. Andrew, Holborne.

Also others specified in the parishes of S. Mary at Hill, S. Dunstan in the East, and S. Michael Crokedlane.

All the premises are in the King's hands by reason of the act for dissolving colleges, chantries, etc., 1 Ed. VI.

The yearly value amounts to £40 6s. 8d.

10 April, 4 Ed. VI. By writ of Privy seal.

1272.—JOHN MILLES TO GEORGE FYLBY. *Hustings Rolls* 250, *No.* 79.

10 *Dec.* 1559 Quitclaim by John Milles, citizen and sadler of London, and Margaret his wife to George Fylby of Greysinne, co. Midd., gent, of all right of the said John Milles in a messuage with a garden adjacent in the parish of S. Andrew the Apostle in Holburne in the suburb of London, commonly called "the booreshed."

Dated and enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Lucy, 2 Eliz.

1273.—THE CITY CORPORATION AND SIR NICHOLAS BACON. *Add. MS.* 25590.

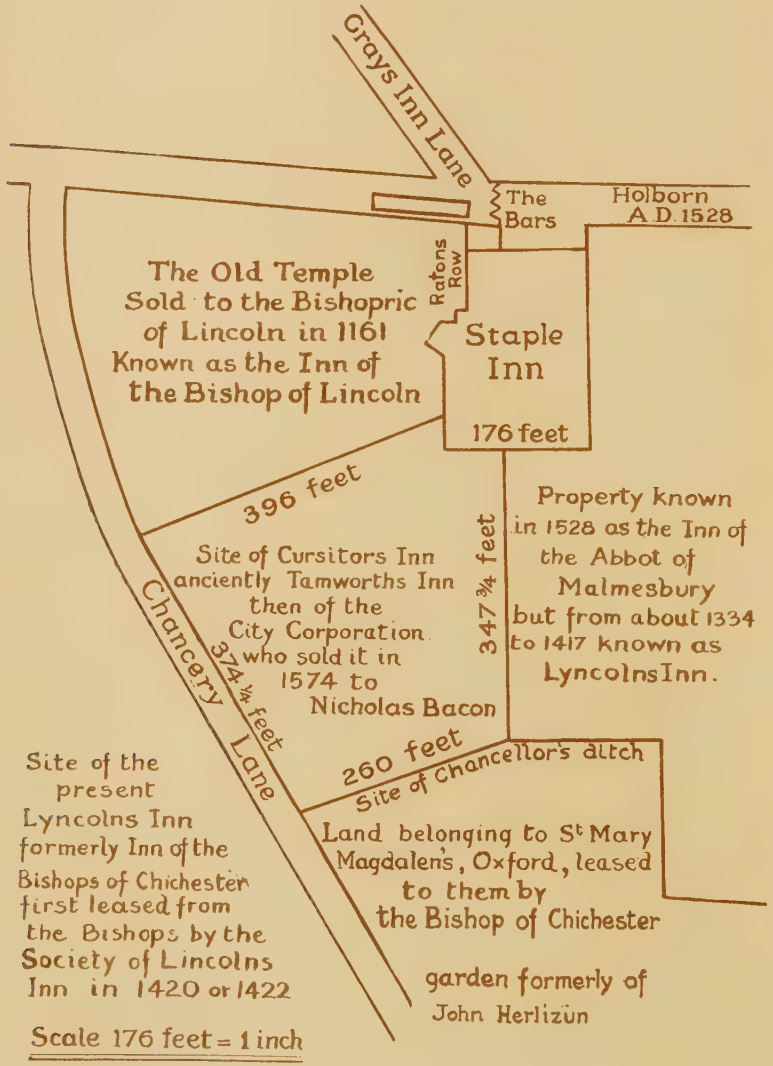
A Deed of Feoffment from the City of London of Houses and Gardens in Chancery Lane, 5 June, 16 Eliz.

5 *June* 1574 The Mayor and Commonalty and citizens of London grant to Sir Roland Haywarde, knight, Thomas Ramsey, Nicholas Woodroff, Edward Osborne, William Kympton and Wolstan Dixey, Aldermen, George Barnes, haberdasher, Arthur Dawbeney, merchant tailor, John Lacy, clothworker, Ambrose Smith, mercer, Richard Yonge, grocer, William Webbe, salter, and William Lambe, clothworker,

citizens of London, all those gardens lands and the messuages built thereon on the eastern side of Chancery Lane leading from Fleet Street in the suburb of the city of London as far as High Holborn and abutting on the said lane on the eastern side. The which gardens land houses and tenements contain by estimation in breadth at the west end thereof next to the said lane called Chancery Lane
374¼ *feet* from south to north 21 rods 7 feet and 9 inches of assize and in length at the north part thereof from the east towards the west along by the wall looking towards and belonging to the land or gardens now or late of the Bishop of Lincoln and Staple Inne there
396 *feet* 24 rods of assize; and in breadth at the east end thereof abutting on lands or gardens which were late of the Abbot of Malmesbury
347¾ *feet* from north to south 21 rods and 3 quarters of assize, and in length at the south part thereof along the lands or gardens belonging to
260 *feet* the college of the blessed Mary Magdalene in Oxford 15 rods and 3 feet of assize. The which gardens, land, houses and tenements now are and remain in the tenure or occupation of Nicholas Bacon, knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, or of his assignees. To have and to hold the said property to the aforesaid Roland Haywarde &c. and their heirs and assigns of the chief lords of that fee by the services due. With warranty against themselves the Mayor and Commonalty; and appointment of Robert Hogeson, gentleman, and Thomas Wheeler, draper, their attorneys to enter the premises and deliver seisin of the property to the feoffees. Dated 25 June, 16 Eliz.

Endorsed, On the 10th July, 16 Eliz. seisin of such of the within named tenements as were in occupation of Roger Tistale or his assigns was taken by Robert Hogeson in the presence of Henry Clerke, gentleman, Humphry Wynnyngton, gentleman, Thomas Weston, Richard Shepperde, John Birche and many others Blackman and Marvyn (*sic*); that afterwards on the last day of July seisin was taken by Thomas Wheeler and then and there delivered to Arthur Dawbeney and John Lacye of the gardens in the several tenures of Roger Marvyn, Henry Leeke, Thomas Hulton, Thomas Harris, Robert Hodgeson, John Rotherham, Lewis Stockett, William Bovye, Humfrey Hunt, George Smalewood, William Hammon, John Marten, Miles Exulbye, Elinor Fox, widow, and William Pennyngton or their assigns and of all other the within written lands and gardens in the presence of William Fleetwood, Recorder, Henry Clerke, Thomas Weston, Richard Shepperde, Nicholas Twyne.

The purchase of the site of Cursitors Inn in 1574 by Sir Nicholas Bacon had the very important result of detaching it from the jurisdiction of the city authorities. Inasmuch as the Old Temple was already a Liberty of the Bishop of Lincoln, and Herlizun's garden a Liberty of the Bishop of Chichester, whilst the Rolls Office pertained to the Chancellor, the boundary of the city was driven eastward to the position it now occupies.



1274.—SIR NICHOLAS BACON TO THOMAS ANDREWES AND BARTHOLOMEW KEMPE. *Add. MS.* 25590.

Assignment of a lease of houses in Chancery Lane.

10 July 1574 By indenture of 10 July, 16 Eliz., between Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and Edward Bacon, Esquire, one of his sons, and Thomas Andrewes and Bartholomew Kempe, gentlemen, Sir Nicholas Bacon assigns all his estate and term of years to Thomas Andrewes and Bartholomew Kempe in certain gardens, houses &c. demised to him by indenture dated 13 February, 13 Eliz. by the Mayor and Commonalty of the city of London, for a term of fourscore and nineteen years from the feast of the Annunciation then ensuing for the yearly rent of £10 in even portions payable at the feasts of S. Michael and the Annunciation, the said property being on the east side of Chancery Lane leading from Fleete Street in the suburb of the said Citie of London unto Highe Holborne in the countie of Middlesex, and adjoining or abutting to the said Lane on the east side of the said Lane. The which gardens ground houses and tenements contain by estimation in breadth at the west end thereof adjoining the said lane called Chancery Lane from the south to the north 21 rods 7 feet 9 inches of assize and in length on the north part thereof from the east to the west along by the wall and fence belonging to the ground lands or gardens now or late of the Bisshoppe of Lincolne and Staple Inne there 24 rods of assize and in breadth at the east end thereof abutting on grounds lands or gardens which were late of the Abbot of Malmesbury from the north to the south 21 rods and 3 quarters of assize and in length on the south part thereof along by the ground lands or gardens now or late belonging to Magdalene College in Oxford 15 rods and 3 feet of assize. All which gardens ground houses and tenements Robert Smarte, esquire, late sword-bearer of the citie of London, and Alice his wife late held by lease made to them by John Styngeon, late Chamberlain of the citie.

13 *Feb.* 1570/1

1275.—THE BORES HEDDE; DISPUTE AS TO THE CITY BOUNDARY. *Add. MS.* 25590.

Exemplification of a Bill and Answer with Certain Depositions at the Request of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London.

12 *July* 1574 Inspeximus and exemplification by the Queen by letters patent dated Gorhambury, 12 July, 16 Eliz. of :—

(1) A bill or petition in Chancery addressed to the Chancellor

Sir Nicholas Bacon by the Mayor and Commonalty of London stating that, whereas Edward VI, by virtue of the Act for the dissolution of Colleges, free Chapels, and Chantries being seised of a tenement commonly called the Bores Heade and shops cellars solars gardens and other commodities thereto belonging with all the appurtenances then or lately in the occupation of John Mylles or his assigns, situate in the parish of S. Andrew Holborn, by letters
10 *April* 1550 patent dated 10 April, 4 Ed. VI. for certain sums granted the premises to the said Mayor and Commonalty, by force whereof they have been and yet are lawfully seised taking the rents and issues without let; but now, of late, Roger Tisdale, Thomas Hulton, Thomas Harris, John Rotheram, and George Smalwood, tenants of part of the premises, being unable to obtain from the Mayor &c. such leases as they desired, have of malice slandered the title of the Mayor &c. in sundry places and to divers persons, reporting that they had not purchased the premises, or if they had yet sundry lords adjoining the premises had sustained great wrongs by the exceeding of the true boundaries of the premises. By reason whereof the Mayor and Commonalty being likely to sustain great disherison of the premises petition for examination in Chancery of sundry persons of great age that knew the true boundaries of the premises.

(2) The answer of the defendants Roger Tysdale &c., who are well pleased that the request made by the complainants be granted, and they do pray that forasmuch as they be poor men and not willing to spend their time in suits of law after the examination of the witnesses they may be dismissed without further trouble or vexation.

(3) The interrogatories on the part of the Mayor and Commonalty :—

(i) Whether you know a messuage and tenement with gardens in Chancery Lane parcel of the possessions of the Mayor and Commonalty of London.

(ii) Whether you know the meets limits and boundaries of the same and how you know them.

(iii) Whether you have ever heard the same messuage called the Bores Heade.

(iv) What persons have been tenants or farmers of the said messuage tenement and gardens within your remembrance, and who were before, as you have heard by your elders.

(v) Whether hath the procession of the parish of S. Dunstan's

in the west of London compassed in the said messuage and tenement with the aforesaid garden as part of the same parish.

(vi) Whether hath the procession of the parish of S. Andrew in Holborne compassed in the same messuage &c. as parcel of the same parish.

(vii) Whether you do know to whom the yearly rent or rents of the aforesaid messuage &c. were paid and who were the landlords of the same.

[1276] (4) The Depositions of the Witnesses :—

Rauphe Whitlyn, clerke, parson of the church of S. Andrew Holborn within the suburb of the City of London, age 60, sworn
11 *May* 1574 and examined 11 May, 16 Eliz. deposeth that to the interrogatories 1, 2, 3, 4 he can say nothing. To 5 and 6 he says he has been parson of S. Andrews 15 years and every year in the Rogation week except the last has made the perambulation of the parish, and that the perambulation yearly on Tuesday in Rogation week has been this : First from S. Andrew's church on that side of Holbourne, and so into Fewter Lane to a post on the left hand over against the end of an old lane or alley there which of late years hath been stopped up by one Ridgeley of Fleetestrete, as he heard say, which lane sometime ran through the gardens between Fewter Lane and Chancery Lane and came out almost against Lincoln's Inn gate or the old great elm tree : at the end of the said lane, he, this Deponent, hath used to say a gospel, a psalm or some other chapter of Scripture, and that being done he returned back again into Holbourne and so up to Chancery Lane and down the same along by the Earl of Southampton's wall unto the aforesaid lane's end over against the said old elm tree standing in the street there, and there used to read another gospel as in parcel also of the said S. Andrew's parish, and then through the said Inn and so home again. Further he had heard one Mr. Moreton, esquire, say and one Clement Rice, a man of threescore and fifteen years born in Holborne within the said parish and continuing there all his life-time, say they knew a lane commonly used from Chancery Lane to Fewter Lane which they said did compass the said gardens and divided S. Andrew's parish from S. Dunstan's in Fleetestreet. About six or seven years past one Mr. Hunt, who was one of the Queen's servants, a man of good substance and credit dwelling many years in Holbourne in the parish of S. Andrew, going with others in the procession with this Deponent in Rogation week chanced to meet the procession then of S. Dunstan's parish coming

along by the ends of the said gardens at which time Mr. Hunt knowing that they made their perambulation further than the limit of their own parish rebuked them for coming so far, saying unto them as this Deponent now remembereth : " Masters, ye do usurp upon our parish in coming so far, for it is our parish to yonder lane," pointing with his finger to the lane over against the aforesaid elm tree, and blamed much their ancients for so doing, so as their curate and his company turned back again. And further he saith that he hath the tithe of the great garden which is esteemed an acre and a half, that sometime was several gardens, now or late in the tenure of Mr. Lichfield, after the rent of £4 yearly, which great garden adjoins the aforementioned gardens affronting Lyncoln's Inn, now the Right Honourable the Lord Keeper's of the Great Seal of England on the east, and reacheth forth to an old tenter yard on the backside of the four new houses sometime builded by one Mr. Taverner of Chancery Lane on the south, abutting to the aforesaid old lane that went from Chancery Lane sometime to Fewter Lane. But for the tithe of the same gardens against Lincoln's Inn he saith they have never paid him any since he was parson of S. Andrew's for, as he thinketh, being sometime one entire plot, they have been divided into small parcels for gardens less than half an acre and therefore not tithable by statute in that case provided. To the last interrogatory he believes the lands belong to the City of London.

Cuthbert Proctor, of the parish of S. Andrew Holborn, draper by his Company but a hosier by occupation, aged 50, examined on the 10th May, deposeth that within this 18 years he with others of S. Andrew's parish have in the Rogation or Gangeweek gone about with the procession in the perambulation of the parish and doth well remember &c. (he describes the course taken by the procession and the sites where the Gospel was read much the same as the Parson).

[1277] *Christofer Harrison*, of the parish of S. Andrew Holborn, cutler, of the age of three score and ten and upwards, sworn and examined on the 15th May, doth know the houses and tenements partly at the upper end of Chancery Lane on the east side over against the elm tree there, and hath so done by the space of 50 years or thereabouts, and saith he doth know the ground or gardens that lie within the mud wall over against Lyncoln's Inn, and knew it also when it was but one piece without any division and, whether it belongeth to the City of London or not he cannot tell but he thinketh verily it doth, and saith that as for the limits

and bounds of the same houses and gardens or what the name of the same tenements be or have been he cannot depose for he never dealt that way otherwise than they were in his right going and coming from " Chauncerye Lane " in or out of Holbourne. To the 4th this Deponent could never tell certainly who were tenants or farmers of the tenements and gardens, but he remembers one Capper dwelt there and kept a " vittlelinge-house " which was a good space before the going to " bulleyn," and since then divers whom he did not remember neither knew dwelt there. To the 5th and 6th this Deponent saith the procession of S. Andrew's parish have been used to make their procession thus : First, S. Andrew's parish have gone with their procession into Fewter Lane on the left hand out of Holbourne to a post there, which he and many other do think looketh right over all those gardens towards Lincoln's Inne over against the elm tree, and there was there a gospel said, and so returning into Holbourne again on the other side of the way they went up towards Chancery Lane and so down the same on both sides thereof till they came to the aforesaid elm tree, where they said a gospel or other chapter, and from thence into Lincoln's Inn, and there in the chapel said another gospel, and so through the Hall there into their walks, and at the upper end of the same walks into a door, and so into Holborn again through a saddler's house, and then homewards. He remembers a small lane at the end of the tenements against the elm tree leading into Fewter Lane, which hath been a way or passage by or through the grounds to Fewter Lane. He hath ever been persuaded the said premises be within S. Andrew's parish and not in S. Dunstan's, and so he thinketh all his neighbours will affirm.

Rauffe Woorthe, of Westminster, late of the parish of S. Andrew, Holborn, tailor, aged 62, examined on the 12th May, dwelt in the parish of S. Andrew for 40 years at least, and being both " prentise jorneyman " and married he most commonly used to go about with the procession in Rogation week. He remembers the meeting of the two processions and Mr. Hunt's rebuke to the people of S. Dunstan's parish and his having caused the procession of S. Dunstan's parish to return sooner than they would, for he saith that the limits of S. Andrew's parish in that lane were ever thought and taken to extend to the said old elm tree over against an old lane coming out of Fewter Lane into Chancery Lane, as it were an old alley dividing as to him seemed the parishes of S. Andrew and S. Dunstan.

[1278] *Symon Williams*, of Chancery Lane in the parish of

S. Dunstan in Fleet Street, tailor, aged 54 years, sworn and examined on 15th May, hath heard say the tenements belonged to the city and now pertain to Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; he doth well remember about 40 years past when he was a boy dwelling with one Mr. Brooke who kept the tavern of the King's Head at the Chancery Lane's end towards Fleet Street, and used to fetch "whome wyne pottes abroade"; the said tenements or houses were but one messuage, and one Richard Gregorie, otherwise Grigge, an Irish man, dwelled in the same having the house and the whole garden in his own occupation. At that time Gregorie or Grigge used to dig gravel clay or sand out of the ground, and afterwards put it in a lay stall for dung, and so filled up or made even the same ground again. As for the limits of the tenements gardens or ground, or by what name they were called, he knoweth not, but about that time he doth well remember that the late Lord Crumwell, who was beheaded, was Master of the Rolls. Since Gregorie's time there have been sundry tenants, as one Haines, a sheareman, deceased, one Russheborowe, sometime Steward of Lincoln's Inn, Slowe, a vitteler, Martyn, a skinner and vitteler; at present one Tisdall is tenant of the whole; one Metcalfe and William Yelf had the great ground belonging to the tenement by lease of the Chamber of London, who as he hath heard first divided it into several plots and gardens, and let them to one Roger Parkins, Thomas Foxe, Boobie, a barber, Ebden, and lately to Mr. Wardle, one of the two examiners in Chancery. To the 5th and 6th: when a boy he hath borne a banner in the procession time of the Rogation or Gangeweek before the Ascension day with the parish of S. Dunstan in Fleet Street through a lane within Templebarre on the right hand from S. Dunstan's church and so straight through the field of the back side of the Bell to Lincoln's Inn, and so through the same into the high Street of Chauncerye Lane to S. Dunstan's church again. The processions of the two parishes have met together at Lyncolne's Inne the one coming in, the other coming out. He hath never known the procession of S. Andrew's to come further down Chancery Lane than to an old elm tree there. Of late years the Chamber of London hath received the yearly rent or rents of the said houses and gardens.

John Byrche, dwelling in Chancery Lane, parish of S. Dunstan, merchant tailor, aged 60, examined the same day, hath known the premises for 40 years; for anything he ever heard to the contrary they belonged to the Chamber of London; in those days they were but one or two houses commonly called the Boreshead. After

he came home to London, about 8 years past, after an absence of 14 years, Thomas Spencer, one Martyn, and now Tisdall were tenants thereof. He cannot tell by what manner or what meetes and marks the said tenements or ground have been encompassed by the procession of S. Dunstan, for he never saw that procession go at any time nearer the same than the highway coming out of Lyncoln's Inn down Chauncerie Lane.

[1279] *Elizabeth Marven*, wife of Roger Marven in Chancery Lane, in the parish of S. Dunstan, examined on the same day, of three score years and upwards, hath known the messuage and gardens for 30 years and that the said gardens lie within the mud wall fore anent Lyncoln's Inne; to her remembrance the premises either did or do belong to the city of London, for her late husband William Yelf, deceased, held some part thereof, before he married the Deponent, of Roger Metcalfe, who had the whole premises in his occupation as she thinketh of the Chamber of London, in whose time the said gardens were all in one plot of ground and stood as a leastall, till Metcalfe divided the same into small gardens. After Metcalfe one Smarte, the late sword-bearer of London, held the same tenements houses and gardens by lease of the Chamber of London, whose interest her husband Yelf afterwards bought. She never heard it was called the Bore's head till of late days, when some have said it was so called, and at that time one Grigge a gardener had the same. To the 4th interrogatory she saith that the first tenants and farmers that she knew were the said Metcalfe, Smarte the sword bearer, then this deponent's husband and divers other particular tenants of parcels of the same, as one Smalwoode, one Martyn, a certain priest and others, some dead and some alive; and saith that her late husband while he was tenant paid yearly to the rent-gatherer of the said Chamber of London called Mr. Wheelher £17 6s. 8d. by the year. To the 5th and 6th interrogatories: she never saw other compassing in of the said houses and tenements and of the said ground and gardens with the procession in the Gange week of S. Dunstan's parish aforesaid than thus, that is to say, the procession went through a little lane hard within Templebarre on the right hand from S. Dunstan's church and so straight through the field of the back side of the Bell to Lyncolnes Inne, and so went through the same into the high street of Chauncerye Lane to S. Dunstan's church again, going no way side long by, but right on home wards. But whether the said gardens or ground pay any tithes or not she doth not know, but she saith her husband never paid any. Marrie, she saith, she doth

remember the " Person of S. Androwes " once or twice demanded of her said husband tithe for the said gardens, but he always made answer that if " the said Person " would show him any old " President " that they had paid tithes before he would pay the same, or else not.

Thomas Wheler, citizen and draper of London, of 58 years, sworn on the 28 June; to the 2nd interrogatory saith that he doth not remember the bounds of the said houses and grounds, but doth well remember there was a measure and limitation made within these two or three years set down in writing, a copy whereof was delivered to the Right Honorable Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, now Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. To the 4th interrogatory this Deponent saith that for the time of his knowledge of the said houses and ground one Roger Metcalf a skinner had the premises in lease of the grant of the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of London, and after his years were expired Mr. Smarte, late sword bearer of London, and Alice his wife jointly had a lease for 21 years, whereof he supposeth there be to come four or five years, albeit he saith the Mayor and Commonalty hath cleared the same, and yet for the years that were to come payeth the said Alice a certain rent. By the accounts of rent due to the said city he findeth amongst other their tenants one John Furlonge was a tenant and farmer to them of the premises by the name of one house and garden in 21 Hen. VII, and after him one John Goodwyn in 15 Hen. VIII. He doth know that the said City of London hath had peaceable possession of the same premises and hath received the rent thereof by the space of these fourscore and sixteen years, and saith for these 20 years and more this deponent as Renter general of the Chamber of the said city hath received and had to the use of the same the yearly rent of the same premises.

The purpose of this *inspeximus* was clearly to establish to the satisfaction of the Chancellor whether the property he was about to acquire from the city of London was and had been in the jurisdiction of the city. Upon the evidence as to the parish boundaries that matter could be determined.

1280.—SIR NICHOLAS BACON AND THE CITY CORPORATION. *Add. MS.* 25590.

An Exchange between the Lord Keeper and the City of London concerning the house in Chancery Lane with gardens adjoining.

3 *Aug.* 1574 Sir Nicholas Bacon grants to Sir Rowland Haywarde, &c. (see the feoffees in deed No. 1273) three dwelling houses in Hounsdiche in the parish of S. Botulph without Algate and a messuage sometimes called the White Rampinge Lyon, now called the Three Crowns, in the parish of S. Vedast with cellars &c. gardens ways entrances fountains and "les Wydrawghts" and all other easements and a close of meadow of 5 acres in the parish of S. Giles in the Fields late Lord Mountjoy's in exchange for all those houses or tenements &c. on the eastern side of Chancery Lane (as described in No. 1273) with provisions for re-entry of the premises on the side of either of the parties should any charge or parcel of the exchange be not fulfilled. 3 August, 16 Eliz.

1281.—THE CITY CORPORATION AND THE BORES HEDDE. *Add. MS.* 25590.

Exemplification of Letters Patent of King Edward VI concerning the houses and gardens in Chancery Lane, 6 Aug. 16 Eliz.

6 *Aug.* 1574 Inspeximus by the Queen and exemplification by letters patent, dated Westminster, 6 August 16 Eliz., of letters patent dated 10 *April* 1550 10 April 4 Edw. VI, by which he granted to the Mayor and Commonalty of London the messuage and tenement commonly called the Bores hedde with all the shops, cellars, solars, gardens and other his commodities and hereditaments whatsoever, to the same messuage annexed, to hold of the King his heirs and successors as of his manor of East Greenwich.

For fuller grant see No. 1271.

1282.—SIR NICHOLAS BACON TO HIS SON EDWARD. *Add MS.* 25590.

Feoffment by Sir Nicholas Bacon of the property in Chancery Lane to the use of his son Edward, 13 *May,* 17 *Eliz.*

13 *May* 1575 Sir Nicholas Bacon grants to William Philipps and Roger Marvyn, gentlemen, all the premises (as before described) in Chancery Lane to the use of himself, Sir Nicholas, during his life and after his death to the use of Edward, one of his sons, his heirs and assigns, for ever, reserving to himself the power to alter the uses thereof on payment of 20s. to the said William Philipps and Roger Marvyn or their administrators.

At his house called York Place, near Charing Cross, Co. Middx. He appoints Henry Clerke, gentleman, his attorney to enter the premises and deliver seisin to the said feoffees.

Robert Bacon of Drinkston, Suff.; Sheep-reeve to the Abbey of S. Edmundsbury = Isabel dau. of John Cage

- Thomas ob. s.p.
- Jane (1) dau. of Wm. Fernby = *Sir Nicholas Bacon* born 1509; Lord Keeper 1558; *founder of Bacon's Inn, afterwards Cursitors' Inn*; died 20 Feb. 1579 = (2) Anne dau. of Sir Anthony Cooke, tutor of Edw. VI.
- James Bacon Alderman of London in 1568

Children of *Sir Nicholas Bacon*:

- Sir Nicholas Bacon, Bart. of Redgrave, Suffolk; d. 22 Nov. 1624 s.p.
- Sir Nathaniel Bacon, knt. of Stiffkey, Norfolk
- *Sir Edward Bacon, knt.* of Shrubland, Suffolk; Ancient of Gray's Inn, 21 Nov. 1576; knighted 11 May 1603; d. 8 Sept. 1618
- Anthony b. 1558; d. 1601 s.p.
- Francis Bacon born at York Place, 22 Jan. 1561; adm. Gray's Inn 1576; cr. Viscount S. Albans, Jan. 1620; Chancellor, 4 Jan. 1618/9; d. 9 April 1626 = Alice Barnham dau. of Francis Barnham, Alderman of London in 1570; s.p.

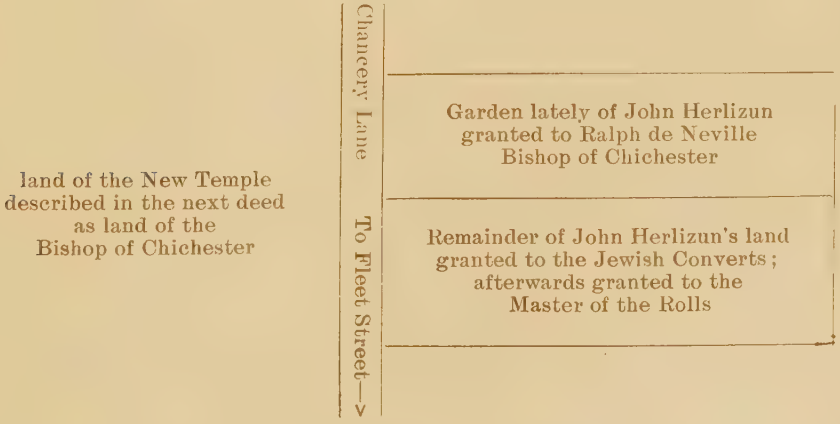
1283.—GARDEN OF JOHN HERLYCUN. *Close Rolls* 10 *Hen. III. m.* 19.

2 *May* 1226 The King has committed to R. bishop of Chichester a garden with appurtenances which was of John Herlycun in the New Street facing the New Temple of London, to keep so long as it shall please the King. And the Mayor and Sheriffs of London are commanded that without delay they shall cause him to have full seisin thereof.

Witness the King at Westminster the second day of May.
Before the Justiciar.

The Mayor and Sheriffs were escheators for the Crown within the city and suburbs; the new street is to-day known as Chancery Lane; the lands of John Herlycun, formerly Sheriff of London, had been forfeited; the Justiciar was Hubert de Burgh, who was also Regent.

In the following January the King, at the Regent's instigation, declared himself to be of age. During the following Easter it was decided at the Court held in the Tower to hear the Pleas of the Crown that all forfeited lands in the city were the King's escheat. The King then decided to make his gift to the Bishop a permanent one.


Chancery Lane
To Fleet Street—>
Garden lately of John Herlizun granted to Ralph de Neville Bishop of Chichester
Remainder of John Herlizun's land granted to the Jewish Converts; afterwards granted to the Master of the Rolls
land of the New Temple described in the next deed as land of the Bishop of Chichester

1284.—GARDEN OF JOHN HERLYCUN. *Charter Rolls* 11 *Hen. III. m.* 7.

19 *July* 1227 Henry the King, greeting. Know that we have given granted and by this our charter confirmed to the venerable father, Ralph, bishop of Chichester, our Chancellor, that place with a garden and the appurtenances which was of John Herlizun, who forfeited his lands, in that street which is called Newestrate, opposite the land of the same bishop in that street. Which said place with a garden and the appurtenances is our escheat by the liberty of the City of London, in accordance with which all the lands of those who forfeit lands are our escheats, of whomsoever they hold, as was acknowledged before us in our court at the Tower of London at the last Pleas of the Crown of the same city; to have and to hold to that Bishop and to whomsoever he shall wish to give assign or will it, doing therefor to the lords of that fee the services thereupon due to them. Wherefore we will and firmly command that the aforesaid bishop and those to whom he shall wish to give or will the aforesaid place with a garden and the appurtenances shall have and hold the same place [etc.] in fee and inheritance well and in peace quietly wholly and pacifically as is aforesaid.

Dated at Westminster, 19 July, 1227.

The witnesses included, amongst others:—
Eustace de Fauconberg, Treasurer of the Exchequer, Bishop of London.
Joscelin de Wells, Bishop of Bath.
Richard le Poer, of the Exchequer, Bishop of Salisbury.
Walter Manclerc, Treasurer of England, Bishop of Carlisle.
Hubert de Burgh, Justiciar of England, Earl of Kent.
Godfrey de Craucumbe, the King's Steward.

The lords of the fee were the Knights Templars, as is clear from Deed No. 1193, which shows the southern boundary of the site of Staple Inn to be that of the Templars' land there, a boundary afterwards occupied by the ditch known as Chancellor's Ditch.

This Charter was repeated 16 November, 1228, and 4 May, 1233.

1285.—THE KING TO HUBERT DE BURGH. *Charter Rolls* 12 *Hen. III. m.* 9.

13 *Feb.* 1227/8 Henry the King etc. greeting. Know we have given granted and by this our present charter confirmed to Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, all the lands rents and possessions which were John Herlycun's with their appurtenances within the city of London and

without, saving to R. bishop of Chichester the garden which is opposite his houses [*ex opposito domorum suarum*] in the street which is called Neustrate, which was the aforesaid John's, and which he the bishop has of our gift by our charter which we have caused to be made to him thereof, which said fees lands and possessions are our escheat by the liberty of the city of London according to which all the lands of those who forfeit lands are our escheat of whomsoever they hold as was acknowledged before us in our court at the Tower of London at the last Pleas of the Crown in the same city; to have and to hold to the same Hubert and his heirs or to whomsoever he shall wish to give or assign them, namely, to a religious house or otherwise, freely wholly and in honour, paying therefor to us and our heirs yearly one pair of gilded spurs at Easter for all services customs and demands, saving to the lords of the fees their services and rents.

1286.—HENRY III. TO THE JEWISH CONVERTS. *Charter Rolls* 19 *Hen. III. m.* 11.

19 *April* 1235 Be it remembered that the King has granted by his charter to the house which he has founded in the street called Newestrete between the Old Temple and the New of London, towards the support of the brethren converted and to be converted from Judaism to the Catholic faith, the houses and lands which belonged to John Herlicun in London and are in the King's hand as his escheat except the garden which belonged to the said John in the aforesaid street which the King has already by his charter granted to Ralph, bishop of Chichester his Chancellor; also all other escheats in the city or suburbs which for felony or other cause may come into the King's hand during his reign.

Richard de la Lade and Adam son of William are commanded to make full seisin of the lands and houses aforesaid to Joceus Fitz-Peter, Keeper of House aforesaid, to the use of the converts aforesaid.

In like manner it is written to the Sheriffs of London.

Richard de la Lade and Adam FitzWilliam were joint escheators for the King, but the Sheriffs of London also received a mandate; it is probable, therefore, that the property was still regarded as being in the city. These deeds seem to make it quite clear that the House of Converts and the garden of Herlizun given to the Bishop were on the same side of the lane.

1287.—KEEPERS OF THE HOUSE OF CONVERTS.

1231	Walter, the Chaplain, occurs up to 1240.
[1232	Josce FitzPeter and Stephen de Stranda, as Keepers only of the Houses; FitzPeter up to 1241, Stephen up to 1234.]
1245	Robert, Rector of S. Werburga, occurs 1249, Keeper both of the Houses and the Converts.
9 *March* 1251	Henry, Vicar of S. Margaret, Friday Street.
	The Dean of Arches.
28 *Nov.* 1265	Adam de Chesterton, King's Clerk.
2 *March* 1269	Thomas de la Leye, King's Clerk.
13 *March* 1271	John de S. Dennis, King's Clerk.
16 *Oct.* 1288	Robert de Scardeberg.
16 *Dec.* 1289	Richard de Climpings, King's Clerk.
27 *Oct.* 1290	Walter de Agmondesham, King's Clerk.
10 *April* 1298	Henry de Bluntesdon, King's Almoner and Chaplain.
7 *Nov.* 1307	Adam de Osgodeby.
20 *Aug.* 1316	William de Ayremynne, Canon of S. Paul's, Keeper of the Inn of the Chancery Clerks and Master of the Rolls.
4 *Oct.* 1325	Robert de Holden.
8 *March* 1327	Richard de Ayremynne.
7 *June* 1339	John de S. Paul, Keeper of the Rolls.
28 *Jan.* 1350	Henry de Ingelby.
22 *July* 1371	William de Burstall.
11 *April* 1377	House of Converts annexed to the office of Keeper of the Rolls.

1288.—HENRY III. TO THE HOUSE OF CONVERTS. *Pat. Rolls* 21 *Hen. III. m.* 9.

1237 Whereas Richard the Abbot and the Convent of Westminster of their liberality have granted to the King the church of S. Dunstan over against the New Temple, London, and he has granted it to the House of Converts, in order that their liberality be not to their loss it is his will that the pension of 20s. due to them from the church shall in no way be diminished, but shall be paid to them in full yearly by the Master of the Converts, as it used to be paid by the rectors of the said church.

1289.—THE KEEPERS OF THE CONVERTS TO ADAM DE CESTRETON. *Pat. Rolls* 50 *Hen. III. m.* 44.

12 Nov. 1265 Confirmation of a grant, which Hugh and John, chaplains, keepers of the House of Converts, London, and the Converts of that place, made to Adam de Cestreton, King's Clerk, and his assigns for his life of certain houses and places within the court of their house.

Hugh and John were deputy keepers; see Pat. Rolls, 50 Hen. III. m. 41.
The will of Hugh the chaplain was proved in the Court of Hustings, March, 1274.
For the situation of these houses, see No. 1295.

1290.—HENRY III. TO ADAM DE CESTRETON. *Pat. Rolls* 51 *Hen. III. m.* 5.

3 *Sept.* 1266 Grant for life to Adam de Cestreton that he shall have his houses situated within the close of the site of the Place of the Converts of London, to him and his assigns, quit of all livery of the King's marshals or liveries of lodgings in the King's court or without, so that none, by the King or his ministers or others shall enter the said houses or any of them, or lodge in them, or others be put therein, against his will or without his special licence.

1291.—HENRY III. TO ADAM DE CHESTERTON. *Pat. Rolls* 51 *Hen. III. m.* 29.

15 *Jan.* 1266/7 Grant for life to Adam de Cestreton, King's Clerk, that he shall have his houses within the close of the site of the place of the Converts of London quit of livery of the King's marshals or of the liverymen of the inns in the King's court or without, so that no one by the King or his ministers or any others shall enter or be lodged therein against Adam's will. And because the King has committed to him the said place, the King wishing to provide for the prosperity and indemnity of the said house which he founded in honour of the Holy Trinity for the maintenance of poor converts, prohibits any one of his men or others from staying in any houses of the said place, or from presuming to be lodged or received therein nor shall any of those inhabiting the said place admit or receive any one to lodge there, without licence of the said Adam so long as he shall have the wardenship of the said place.

On February 12 following the King ordered that as Adam de Cestreton had applied almost fifty marks of his own money to the building and repair of his houses, the Master, Chaplain, and Converts should in future repair the roofs and houses at their own cost.

There can be no doubt that the expression "Inns within the King's Court or without" implies that such places as the Temple, the Bishop of Chichester's houses, and, perhaps, the House of Converts were regarded as Inns within the area of the King's Court; nor can there be any doubt that the modern designation of Inns of Court had its origin in that circumstance. The recognized Inns outside the King's Court would probably be the smaller Inns controlled by the Chancellor, but none have been identified as such so early as the year 1267.

1292.—HENRY III. TO THOMAS DE LA LEYE. *Pat. Rolls* 53 *Hen. III. m.* 22.

28 *Feb.* 1268/9 Grant for life to Master Thomas de la Leye, King's Clerk, of those houses within the enclosure [*septa*] of the Converts of London which Adam de Cestreton, the King's Clerk lately deceased, held for life, to hold in the same manner as the said Adam held them by grant of the King.

Thomas de la Leye lived only two years longer, and on 13 March, 1271, the King made a grant in similar terms to John de Sancto Dyonisio, King's Clerk, so that he may inhabit the houses wherein Adam de Cestreton and Thomas de la Leye, the King's Clerks, lately dwelt. A *septum* is really a hedge, fence or wall that incloses, but in view of the proved character of the House of Converts what the wall enclosed was a legal Inn, as in later times it would have been, and was, designated.

1293.—EDWARD I. TO THE KEEPER OF THE HOUSE OF CONVERTS. *Close Rolls* 3 *Ed. I. m.* 6.

10 *Aug.* 1275 To John de Sancto Dionisio, Keeper of the house of the King's Converts, London. Whereas John proposes, as the King is informed, to set his hand to the completion of the chapel of the Holy Trinity of the said house, so that the body of the chapel may be extended, the King, approving of his proposal, wills and orders him and the Converts to take the stone of the side aisles adjoining the chapel on both sides at John's will in order to complete the body of the chapel as shall seem most expedient to John, who is enjoined so to conduct himself in beginning and carrying out this work that he may move (*excitetis*) the will of God and of men to afford him aid in this behalf fully and promptly.

Courts of Chancery were held in the chapel of the House of Converts during the reign of Edward III.

On 20 April, 1322, William de Ayremynne, Warden of the House of Converts, is described as "King's Clerk, one of the Keepers of the Great Seal and keeping the Household [or Inn] of the Clerks of Chancery." In the next deed it is said that certain Clerks of the Chancery were sent to the House of Converts to make certain investigations; it must be presumed, therefore, that that house was not the Inn for the Household of the Chancery Clerks, but only such few of them as were concerned with the custody of the Rolls.

1294.—THE CLERKS OF THE KEEPER OF THE ROLLS. *Close Rolls 8 Ed. II. m. 7 d.*

11 *June* 1315 Complaint of the chaplains of the House of Converts that Adam de Osgodby, Keeper of the same House, who ought to allow the Converts habitation there, keeps them out and harbours his clerks there, and allows strangers and horses to be harboured there, and has demised some of their tenements to strangers for the term of their lives, to the prejudice of the King. They pray that the demises be annulled and that they may have their harbourments there.

The Council decided that the petition should be delivered to the Chancellor, as principal Keeper of all the hospitals or houses of the King's alms. Having inspected it the Chancellor sent Robert de Bardelby and Robert de Askeby, clerks of the Chancery, to the House of Converts, who, having called the parties before them on Monday the feast of SS. Tiburtius and Valerian in the chapel of the Converts, made inquisition into the matter, by which it was found that one of the said chaplains, William de Creklade, had been prohibited from dwelling there on account of his crimes, but that he was allowed his wages of the special grace of Adam de Osgodby, Keeper of the House, against the will and assent of the converts. The other chaplain had withdrawn from the petition.

Robert de Bardelby and Robert de Askeby say that William de Crekelade is not fit to dwell in the House and they will not permit it. As to the two tenements which were demised, they say that they were so demised by the common assent of the Converts and almost against the will of the Keeper, and that William the chaplain had himself assented thereto, and wrote the notes of the demise. They were demised for the profit of the House at a higher ferm than before, the new tenants doing the repairs in addition.

The Chancellor decided that William should be remitted to the Keeper to be castigated for his false complaint.

1295.—ADAM DE OSGODEBY TO SIR WILLIAM AYLEMER. *Pat. Rolls* 9 *Ed. II. pt. I. m.* 20.

6 *Oct.* 1315 Inspeximus of indenture of Adam de Osgodeby, Keeper of the House of Converts, dated London, Sunday after the Conception of S. Mary, 8 Ed. II. of a demise for life to Sir William Aylemer, chaplain, Adam his brother and Alesia, daughter of Martin le Convers and wife of the said Adam, of the tenement which Sir Hugh le Convers, chaplain, bequeathed in his will to the lamp of the Holy Trinity in the chapel of the said House, situated opposite the said House in the street called Newstrete of the Templars in the parish of S. Dunstan in the West at a rent of 14s. 1d. yearly.

This property evidently belonged to the House of Converts, but was situated on the west side of Chancery Lane, and there is reason for thinking that it was afterwards the site of Harfleet Inn, because the property immediately to the south of it belonged to the Templars.

1296.—GRANT OF THE HOUSE OF CONVERTS TO THE KEEPERS OF THE ROLLS. *Pat. Rolls* 51 *Ed. III. m.* 20.

11 *April* 1377 Whereas when first the King's clerk, William de Burstall, had the keeping of the House of Converts in the suburb of London the chapel, buildings and enclosures thereof were almost totally ruined by the negligence of others who had the keeping before him and did not care to dwell there; and in consideration that William in his time has incurred great expenditure on the repair thereof and in making new houses there, the King, in order that the house, chapel and buildings enclosures and new houses may be fittingly maintained and at the supplication of William, who is now Keeper of the Rolls of Chancery, has granted that after his death the house with its rights shall be annexed to the said office, and that the Chancellor or Keeper or Keepers of the Great Seal shall have power at every voidance of the said office by death, resignation or change of person, to institute successively the Keepers of the Rolls in the said House and put them in possession thereof.

SECTION 34.

[1297] *THE TWO SERJEANTS INNS.*

IN the year 1232 Hugh de Northwold, Bishop of Ely, on the one part, and Ralph de Neketon, Master in Chancery and Physician to Henry III., on the other part, made an agreement concerning a wall seventy-two feet in length, in New Street, now Chancery Lane, which started from the land of William Ilbode, the Sokereeve, on the north, and terminated at the ditch called Dog's Brook on the south, according to which agreement all Ralph's land lying westwards on the northern half of the wall should belong to the Bishop, and all the Bishop's land lying eastwards on the southern half of the wall should belong to the Master in Chancery. It was agreed also that each might build upon their respective halves of the wall. This particular wall, afterwards separating Cliffords Inn from Serjeants Inn, remained undisturbed until very recent times.

It is not improbable that the Bishops used the ground on their side of the wall as a residence; but after the year 1290 they became possessed of far more capacious accommodation, with a hall and a chapel, in Ely Palace, Holborn, and they may then have leased their Chancery Lane property. But the first lease known is that made in 1378 for sixty years to Sir Robert Muskham, Chancery Clerk, at a yearly rent of £1 6s. 8d., of a messuage, rents, shops and profits, abutting on Lord Clifford's Inn on the east, a lane called Chauncellereslane on the west, an Inn called the House of Converts on the north, and Fleet Street on the south, the said messuage being then in occupation of John Brewer. Muskham died in 1382, and directed the executors of his will to surrender all his estate in the said premises to the Bishop of Ely.

[1298] Sir John Scarle, in the year 1390, was holding a new lease of the property at the increased rental of £6 13s. 4d. Three

shops at the north end in Chancery Lane were let at 8s. a year each; a tavern in Fleet Street, afterwards known as the King's Head, fetched £4 13s. 4d. a year; a shop east of the tavern was rented at £1 6s. 8d. a year; and there were shops west of it, one rented at 16s. and the others at £1 3s. 4d. each. John de Scarle had been Rector of Holme-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, and became a Chancery Clerk in 1378; he was appointed Master of the Rolls in 1394 (a post which he resigned in 1397), and Chancellor in September, 1399, in which office he continued until March, 1401. He died in 1403. From the year 1390 to the day of his death his Inn was known as Scarle's Inn. It is doubtful whether he always occupied it. After his appointment as Master of the Rolls he would have had the right to lodge in the room set apart for that official in the House of Converts lying to the north of his Inn; and he would probably have done so: for in that same year the Bishop pardoned £1 3s. 4d. of the rent of "the Inn of John Scarle," receiving the remaining £5, not from John de Scarle, but from a certain Clerk of the Chancery named Caudesby. There was a well in the Inn, as in later times there was in all the Inns, which in that year was cleaned out at a cost of 2d.; a new bucket for it cost 1s. 5d., and hoops for the bucket another 1s. 4d. Two years later 2,000 tiles, purchased for re-roofing the tenements at the Fleet Street end of the Inn, cost 10s., and "one quarter of crests" for the same houses cost 1s. At that end of the property there was a tenement known as le Cage.

After Scarle's death the Bishop leased the Inn to Robert de Faryngdon, Clerk of the Chancery, and it became known as Faryngdon's Inn. He was the same man who was connected with the Inns afterwards known as Davys Inn and Barnards Inn, and with Faryngdons Inn in Seacole Lane. He did not hold the Inn in Chancery Lane for long; for in 1406, when a new wall was being made between it and the House of Converts, it was described as the tenement "late Faryngdon," vacant for a whole year. Yet in 1411, when 11s. was paid for 1,000 tiles for roofing one of its walls, it was still called Faringdons Inn, and in the following year, when 9d. was paid for mending the garden rails, it was again referred to under the same name.

[1299] From the year 1406 it had been leased to Roger Horton and William Cheney, Judges, and Walter Askham, *apprentisio legis*. In 1414, at a cost of 3s. 4d., two new windows were made in "Askham's chamber in Faryngdon Inne." In 1416 repairs were being made in "the mansion in which Horton, one of the Justices lives"; other work was in operation in "the houses in which Walter Askham, Cheyne, and Richard Skynner live." In 1418 further repairs were being made in Horton's "chambers," and six cartloads of gravel at a total cost of 2s. were bought for his stables. But in 1424 the Inn was vacant, being "not let because of repairing the same." In 1415 the Serjeants and Judges had been ordered to live apart in Inns of their own, but not even yet was this Inn known otherwise than as Faringdons.

In 1415 the rent of the King's Head was reduced from £8 to £6, and it transpires that the Bishops were paying rent for it to the Hospitallers, owners of the New Temple. The whole of the east side of Chancery Lane had once belonged to the Knights Templars; but long before 1415 great changes had taken place—the Templars had ceased to exist, and it can only be surmised that the rent was a charge for the maintenance of the Temple Church, receivable probably by the Master of the Temple, though it cannot be denied that he may have done so on behalf of the Society of the Inner Temple. The King's Head was let in 1416 to William Farnham, a prominent member of the Brotherhood of S. Sythe.

[1300] In 1425 John Martyn, James Strangeways and Thomas Rolf, Justices, were granted a lease of Faryngdons Inn at a reduced rent of £5. The shops at the north end of the Inn were described as being under its roof; a new tavern in Fleet Street called "the Sign of the Peacock" was let at 16s. a year. The three Justices mentioned continued their occupation for thirteen years, when they transferred their lease to John Hody, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and others, Serjeants-at-Law, who held the Inn for about six years at the same rent of £5. In 1444 it was let to William Askewe and others, all Serjeants. The three tenements at the north end of the Inn were let to Nicholas Assheton, Justice, for 24s. a year, the same rent as the previous tenant had paid.

But in 1447 Askewe and his fellow Serjeants refused to pay more than £4 a year, maintaining that that had been the rent agreed upon. The contention seems to imply an absence of documentary evidence on the point at issue; but they may have vacated a part of their holding. For four years they continued paying only £4, refusing absolutely to recognize further obligation. Then the Bishop threatened them with a warrant: nevertheless, he sent

Drawn by T. H. Shepherd.

SERJEANTS INN HALL, CHANCERY LANE.

Thomas Dawler and his workmen to "dawb the house-walls in the Inn of Chauncellereslane." The next year Askewe and his fellows still paid only £4, and the Bishop's bailiff debited them with £13 4s., the unpaid balance for the past six years, proving that the Bishop still demanded the old rent of £6 4s. The accounts of the auditors of the bishopric for the next sixteen years are missing.

In 1469, when the Inn was occupied by Robert Danby, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, and other Justices, they paid £5 a year for a portion of that year; but in 1471, when the Inn was being held by Sir Thomas Grey of Werk, Knight of the Body, the rent was again £4, all repairs and expenses being chargeable to the tenant. But in the year 1477 Sir Thomas Grey was six and three-quarter years in arrear and owed the Bishop £27 rent; he had not paid a penny during the whole time of his tenancy. He discharged his debt in full in the following year, and henceforward paid with regularity. In 1484 the property was described as "late called Serjeants Inn"; otherwise, during Grey's occupation, it is always referred to as Grey's Place. A surrender of the lease was made in 1492.

[1301] In 1496 the Inn was leased for sixty years under the title of Grey's Place to John Mordant and five other Serjeants, and in 1498 was again designated Serjeants Inn. Under that name the lease was transferred in 1508 to John Mordant and Humphrey Conyngsby. In Edward VI.'s reign the then Bishop, Goodrich the Chancellor, granted a new lease for eighty-one years to his brother-in-law, Christopher Fulnethy, who afterwards assigned it to Sir Thomas Ashby. It continued to be occupied by Serjeants, but came to be more distinctively known as Old Serjeants Inn, another of the same name having come into existence in Fleet Street.

In 1876, when the Society of Old Serjeants Inn dissolved itself, it sold its property for £57,000. This may be compared with the yearly quit-rent due to the Bishop of Ely, which in four centuries had risen from £6 13s. 4d. to £180, an increase mainly due to the great addition of new and superior chambers. But the selling price of the leasehold is explained by a natural process, admission to the Inn for each new Serjeant compounding with his predecessors having risen correspondingly.

The other Serjeants Inn in Fleet Street was originally the property of the Dean and Chapter of York. Dugdale says that the Serjeants were in residence here in 1442, and were holding it of William Auntrous, citizen and tailor of London, to whom the Dean and Chapter had granted a lease of it for eighty years at a yearly

rent of £6 13s. 4d. He adds that a new lease was granted in 1474 to John Wykes, Esquire of the Body, and a further lease was granted in 1523 to Sir Lewis Pollard, Chief Justice of Common Pleas and Auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and seven others, Serjeants, for seven years, it being then known as Serjeants Inn.

[1302] In Edward VI.'s reign, when Chantries were abolished and their quit-rents appropriated by the Crown, Sir Edward Montague, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, was occupying it under perpetual lease. In 1604 the Dean and Chapter contested the appropriation by the Crown on the ground that the previous evidence as to its having been Chantry land could be disproved. Thereupon a four-cornered dispute arose: the Crown defended its rights, the Chapter of York pleaded theirs, the Montague family claimed theirs for their erection of new houses, and "all the Judges of that House" desired to be heard upon the subject of their interests. In a petition to the King the descendant of Sir Edward Montague proposed that "Your Majesty might have something in respect of your title; the Judges' possession in their House might be maintained; the Church of York have that which is fit; and your subject, of his possession, inheritance in some of the tenements in question." In 1642 the then Lord Montague was still pursuing his suit as to the family title. How these conflicting pleas were finally suited has not been followed.

After its destruction by the Great Fire in 1666 Serjeants Inn, Fleet Street, was rebuilt. About the year 1739 the Amicable Insurance Company were allowed the use of the Fleet Street frontage, and the Serjeants finally vacated the remainder of the property about sixty years later, though the name survived.

To the east of this second Serjeants Inn there was, in Edward III.'s reign, a street known as Crokers Lane, 660 feet long and 12 feet broad, which, by the King's permission, the Carmelites, or White Friars, enclosed and incorporated in their property adjacent thereto in the year 1349. Hugh de Courtenay, Earl of Devon, had recently made them a gift of land lying on the east side of that lane; by enclosing the lane the property of the White Friars became immediately contiguous to that of the New Temple. In 1350 the

Earl made an additional grant to the Friars of a plot 500 feet long and 20 feet broad lying east of his previous gift; and in 1396 the Friars obtained further land 100 feet in length from their south wall to the channel of the Thames. This gives 760 feet as the length of land lying between Fleet Street and the Thames in those days at that particular spot.

1303.—SIMON THE CLERK TO RICHARD DE LACY. *Ely Episcopal Records G 3, f. 216.*

About 1232 Quit claim by Simon the clerk, with assent of Richard "filii ianitoris domini mei," to Richard de Lacy of 3s. quit rent in the parish of S. Dunstan in the new street within the bar of London which the same Richard, son of Roger, gave to him by charter from land which William Blund held of the same Richard, son of Roger, in the same parish. To receive yearly to Richard de Lacey by hand of the said William Blund, or whosoever shall hold the tenement, at three times of the year namely, at the Nativity of S. John Baptist 12d., at Michaelmas 12d. and at Christmas 12d.

With warranty against all men, delivery of charter of Richard son of Roger, and right of distraint.

Witnesses, William de Kaleng, Turald the seneschal, Richard de Kokyng, Hugh Cook, Simon Tirell, John de Gondyngham, Hugh de Ama, Thomas de Farendon.

The "lord" referred to would probably be Hugh de Northwold, Bishop of Ely, and Turald, the seneschal, would perhaps be his steward.

1304.—RICHARD DE LACY TO HUGH DE NORWOLD, BISHOP OF ELY. *Ely Records G 3, f. 216.*

1232 Sale by Richard de Lacy to Hugh, Bishop of Ely, of 3s. quit rent in the parish of S. Dunstan in the new street within the bar of London which he had from William le Blound for which Hugh has given him 20s. sterling.

Witnesses, Master Walter, Keeper of the Converts, Josce Fitz-Peter, William Gray of London, William Waleys, William Illbode, Richard le Clerk, John le Dinkton.

Hugh de Northwold was Bishop of Ely from 3 February, 1229, to 6 August, 1254. He built the six bays at the east of the present Cathedral, where a handsome tomb perpetuates his memory.

Josce FitzPeter was Alderman of the Ward; he died in 1241.

William Illbode was soke-reeve of Scholand, or Shoe Lane.

Master Walter is mentioned on the Close Rolls as Keeper of the Jewish Converts in May, 1233, but as this deed takes precedence of that which follows it, it may be assumed that he was Keeper of the Converts early in 1232, when the House was founded.

1305.—HUGH NORWOLD, BISHOP OF ELY, AND MASTER RALPH DE NEKETON. *Ely Episcopal Records G 3, f. 225 d.*

3 *May* 1232 Agreement between Hugh, Bishop of Ely, and Master Ralph de Neketon concerning the wall which is between the land of the said Hugh and land of the said Ralph in the parish of S. Dunstan and in the *novo vico* which in English is called "Newstrete." The said wall dividing transversely the lands of Hugh and Ralph is 24 ells in length, one end joining on the north the land of William Ylbode, the other end on the south joining the ditch called Dogebrook and the half towards Hugh's land belongs to Hugh, the half towards Ralph's land belongs to Ralph.

All the land in length and breadth which Hugh had from the half of the said wall on the north towards Ralph's land Hugh has released to Ralph in exchange for all the land which Ralph had from the half of the wall on the south towards Hugh's land, Hugh discharging the service for the said land. Namely, the land which Hugh had on the south towards Ralph's land Ralph shall have, Hugh discharging the service for the same, and the land which Ralph had towards Hugh's land Hugh shall have, Ralph discharging the service for the same.

Each may build on his own half and a gutter shall be made between the buildings and the other part of the wall which is not his he may thatch if he will, neither claiming or losing any right in his moiety by reason of the thatching.

Witnesses, Master John de Caen, Master Laurence de Lincoln, Master Alexander de S. Edmund, Robert de Beccles, Philip de Paveby, Richard de Chelcheth, Robert de Heech, William de Foxton, Sampson, clerk.

London, 3 May, 1232.

Ralph de Neketon was the King's physician, and received fifty marks as his yearly fee in that office; his land afterwards became Cliffords Inn.

1306.—THOMAS ARUNDEL, BISHOP OF ELY, TO ROBERT DE MUSKHAM. *Pat. Rolls 6 Ric. II., m. 11.*

4 *March* 1382/3 Inspeximus and confirmation, notwithstanding that the messuage is parcel of the temporalities of the bishopric of Ely, in favour of Robert de Muskham, of letters patent of John de Bukton, prior of Ely, dated 1 September, 2 Ric. II. inspecting and confirming an 24 *Aug.* 1378 indenture of Thomas, bishop of Ely, dated 24 August, 2 Ric. II,

witnessing a demise for 60 years by him to the said Robert, parson of Overe, his heirs and assigns, for his merits and a sum of money, of a messuage with shops, farms, rents and profits thereto belonging in the parish of S. Dunstan in the West in a street called Fletestrete in the suburb of London, abutting on the inn of the Lord de Clifford on the east, a lane called Chauncellereslane on the west, an inn called the House of Converts on the north and Fletestrete on the south, in the occupation of John Brewere, at a rent of 2 marks yearly, the said Robert to rebuild and repair the same at his own expense.

Vacated by surrender and cancelled because John de Burton, clerk, Clement Spice, Thomas Sewell, Robert de Folkyngham, clerk, and William Saxy, clerk, executors of the will of Sir Robert de Muskham, surrendered all their estate in the premises under his said will and released it to Thomas, bishop of Ely, and his successors.

1307.—JOHN ALCOCK, BISHOP OF ELY, TO JOHN MORDAUNT AND OTHERS. *Add. MS.* 5627, *f.* 38, *from Bishop Alcock's Register, ff.* 104, 105.

14 *Nov.* 1496 This indenture made 14 November, 12 Hen. VII, between John, Lord Bishop of Ely, on the one part and John Mordaunt, John Botiller, Richard Heigham, Humphry Conyngesby, John Yaxley, and Robert Constable, serjeants at law, on the other part, witnesseth that the Bishop, with consent of the Prior and Convent of Ely, assigns to farm to the aforesaid John Mordaunt, etc. all that messuage lately called Grey's Place with cellars, solars, tenements, and gardens, with all other its appurtenances, situated in the parish of S. Dunstan in le West in the suburb of London, between a messuage called Clifford's Inne on the east, a lane called Chanceler Lane on the west, a messuage called the Rolles on the north and divers separate tenements, late in the tenure of ..... Donyngton and John Leman and the Deacon of S. Stephen's within the King's Palace of Westminster, on the south. To have and to hold all the aforesaid great messuage with its appurtenances from the feast of S. Michael 12 Hen. VII. for the term of 60 years without any rent for three years, and after the end of the said three years paying then to the Bishop and his successors £4 yearly.

Grey's Place was so called because it had been let to Sir Thomas Grey of Werk.

1308.—EDWARD VI. TO SIR EDWARD MONTAGU, CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COMMON BENCH. *Pat. Rolls 3 Ed. VI. p. 5.*

8 *May* 1549 Grant to Sir Edward Montagu, knight, Chief Justice of the Common Bench, and John Campanett for £352 11s. 7½d. of (amongst other property) the messuage commonly called *Sergeauntes Inne* in Fletestrete within the parish of S. Dunstan in the West, London, with all the buildings, halls, dining-rooms, chambers, shops, cellars, solars, kitchens, stables, gardens, fountains, with all the profits, commodities, easements and hereditaments whatsoever with appurtenances to the said messuage houses and hereditaments called Sergeauntes Inne annexed, belonging or appertaining, in Fletestrete and in the parish of S. Dunstan in the west, London.

Also the messuages, shops, cellars, now or lately in the tenure of Katharine Heddeley, widow, in Fletestrete in the said parish, late belonging to the chantry of SS. Agatha, Lucy, and Scholastica, called Dalby Chauntrye, in the metropolitan church of York now dissolved.

To hold in free burgage of the city of London.

Granted (with lands elsewhere), 8 May, 3 Ed. VI.

Fleet Street—A.D. 1549

le Starre et le Ramme [see No. 1400]	*Sergeauntes Inne* formerly belonging to the Dean & Chapter of York	*The Bolt in Tun* [see No. 1312]
The New Temple		formerly Monastery of the Carmelites and earlier of Hugh de Courtney, Earl of Devon [see No. 522]

From the wording of the above grant it is evident that the Inn had already been occupied by the Serjeants and Judges. It is said to have been first leased to them earlier in the same reign, Sir Lewes Pollard, Justice of the Common Bench, and others being lessees.

1309.—HUGH DE COURTENAY, LATE EARL OF DEVON. *Inq. p. m. Chan. Ed. III. F.* 62 (4).

Jan. 1340/1 Inquisition held Wednesday after the feast of S. Hilary, 14 Ed. III, after the death of Hugh de Courtenay, late Earl of Devon. He held in the parish of S. Dunstan in the West a messuage and five shops of the King in chief, in free burgage, as is the whole city of London. Hugh, his son, aged 30 years and more is his next heir.

Hugh de Courtenay, 9th Earl of Devon; born 1274; died 23 Dec., 1340 = Agnes, dau. of John de S. John of Basing, Hants; mar. 1292; died June 1345

Hugh de Courtenay, 10th Earl of Devon; born 12 July, 1303; died 2 May, 1377 = Margaret, dau. of Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford; died 16 Dec., 1391

Sir Hugh de Courtenay, born March 1327; died before his father in 1349 = Elizabeth

This property was given by the 10th Earl of Devon to the Carmelites, or White Friars, in 1350 for a chantry for his son Hugh. It is described in the year 1324 as being immediately east of the Temple [see No. 1370].

1310.—CROCKERS LANE, FLEET STREET. *Pat. Rolls*, 23 *Ed. III. pt. I. m.* 6.

29 *May* 1349 Licence after inquisition *ad quod damnum* made by John Lovekyn, Mayor of London and escheator in the same city, for the Prior and Carmelite Friars of London to enclose a lane on the King's soil in the suburb of the city, called Crokkereslane to the west of their dwelling place, reaching from Fleet Street to the water of the Thames which is of no value and is 660 feet long by 12 feet broad, for the enlargement of their dwelling place.

1311.—EDWARD II. TO ADAM DE BROM AND THE CARMELITE FRIARS. *Pat. Rolls* 11 *Ed. II. p.* 1, *m.* 10.

21 *Nov.* 1317 Exemption, as a special favour, to Adam de Brom, the King's clerk, and the Carmelite Friars of Fletestrete in the suburb of London, for the life of the said Adam, and after his death for the Friars and their successors, for all the houses built by him or to be built in the soil of the said Friars in Fletestrete from Livery of the

King's stewards and marshals; further no officer of the King shall lodge therein.

By the King, on the information of John de Cherleton.

1317 Nov. 21.

This exemption was allowed to remain effective after the suppression of the Monastery by Henry VIII., and gave rise eventually to the extraordinary condition of the district known subsequently, on account of its utter lawlessness, as Alsatia.

1312.—JOHN STAFFORD, BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS, TO THE WHITE FRIARS. *Inq. Ad Quod Damnum, File* 449, *No.* 5.

23 *July* 1442 Inquisition taken before Robert Clopton, mayor of the city of London and escheator there, on Monday next before the feast of S. James the Apostle, 20 Hen. VI, on the oath of William Auntrous, John Mayne, Richard Bampton, Richard Colshill, Robert Howper, William Knot, William Broke, Robert More, Thomas Chymbham, Thomas Upton, John Halle and Richard Newlyn to inquire whether it would be to the injury or prejudice of the King if the King should permit the venerable father John, bishop of Bath and Wells, to assign to the King's beloved in Christ the prior and convent of the house or church of the Order of the Carmelite Friars in Fletestrete his messuage with appurtenances called le Boreshede in the parish of S. Dunstan in Fletestrete, London, with solars built over and cellar and certain shops to the said messuage belonging and pertaining, situate between the tenement of the prior of Royston on the east and the inn called le Boltinton on the west, and abutting upon the stone wall of the house of the Prior and Brethren of the Order of Carmelites in Fletestrete aforesaid on the south and upon the King's way there on the north, to have and to hold to them and their successors in free, pure and perpetual alms.

The jurors say upon their oath that it is not to the King's injury nor prejudice, nor to that of any other, if the king should allow the bishop to give and assign the said messuage to the said prior and convent. And they say that the premises are held of the King in free burgage as is all the city of London, and that they are worth in all issues £4 17s. 4d. a year, from which must be deducted 4s. quit rent to be paid annually to the prior of S. Bartholomew and 40s. yearly for repairs; and so they are worth clear by the year according to their true value £2 13s. 4d. And they say of the said premises that there is no mean between the King and the said bishop, and that the said bishop has other lands and tenements in the aforesaid city which are held of the King in free burgage and are worth above reprises, £4, sufficient for customs and services.

1313.—JOHN STAFFORD, BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS, TO THE WHITE FRIARS. *Pat. Rolls* 21 *Hen. VI. pt.* 2, *m.* 24.

20 *Nov.* 1442 Licence for John, Bishop of Bath and Wells, to grant in frank almoin to the Prior and Convent of the Carmelite Order in Flete-strete London a messuage called le Boreshede in the parish of S. Dunstan's Fletestrete valued at £4 17s. 4d. yearly, as was found by inquisition taken before Robert Clopton, late Mayor and Escheator of London, pursuant to letters patent dated 26 March last.

Witnessed by the King at Westminster, 20 November.

The Carmelites had settled in Fleet Street as early as 1241, on ground given them by Sir Richard Grey, a Crusader, who brought them from Mount Carmel, in Palestine. One access to the property lay to the west of the Bolt in Tun, which the Carmelites acquired in 1443. To the south of the Bolt in Tun lay property which once belonged to Sir Hugh de Courtney, Earl of Devon [see No. 1370], and which Stow says was granted by him to the Friars.

The Friars surrendered their property to the Crown in 1538. Henry VIII. gave the greater part of it to his physician, Sir William Butts [see National Biography], at whose death in 1545 it was granted to the Bishop of Worcester.

The tenement on the east of the Boreshede, belonging to the Prior of Royston, was known in Henry VIII.'s reign as the Cock and Key.

1314.—QUEEN ELIZABETH TO WILLIAM PHILIPPES. *Pat. Rolls* 31 *Eliz.*, *p.* 7.

14 *Feb.* 1564/5 Lease to William Philippes, gentleman, notary public of the city of London, of the messuage and houses known by the name of Le Bores Hed within the parish of S. Dunstan in Fletestreate, formerly in tenure of Christofer Daye, to whom it was leased by indenture.

Also of a tenement with shops and cellars within the said parish formerly in tenure of Robert Buck, to whom it was leased by indenture.

All the premises belonged to the priory or house of the Carmelite Friars in the said city, now dissolved, and were lately granted to John Nashe and Alice his wife for term of life, rent-free, by letters 1542 patent dated in September, 34 Hen. VIII.

The said William has offered to pay rent for the premises, which at present yield no rent to the crown.

To hold to William for the term of 31 years, paying for the said messuage and house called le Bore's Hed or le Bore's Hed Alley £4 yearly, and for the other premises £4 yearly.

14 February.

Sir John Nashe was one of the pages of the Court to Henry VIII.

SECTION 35.

[1315] *HISTORY OF THE NEW TEMPLE.*

IN a survey of the lands of the Templars made in 1185, it is stated that the Brethren held in London certain lands, at the nominal rent of 1 lb. of cummin, of the fee of the Earl of Leicester "between the land of Amicius and the stream." This stream could only have been the swiftly-flowing Thames; the statement supplies evidence, therefore, that the Templars obtained the land of their New Temple, at least in part, from the Earl of Leicester, a view which other records confirm.

The Honour of Leicester, held by service of being Steward of the Kingdom, carrying with it the Stewardship of the Exchequer, had been vested by William the Conqueror in Robert de Beaumont, one of his heroes at Senlac. Beaumont's son, also named Robert, who was the first to be described as Earl of Leicester, inherited the Stewardship, and under Henry II.—a master whom he could gladly serve as being a strong, clear-headed, imperially-minded organizer of law and good government—he became one of the foremost administrators of the realm, his exceptional ability, unimpeachable probity and good faith towards the King tending to make him that monarch's most trusted servant. He had been appointed Justiciar in the first year of King Henry's reign, and he retained that post until his death. For four years also, from December, 1158, to January, 1163, during the King's absence in France, he was Guardian of England.

[1316] Beaumont's inclination towards pious works is evidenced by the interest he took in the recovery of the Holy Land for Christendom; his son and grandson were crusaders, and it was whilst he was in charge of England that the Templars of London left Holborn, and settled upon his property by the Thames. The date of

this migration can be fixed within a few months. It could not have been before November, 1160, for the Master of the Temple in Holborn was then in France with several of the Brethren, nor could it have been later than May, 1162, because at that date the Templars had sold the Old Temple to Robert de Chesney, Bishop of Lincoln; nor could the migration have taken place except with the King's consent, and under the patronage of the lord of the fee, Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Leicester.

Beaumont's concession may possibly have been made in consideration of important services rendered by the Knights to him and the King. In the summer of the year 1159 the Templars had received a grant from Henry II. of "a place on the Fleet next Baynard Castle, with all the water of the Fleet, to make a mill there, and a messuage on the Fleet by the Bridge of the Fleet, quit of all services and customs." This grant was not dated, but was made at Vilemur, in Castris, in the county of Toulouse, and witnessed by Becket, the Chancellor, Richard de Lacy, and Richard de Camville, in attendance upon the King in Toulouse in 1159. This circumstance has been the "open sesame" of the hitherto undisclosed history of the Templars' acquisition of the New Temple.

[1317] In July, 1158, Henry's brother, Geoffrey, Count of Nantes, had died at Nantes. Henry hurried to France to put in his claim as Geoffrey's heir, and, in order to gain the French King's support, he proposed a marriage between his son Henry, then aged three years, and Louis VII.'s daughter, Margaret, aged six months, Becket being the appointed negotiator. The French King agreed to the plan, and promised to restore to Henry, as dowry for his daughter, on her marriage, certain lands ceded to him by Henry's father eight years before; and as a guarantee of good faith he allowed the fortresses of Gizors, Néaufles and Neufchâtel to be delivered into the hands of three English Templars, one of whom was Richard de Hastings, Master of the Temple in Holborn. Having obtained Nantes, Henry went to Paris, secured possession of the affianced babe, and carried her away with him, as the custom was in such cases, to be brought up under his charge.

He then went south to Toulouse, where he intended to enforce

still larger pretensions, namely, his wife's claim to that important county, a claim which Louis himself some years before had openly recognized and supported. By March, 1159, Henry was prepared to take the field on a larger scale than any previous expedition of an English King. But Louis became alarmed; he viewed the claims of his divorced wife very differently since she had become Henry's Queen; and he flew to the assistance of the Count of Toulouse. Though possessing superior forces Henry retired; he felt it against his honour to attack his suzerain; and in September he left for Normandy. It was, therefore, between March and September, 1159, that the Templars received their grant of a place by the Fleet.

[1318] A truce with Louis was signed the following December, and on the 22nd day of May, 1160, peace was agreed upon, the betrothal of the royal children being thereby confirmed. Five months afterwards, on the 2nd day of November, by Henry's arrangement and at the tender ages of five and two years respectively, the little boy and girl were married. The three Knights Templars accepted Henry's view that the three border fortresses should now be surrendered to him, and acted accordingly. Henry secured thereby the whole of the Norman Vexin, and the three Templars earned the implacable wrath of Louis. But not only had they acted in friendship with the English King, they had also clearly benefited the Earl of Leicester, who, as Count de Meulan, a district in the Vexin, was now liberated from service to a foreign lord. Having placed both Beaumont and the King under an obligation to them, they obtained their reward, it seems, by a grant of the Earl's land by the Thames, which grant would have been made soon after November, 1160. The gift was a free one; but, although they paid no rent for the property, Beaumont had thereby attached to his service, and to the service of the Stewardship of the Kingdom and of the Exchequer held on his land, and to the service of succeeding Earls of Leicester, the English contingent of the most valiant knights in Christendom.

[1319] Robert de Beaumont died in 1168, and was succeeded by his son, Robert III., who died on his way to the Crusade, and was buried at Durazzo, in Albania, in 1190. His son, Robert IV., was generally known as Fitz-Parnell, his mother's name having been

TEMPLE CHURCH EARLY IN THE 19TH CENTURY
[erected 1240].

Parnell. As Earl of Leicester he joined the Crusade of Richard I., taking with him Richard de Temple, the reputed author of "Itinerarium Regis Ricardi," afterwards Prior of Holy Trinity, and elder brother of William de Blémont, Lord of Blemondsbury, or Bloomsbury. Robert IV. died in 1204, when the Earldom passed to his nephew, Simon de Montfort the elder, a foreigner, who was confirmed in the Stewardship of England in 1207; but, living most of his time in France, his nephew, Ralph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester, was appointed to act as his deputy.

King John kept the New Temple virtually in his own hands. According to his "Itinerary," between October 1212 and May 1215 he stayed there on nine several occasions, exercising the rights of hostilage which he, as King, could claim in all religious or monastic establishments endowed by the alms of his predecessors. Historic events happened there during those visits, one being the notable meeting of the armed Barons, who, presenting themselves in a resolute manner, demanded those "liberties and laws of King Edward" which five months later were embodied in Magna Carta. In 1207 John seized all the English estates of Simon, nominally for a debt. Restored a month later, again confiscated soon after, they were finally returned in 1210, when a rumour that the Barons were about to dethrone him and set up Simon as King caused John to hand over the Honour of Leicester into the keeping of the Deputy Steward for Simon's use.

[1320] Simon de Montfort the elder died in 1218, leaving his more famous son of the same name heir to his English estates, the two elder sons renouncing their right in his favour. But the new Earl of Leicester remained in France, and, in 1220, Hubert de Burgh, the Regent, then occupying the New Temple, confirmed the estates to the Earl of Chester and his heirs. The preceding Regent, William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, also seems to have been administering the Kingdom from the Temple in 1218. Not until 1229 did Simon come to England to claim his own. He appealed to the Earl of Chester, his cousin, to surrender his patrimony. Chester consented, quit-claiming to the King all the Leicester estates, with a request that they might be restored to Simon, who, on the

TEMPLE CHURCH IN 1804, BEFORE THE SPIRE WAS REPLACED:
the round, which can be seen in the background, is the real church, consecrated in 1185, the other part of the church, that is the oblong, large as it is, is more properly the choir.

31st day of August, 1231, was invested by the King with all the lands in England formerly held by his father, " which belonged to him by hereditary right."

[1321] Henry III. found him a very acceptable person, eloquent, handsome, a fine soldier, a good general, and a loyal friend, worthy, indeed, of being closely united with him by marriage with his youngest sister, to whom, on the 7th day of January, 1238, he was married in the royal chapel at Westminster, the King himself giving away the bride. Subsequently, clouds and darkness arose between the King and his friend, and the latter went to the crusade. On his return he was again restored to favour, only to lose it once more in 1244. Matthew Paris tells a story of how Henry, overtaken in a storm whilst on the river, was driven to seek refuge at the house of his brother-in-law at the end of what is now Millford Lane. In response to Earl Simon's quite hospitable welcome, the King declared, " by God's head he was afraid of thunder and lightning, but he feared his host more than all the storms in the world." The Earl replied courteously : " It is not right, nor to be believed, my lord, that you should fear me, always your constant friend, always faithful to you and yours and to the Kingdom ; you ought rather to fear your enemies, those who flatter you to your ruin."

A document of the year 1326 mentions the Leicester property lying outside the bar of the New Temple, " parcel of the honour of Leicester which is held by service of being Steward of England, namely a plot of land on the banks of the Thames where the Earl had his dwelling place." It had been held in the reign of Edward the Confessor by Hamon, another Steward of the Kingdom.

[1322] Simon de Montfort, " the flower of all Chivalry " as a contemporary writer calls him, became the most prominent leader in the revolutionary attempt of the year 1258. At first his cause was victorious ; he summoned an enlarged Parliament in the King's name and extorted from him in 1264 the Earldom of Chester, then vacant, to which he had some claim. Eventually, however, he was slain at the battle of Evesham, and his cause was lost. His Earldom of Leicester was conferred on the King's second son, Edmund of Lancaster, at whose death in 1296 it descended to Thomas of

Lancaster, his son, and Edward II., after his coronation, confirmed to Thomas the office of Steward of England on the 9th day of May, 1308. Thus Thomas of Lancaster became overlord of the New Temple.

On the 10th day of January of that year all the Knights Templars in England had been simultaneously arrested and imprisoned. This was due to the action of the Pope, who, by his Bull dated the 22nd day of November, 1307, requesting their arrest, had wickedly accepted as a subject for judicial inquiry certain charges of apostasy, profanity and gross depravity which Philip of France had still more wickedly formulated against them. These charges had been so artfully disseminated that many people then living believed that these chivalrous and worthy men were really guilty, every one of them, of the infamous crimes attributed to them. A more critical examination of the evidence in modern times has exculpated them, and it seems more than likely that what Philip of France aimed at, as a sequel to their condemnation and dissolution, was their wealth. Certainly in England the grave indictment was not accepted as true. "It is incredible," writes the King to the Pope, "terrible to think of, horrible to hear, and detestable in wickedness if true." He has his doubts on the subject, for he informs the Roman Pontiff that "the Master and Brethren are very much esteemed by us and all our Kingdom, in living as well as in morals."

[1323] Nevertheless Edward carried out Clement V.'s wishes and the Templars were arrested, the land and houses of the Order in the city and suburb being entrusted to the keeping of the Sheriffs, whilst those in the county of Middlesex, the Outer Temple included, were entrusted to Robert Turk, the King's purveyor. Thus after an honourable occupation of only 148 years the famous Brotherhood were ejected from their property. It is a proof of the esteem in which they were held in other parts of England that, in almost every county where they had property, the action of the Sheriffs in taking possession was fiercely resented by the people, who maltreated the Sheriffs and in some instances recovered from them all the movables they had taken.

The Templars found in occupation of the New Temple were at

first imprisoned in the Tower, and afterwards in "the four gates of the city." The Sheriffs of London had been instructed to take into their hands all the possessions of the Brethren in the city and suburb, and to answer for the issues to the Exchequer. But it appears that the houses lately occupied by them at the New Temple were not taken possession of. When the Sheriffs for that year resigned office they rendered, as required, an account into the Exchequer, covering ten months of their custody, from the 10th day of January to the 10th day of November, enumerating the receipts and payments for that period; and the receipts included the total of rents collected; but the Sheriffs stated that "from the New Temple *where the Brethren of the Temple* used to dwell they do not answer because the Lord John de Brittany on his coming to London dwelt there." It had been granted by the King to his cousin, the Earl of Richmond, better known as John of Britanny (second son of John, Duke of that country, and his wife Beatrice, sister of Edward I.), who, together with his household, had formerly occupied the Inn of Malcolm de Harley, known to-day as Cliffords Inn.

[1324] A valuation of "Divers goods of the Templars" found at the New Temple, which the Sheriffs attached to their accounts, reveals some particulars of the houses which the Knights of the Temple had retained for their own accommodation. In addition to a brewery, stable, kitchen, &c., and to the Great Church, and the Church of S. Mary—that is, of the Round—there were only five chambers and a dormitory in use by them; and excluding the Master, who, of course, was not always in residence, for he had his yearly visitations to make to the manors of the Order all over England, the full number of Brethren in occupation was only seven. They could have made personal use of only a small portion of the property. But John of Brittany may have held the whole of the consecrated area (now the Inner Temple), with the houses of the *servientes*, men-at-arms, clerks, and artizans who had served the knights, and who would have remained there to carry on their accustomed duties, the attorneys to manage the great estates of the Order, the Exchequer Clerks to assist the Treasury, the barristers to plead in the Courts. Some of these had been yearly in receipt of

money and black gowns from the Order, gifts which would still be made from the funds under a new régime; for the evidence of the Patent and Close Rolls shows that salaries, then known as pensions, formerly paid in the name of the Brethren, were continued by the Exchequer. The organization and daily labours habitual to the personnel of the Temple were still kept going.

[1325] The Sheriffs' accounts for the last three quarters of the year of annulment show a total of receipts of £50 14s. 5½d., which for a full year is at the rate of £67 12s. 7d. Details are not supplied; but part of the amount received may well have been for house rents from the unconsecrated area. Who were the tenants? No evidence is available; but there is reason to believe that amongst them were certain Judges and officers of the King's Courts, and apprentices of the law, who had received accommodation at "the Court of the Temple," as it was called. Thirty years later, in 1338, when the Hospitallers were lords of the Temple, they, too, were paying pensions—that is, salaries or fees—to certain Judges, providing robes for Serjeants and Chancery Clerks, and distributing caps twice yearly to 140 persons of the Exchequer.

[1326] The city's Sheriffs continued the custody of such of the Templars' possessions as lay within the city and the suburb until the 20th day of January, 1312, when William Servat and Roger le Palmer, who were not Sheriffs, were appointed Keepers; they were to answer for the issues at the Exchequer. This apparent contravention of the rule respecting estates temporarily in the King's hands requires explanation. The whole of the city and the suburb was held in free burgage of the King, the Exchequer apparently taking a penny per holding per year; it had long ago been settled that escheats in the city belonged to the King, and the Mayor, acting through the Sheriffs, was the King's escheator there. But when the Mayor and Sheriffs went out of office in October, 1311, their successors refused to accept the custody of the Temple. On the 18th day of December the King reappointed the ex-Mayor, but he, too, declined to accept responsibility; then the new Sheriffs were ordered to take the property into their hands, the retiring Sheriffs receiving an order to deliver it to them; this order was repeated, but not obeyed; then,

as stated, on the 20th day of January, Servat and Palmer were appointed Keepers to hold as from the previous Michaelmas. The city's independent attitude was due to their recognition of Thomas of Lancaster as lord of the fee. He and the King were in opposition; there was open war between them, and the city was only too pleased to show its bias against the King. Furthermore, the Pope was shortly about to issue a Bull giving the property of the Templars to the Hospitallers.

[1327] The Order of the Knights Templars was annulled on the 2nd day of May following, and their property was given, by the same Bull, to the Order of the Knights of S. John. In England, however, the validity of a grant of English land by a foreign ecclesiastic was made a matter of protest by the King and his Council, and on the 1st day of August, the same year, the Prior of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem was prohibited from receiving any of the goods of the Templars, until the claims of his Order had received confirmation in Parliament. Thus the King was brought into conflict with the Court of Rome.

Four months passed; Thomas and the King were still at arms' length, and on the 15th day of December, Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, the avowed enemy of Thomas, received from the King a gift of "the Place and houses called the New Temple, and the land called Ficketts croft," to be held by him and his heirs of the King and his heirs, with remainder to the King; Servat and Palmer were ordered to deliver to Pembroke the portion they held, and Robert Turk the portion—namely, the Outer Temple and Ficketts croft—which he held. In acting thus Edward II. treated the property not as an escheat from the dissolved Order of the Templars, but as an escheat from the overlordship of Thomas of Lancaster, a rebel.

[1328] The dispute with the Papacy continued; but the Pope's Legate was persistent, warning the King of the trouble which might ensue should the award of the Roman Pontiff be ignored. His superior diplomacy, his veiled threats and the possible awful calamity of an excommunication of the realm had their natural result. The King at length promised to carry out the Papal award, and, on the

28th day of November, 1313, a mandate was issued for the delivery of all the property of the Templars within the realm to the Grand Preceptor of the Hospital of Jerusalem, with the important reservation, however, "saving the right of the King and his subjects according to the force and effect of his protest." Then, as might have been expected, years of litigation followed; for the King's subjects continued to interpret the King's protest in their own way; no Parliament had as yet sanctioned its surrender, and the King himself would not hand over the New Temple. The crisis did not arrive until eleven years afterwards, and then the Temple was surrendered only to be lost again.

The gift made to Aymer de Valence had not been his for long when, in the following summer, the King's defeat at Bannockburn in June, 1313, placed him at the mercy of Thomas. Then the estrangement took a more favourable turn; an amnesty was granted, and an apparently complete reconciliation took place on the 28th day of September, 1314. Three days later the King confirmed the quit-claim, made at his request, by Aymer de Valence to Thomas of all the lands and tenements and rents late of the Templars in the suburb of London and the county of Middlesex, "which are of the said Earl of Lancaster as of the honour of Leycestre." This was an act of restitution. By it the King acknowledged Thomas of Lancaster, Steward of the Kingdom, as the rightful lord of the fee; he tacitly confirmed the view that the property had not been held by the Templars in free burgage, and that he had no right to it. At the same time he disregarded the claims of the Knights of S. John as free tenants and as heirs of the Templars.

[1329] Aymer de Valence had held possession for about a year and ten months, but during that period he had made a grant to Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, of part of the property outside the Bar. The Bishop successfully defied any disturbance, and retained the grant, though his retention was afterwards described as a usurpation. He was Treasurer of the Exchequer during the ascendancy of Hugh le Despenser, and was killed by an infuriated rabble in 1326.

An ancient manuscript once belonging to Nichols, the antiquary,

and formerly the property of Earl Somers, states that "certain lawyers made composition with the Earl of Lancaster for a lodging in the Temple, and so came hither and have continued ever since." The Earl referred to must have been Thomas, for there was never any other Earl of Lancaster having the power to make such composition. Such a transaction would have been necessary after the expulsion of the Templars, if the lawyers were there already. The statement of the MS. seems, therefore, to bear the impress of veracity. It stands alone, and is at variance with other tradition; but it accounts for the composition afterwards entered into by the Hospitalers when they, having at last gained possession, continued to pension Judges, officers and others connected with the King's Courts.

[1330] The reconciliation of September, 1314, did not last long. The King continued his unconstitutional proceedings; the country was again disturbed by opposing factions; and the enemies of the King again acquired supremacy. The King was put on an allowance of £10 a day, and Thomas of Lancaster, Steward of the Kingdom, was constituted *principalis consiliarius*. It may be remembered that Simon de Montfort, a predecessor in the High Stewardship, had acquired supreme power under a similar set of circumstances; as did also John of Gaunt, another Steward of the Kingdom, under Richard II. On the 8th day of August of the same year Thomas took the chief command against the Scots, superseding his enemy, the Earl of Pembroke.

Three years later, on the 5th day of August, 1318, a reconciliation once more took place, and the two cousins entered Scotland together, laying siege to Berwick. And again mutual distrust revived dispute. Lancaster retired from the fight, the King accusing him of having been bribed to do so by the Scots, and from this period the breach widened more and more. Lancaster was besieged in his castle of Pontefract early in 1322. On the 16th day of February of that year Chigwell, Mayor of London, the King's willing tool, was ordered to take into his hand all the lands, goods and chattels of Thomas of Lancaster in both the city and suburb; on the 17th day of March Thomas was captured at Boroughbridge, and five days later

was beheaded, Hugh le Despenser assisting at his trial. The next day Aymer de Valence again received, as a "gift for good service rendered," the messuage called the New Temple. The King did not act illegally; Thomas was a rebel, and, as a rebel, his estates had become forfeited. But Londoners cherished his memory; at his shrine in S. Paul's they knelt to him in honour as a saint and martyr, put to death by a sacrilegious King.

[1331] Meanwhile the claims of the Hospitalers were ignored; the influence of the two Despensers, father and son, who had received from the King many grants of Templars' lands, lay heavily upon him. On a Close Roll of the year 1321, containing the terms of a process against those troublers of the realm, mention is made of a charge against them that "they would not suffer the King to hear or do right touching the lands that had belonged to the Templars." But in February, 1324, at a Parliament which Edward was compelled to summon, a statute was passed making assignment to the Hospital of S. John of all the possessions late of the Templars, not in compliance with the Bull of the Pope, but "of the fulness of the King's royal favour and with the assent of Parliament, and not otherwise"; and on the following 10th day of May the same Parliament restored to Henry, brother of Thomas of Lancaster, his Earldom of Leicester, by which partial restitution of his rights he became Steward of the Kingdom and *de jure* overlord of the New Temple, which was not, however, of any great value to him, since the same Parliament had conceded the former tenancy, held by fealty only by the Templars, to the Hospitalers. Its importance lay in the fact that he was now Steward of the Kingdom. The Earldoms of Lancaster, Lincoln and Derby were still retained by the King, but the situation in the year 1324, so far as the land of the Templars was concerned, was this: in February, Parliament had sanctioned the gift of the New Temple to the Hospitallers; in May, Henry had become Earl of Leicester, and presumbably held a somewhat shadowy *de jure* overlordship of the New Temple.

[1332] But the Despensers and Aymer de Valence, who were of the King's party, were not easily stultified by the hostility of Parliament. Within a month of the restoration to Henry of the

Earldom of Leicester, and within four months of the date of the statute, Hugh le Despenser compelled the Prior of the Hospital of S. John to surrender to him the New Temple with its rents in the city and suburb, excepting only the Temple Church, the King confirming the grant. It seems an act of high-handed robbery, no consideration apparently having been paid for the gift; the restored Earl of Leicester and the Parliament were out-manœuvred, and if Aymer de Valence may have thought he had any right of preference in the transaction he was now out of the way; he had gone to France shortly before, and five days earlier than the date of the grant had died under suspicious circumstances. Aymer left no children, and his heir was John Hastings, Lord of Abergavenny, who died soon after, leaving a son whose lands were entrusted during his minority to the same Despenser.

The Hospitalers had waited twelve years for the finest plum of the possessions of the Templars in England to fall into their lap, and found it snatched from their enjoyment of it in the very moment of their good fortune. They did not, however, relinquish the struggle. In the next reign, though it was some time before they obtained their rights, they met with plenary success. Nor did the Earl of Leicester relinquish his claim.

The great tragedy of Edward II.'s reign reached its climax towards the close of the year 1326. Hugh le Despenser the elder, Earl of Winchester, was captured at Bristol, and hanged there on the 27th day of October, 1326; Henry, Earl of Leicester, occupied the judgment seat and delivered the sentence; the younger Despenser was captured at Llantrissant, and hanged two days after his father, the Earl of Leicester again assisting at the trial. The King abdicated; Henry of Leicester became his gaoler for five months, treating him chivalrously and generously; Edward III. began his reign on the 25th day of January following; the Despensers were attainted; their possessions were added to the Crown; and the New Temple now belonged to the King, Edward III.

[1333] Edward was but fourteen years old, and Henry, Earl of Leicester, was appointed his guardian. Being now in power, Henry induced the Parliament to reverse the attainder of his brother,

by which reversal he recovered the Earldoms of Lancaster, Lincoln, and Derby; and on the 14th day of March following the new King's accession an inquisition *post mortem* of the possessions in the city and suburb of which Thomas in 1321 had died seised was held at the Guildhall, resulting in an order to the Escheator to deliver to Henry, Earl of Lancaster, the said lands of his late brother, "the New Temple excepted." The exception can be understood, for the King was in possession of the Temple by virtue of the attainder of Hugh le Despenser the younger; and, moreover, the claims of the Hospitalers, dating from the Pope's Bull, were still undetermined.

Mortimer, the paramour of Queen Isabella, the late King's widow, had resented the appointment of Henry as guardian of the youthful Edward, and aimed at seizing greater power for himself. He succeeded in preventing the guardian from having access to his ward. Towards the close of the year 1328 he and Henry were at war. On the 9th day of October of that year "at the request of the Earl of Lancaster and by precept of the Mayor" an entry was made in the Corporation Letter Book of the Letters Patent issued in 1314, fourteen years earlier, confirming the quit-claim, which, by Edward II.'s request, Aymer de Valence had made to Henry's brother of "the Manor of the New Temple as being of the Honour of Leicester." Henry, evidently, was still pressing his claim.

[1334] Unfortunately in the following January Mortimer and the Dowager Queen entered the town of Leicester, after having routed the forces of Henry. Peace between the factions was patched up by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Henry being ordered to pay a fine of £30,000, which the King afterwards pardoned. In the same year Henry became blind, and figures no more in politics; thus the New Temple remained in the hands of the King, that is, of the Mayor, his escheator. This is proved by a mandate to the Mayor, dated the 2nd day of November, 1329, ordering him to keep open the gates of the Temple by day, so that the King's Justices and Clerks may pass by the Thames to Westminster "as they were accustomed to do," and also by another mandate, dated the 15th day of January, 1331, ordering him to repair the bridge—that is, wharf—of the Court of the New Temple, which had broken down, out of the issues and

rents pertaining to the Temple. Incidentally it may be noted that the Temple had issues; it was let.

The final chapter in the history of all these changes in ownership begins on the 25th day of January, 1332, when Edward III. committed the keeping of the New Temple, with all its rents, to William de Langeford, "the King's friend and servitor of the King's religion." If the youthful monarch—he was but nineteen years old—was under the spiritual guidance and direction of this capable priest-lawyer he could hardly have had a better adviser, for William was an excellent man of business whose profession gave him a wide knowledge of the world, and he was a man with a genuine interest in religion. To him was committed "the New Temple and all the rents formerly belonging to the Templars in the city and suburb, in the King's hands by forfeiture of Hugh le Despenser the younger, a rebel, to hold for ten years at £24 a year to be rendered" at the Exchequer, "so that he maintain at his own cost all the houses in as good a state as they now are or better." No exception was made of any part of the property, either within the city or in the suburb; the Inn of the Bishop of Chichester, as will be seen presently, was included no less than the consecrated area of the Temple itself. Three weeks later, however, Langeford was specially ordered to put the houses, walls and enclosures of the New Temple in good repair; and on the 28th day of September following he was granted the farm of the New Temple for life at the same rent, but before the end of the year he was pardoned a full year's rent because, in carrying out the King's mandate, he had laid out on the repairs as much as £30.

[1335] This rent of £24 which he had to render to the Exchequer proves that, during the twenty-six years since the Templars were ejected, the property had greatly improved in value. In 1308, when the Sheriffs rendered their accounts, they had reported a total receipt of £77 6s. 0½d., whilst the expenses were £105 6s. 8½d., showing a "surplus of expenses" of £28 0s. 8d., which had to be made good from the "surplus of receipts" from other manors of the Temple. But now the farmer had to pay £24 a year, and yet keep the expenses sufficiently below the receipts to make a profit. It is quite certain, then, that the Temple had been occupied by tenants

who paid rents before the time of William de Langeford, and it is certain that he himself did not usually reside there.

Although he was the King's friend and Keeper on his behalf of other manors formerly belonging to Hugh le Despenser, he was also chief legal adviser to the Hospitalers at Clerkenwell, who were claiming their right to the Temple; there it was that he lived, having a hospice, or Inn, within the enclosure of the House of the Knights of the Hospital of S. John, and there he received perpetual board, or the equivalent, should he be absent, for himself at the table of the Brethren, for his chamberlain at the table of the free servants of the house, and for two grooms at the table for grooms, called Davyes-board, in the same House; also stabling for his horses; and for himself a robe befitting his station every year; incidentally this illustrates the prevailing conditions thirty years earlier at the Temple. For his past services to the Order—there had been years of litigation over the Templars' lands—he held three separate pensions amounting to 29 marks by the year, afterwards exchanged for one of £20 by the year; further, he held of them rectories, manors, corrodies for himself, robes and chambers for his serjeants, and stabling for the horses of his following.

As yet the greatest of all the services that could be rendered to his patrons had not been achieved, but this also William de Langeford, with apparent personal disinterestedness, was able to accomplish. On the 1st day of September, 1336, the New Temple was no longer "one entire messuage"; it became through his priestly influence separated into two parts, which have ever since remained as such; for the King, in his desire to do right and justice in respect of the sacred area set apart for religious purposes, surrendered on that date the old consecrated portion of the Temple to the Hospitalers. An inquisition had been taken at which the Prior of the Knights of S. John had pleaded that Hugh le Despenser the younger had obtained the New Temple by duress and force; and, further, the Prior had pleaded successfully that the sacred area at least was inalienable by law. And so each part became a separate unit.

[1336] The unconsecrated portion was still styled "the

Manor of the New Temple," and for it Langeford had to pay into the Exchequer a yearly rent of £11 15s. 11d.; but the balance of his former rent of £24—namely, £12 4s. 1d—was pardoned at the Exchequer both to him and the Prior, the latter thus receiving and retaining henceforward all the issues from that part of the property known afterwards as the Inner Temple. But the rent for Langeford's portion, the secular area of the Temple, did not long remain at £11 15s. 11d. The next year he was acquitted the porter's wages, and on the 12th day of May, 1338, the Bishop of Chichester was pardoned, at the King's request, the yearly payment of £1 10s. for his Inn in Chancellor's Lane, which was then being received by Langeford as one of the rents due to him for that said secular area. The account for Langeford's reduced holding, therefore, now stood as follows:—

Old rent from the one entire messuage		£24 0 0
Less rent from sacred portion discharged...		£12 4 1
Old rent from secular portion remaining ...		£11 15 11
Less porter's wages, at 2d. a day, acquitted ...	£3 0 9	
Less rent from Chichester Inn, pardoned... ...	£1 10 0	
		£4 10 9
Amended rent from secular portion		£7 5 2

The significant fact here is that the secular portion of the Temple for which the rent of £11 15s. 11d. had been paid had included the Bishop of Chichester's Inn, now Lincolns Inn, which Inn had, under date of the 12th day of May, 1338, become separated from the property afterwards known as the Middle Temple. The new farm of William de Langeford now comprised only the portion for which he paid £7 5s. 2d. into the Exchequer; at the same time, both he and the Bishop of Chichester would still owe fealty to the same lord of the fee, who for the present was the King. Chichester Inn had

never been part of the fee of the Earls of Leicester; the Knights Templars had obtained it as a gift from the Abbot of Westminster in the reign of Henry II.

[1337] Almost simultaneously with this separation of Lincolns Inn from the Middle Temple (if the use of modern nomenclature may be permitted in this connection) opportunity arose for William de Langeford to secure for his patrons the remaining portion, representing the rent to the King's Exchequer of £7 5s. 2d. At that time money was being sorely needed by the King for the war against France, and to obtain means for carrying it on the King, on the 18th day of June, 1338, sold the said rent to the Hospitalers for £100 (representing about fourteen years' purchase), to provide which sum and also to make personal contributions towards the same object Philip de Thame, Prior of the Order, and William de Langeford appear to have borrowed jointly £240 from Richard de Lacer, Alderman of the Ward, to be levied in case of default upon their lands, chattels and goods in County Middlesex, which, of course, included the Clerkenwell property.

[1338] When the secular area was being handed over certain inquisitions as to its value were made both by the city and the Barons of Exchequer, which were wholly at variance. An estimated mean value of £10 a year was therefore struck, and it was ordered that, should the property prove to be worth more than that sum, anything over and above it should be paid by the Prior into the King's Exchequer; thus the Prior had no inducement ever to ask for a higher rental. For the present, however, he took none; he confirmed to Langeford for his good service to the Order of Hospitalers his existing farm for life at the nominal rent of 1d. at Midsummer, "so that at his death the manor and rents should revert to them"; the rents, therefore, whether amounting to £7 5s. 2d. or £10, became his perquisites: thus, also, the partition created by the King's action remained undisturbed.

Langeford could secure no advantage in valuing the property now known as the Middle Temple higher than £10, nor could the Prior at Langeford's death in 1346 secure any; at that figure, therefore, the rent became fixed. But the Inner Temple, when the

records of its Society first started, were paying to the Prior for the consecrated area not £12 4s. 1d., but an increased rental of £13 6s. 8d., until, in 1521, after long controversy, it was agreed between the Prior of the Hospital and the Society that the latter should pay no more than £10, like its brother Inn of Court, the Society doing its own repairs. Thus both the Inns were in that year placed on the same footing.

Langeford had been acquitted in 1338 of payment to the porter of the gates. But a man with such duties was needed; which of the two divisions was to pay him in future? The King settled the question by placing the lane upon the same footing as other highways; but, seeing that the gates ought to be there, and should be closed at night, it was ordered that the wages of the porter should be paid out of the Exchequer; consequently the appointment of a porter became vested in the Crown. Robert Petyt, who had been porter since 1326, remained at his post, and lived to a good old age, dying in 1361; Edward III. then gave the office to Roger Small for life "in succession to Robert Petyt, deceased, who held it by grant of the King our late father." It may be noticed that Petit and Small are really the same name; perhaps they were father and son.

[1339] In 1374 an unwise attempt was made by the Prior of S. John's to bar the citizens from free use of the gates and lane, and of the quay by the river's edge; and at the suit of a public-spirited individual named Thomas Duke the Prior was summoned to answer the charge of so obstructing them. In his default by non-appearance the city authorities imposed a fine upon him. But the King commanded the Mayor to suspend the proceedings as prejudical to his own rights, and these rights were probably passed on to the Middle Temple, when James I. granted their Inn to them in perpetuity, or perhaps when Charles II. sold to the Inn his farm rent. There was another gate providing access from Fleet Street to the other portion of the Temple described in 1336 as "the old gate," and in that year the two divisions of the Temple were already topographically distinct, being separated by "a stone wall extending from the cloisters to Fleet Street."

At the time when the Temple was partitioned were any of its

occupants men of the law? The answer must be in the affirmative. At the close of their financial year of 1338, the year in which the Hospitallers became possessed of the entire Temple, the Prior drew up an account of the property of his Order in England for transmission to the Grand Master then resident in Cyprus. In respect of lands formerly belonging to the Templars he gave a list of reprises chargeable on that account, which included a number of pensions payable to officers of the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer and to eighty other persons. Three Barons, the Engrosser and two Remembrancers of the Court of Exchequer, each received £2 yearly; the Apposer of the Exchequer received £5; the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas was in receipt of £10 yearly; one Justice of the same Bench received £5, and two others, with two clerks of that Bench, received £2; the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench received £2 yearly; another Justice of the same Court £3 6s. 8d., and the Attorney of the Prior in the same Court £2; four Clerks in the Court of Chancery each received £2 yearly; three Serjeants, *narratores in curiis predictis*, each received £2, and the Attorney in the Court of Common Pleas received £1. Sir William de Langeford received the sum of £33 6s. 8d., a pension stated to have been bought. These alone make a total of £95 13s. 4d. payable yearly; there were other pensions payable to other persons, some of whom were women, and there were, besides, gifts of robes to various people and caps to 140 ministers and clerks of the Exchequer twice yearly.

[1340] The Judges have been singled out, and it has been suggested that the pensions to them were of the nature of bribes to influence litigation. Why they, more than any other payments, should be bribes is not clear. The Hospitalers had only come into possession that year and internal evidence in the Prior's Report to the Grand Master proves that most of the "pensions" had been chargeable for many years earlier "by common deed." The phrase "*Pro terris templariorum manutenendis*" used in the document seems to imply services rendered juridically, not judicially; for the Templars' estates and the Hospitalers' estates throughout the Kingdom were considerable, and legal advice in the construction of

conveyances and leases, charters and writs, was constantly necessary. Their predecessors, the Templars, also, had made a practice of distributing annual fees, gifts and robes to their retainers, and to those occupying their premises. After the suppression of that Order the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer certified, on the 23rd day of April, 1312, that the King's Clerk, Robert de Bardelby, ought to be in receipt of five marks from the Temple every year, and an order was issued for payment. Moreover, some of the "pensions" were clearly of the nature of annuities that had been purchased by a capital sum, others were payments for life to secure reversions, of which there may have been many in the New Temple itself.

[1341] The situation with regard to the lands of the Templars had been an unparalleled one. The Hospitalers had no claim under Common Law to those lands, none under Civil Law, and none, even to the consecrated area of the New Temple, under Canon Law. The admission of their claims required a special statute of Parliament, passed in 1324, sixteen years after the ejection of the Templars, "by the fulness of the King's favour, and with the assent of Parliament and not otherwise." But the Templars' lands, scattered all over the country, had been given to others more than ten years earlier, a period lengthy enough for the creation of vested interests, the surrender of which it was compulsory to compound for. The lawyers had occupied the New Temple in previous reigns, for they must have resorted there when the Knights were the guardians of the Treasury, the Exchequer and the Chancery Rolls. They would probably have favoured a Common Law solution of the claims urged by the Hospitalers, saying that, although Despenser may have masterfully extracted a grant of their property from the Hospitalers, it had been done in legal form, and his attainder had lodged the property in the hands of the Crown; now that Edward III., to ease his conscience, had made restoration of the consecrated area to its former owners, and had parted with the secular portion also to the former owners for £100, they looked for some composition of the vested interests created by them in good faith in the assurance of continuity of occupation. The pensions to them, therefore, if they were not in the nature of retaining fees, may well have been of the character of a

composition satisfying conflicting claims—payments for life only, with reversion of recently acquired rights to the Hospitalers. These arguments may seem a matter of special pleading and of no validity, but the bribery seems still more unlikely, and has not been proved.

[1342] An Exchequer Chamber may have existed upon Beaumont's property even before the arrival there of the Knights Templars. In a suit against the Master of the Temple by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, in 1257, the Bishop complained that the Master had excluded him from exercising his right of hostilage there, of which he and his predecessors in the Bishopric had been in full seisin upon their visits to London from the time of the conquest of England—that is to say, from a period anterior to the coming there of the Templars. This statement has already received a partial explanation; the Knights left the Old Temple in Holborn in 1161, settling near the Thames on land of Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Leicester, whose ancestors had been hereditary Stewards of the Kingdom, to which office that of Steward of the Exchequer had been attached, ever since the Conquest. And, apparently, the Chancellorship of the Exchequer was the prerogative of the Bishop of Ely.

The Master of the Temple, in reply, said that the Bishops had held their rights of hostilage only by favour of his predecessors. But Balsham claimed for his rights an earlier origin and won his suit. The judgment of the Court may have been based on usage from a time of which there was no memory, rather than upon documentary evidence; but from the decision it may be inferred that "the chamber of the Bishop of Ely" existing in the consecrated area in Henry III.'s reign may have been there as far back as the earliest times of the Templars' occupation. The Common Pleas had been heard as a matter of grace in the Exchequer for nearly a hundred years, and the Chancery was sometimes held in the Temple Church. It is quite unlikely that such a centre for Exchequer and Chancery business could exist there without affiliating to itself a body of lawyers.

[1343] Many Bishops and many Priors of monasteries even before the Conquest, as well as after, had legal advisers and law students residing within their establishments. Three famous Saxon

exponents of the Common Law—Alfwin, Sacolus, and Godric—were resident in the Abbey of Abingdon. The connection of Becket with the law is well known. An Italian advocate named Lanfranc, the son of a lawyer of Pavia, set up a school of law in Avranches, in Normandy. Desiring to lead a religious life, he entered the monastery of Bec, where in the year 1045 he again opened a school of law. His renown reaching Duke William, he was appointed his councillor; in 1067 he was made Bishop of Rouen, and in 1070 Archbishop of Canterbury, where he again accommodated law students. Amongst those scholars there was a young man named Theobald, who also became Archbishop in 1138, and he continued the same tradition. Making his house a school for law, learned men congregated there, exercising themselves in discussing legal causes, to whom difficult questions relating to the government of the kingdom were at times referred; and amongst these debaters was Thomas à Becket, who became Chancellor and also Archbishop. It would be in accordance, therefore, with practice elsewhere for the Bishops of Ely, with a Chamber of Exchequer within the Temple, to have a following there of men of legal attainments; the same may also be said of the Beaumont family, hereditary Stewards of the Kingdom and of the Exchequer.

[1344] Turning now to more direct documentary evidence respecting the legal element at the Temple, it appears that in 1185 an Exchequer receipt of £10,000 was divided so that £6,000 should be lodged at the Temple, and £4,000 at Winchester. At this early date, therefore, the Temple was used as a Treasury. In 1220 Queen Berengaria, widow of King Richard, was receiving an annuity "payable to her or her attorney in the House of the New Temple." Hubert de Burgh, the Regent, was issuing Letters Patent during the same period from the same place. In 1228 and the following years Roger de Bigod was paying into the New Temple 250 marks payable to Alexander, King of Scots, being instalments of the purchase-money of lands wherewith he had endowed his wife, the sister of Alexander, the charter of which was lodged at the New Temple for security. In 1249 Imbert de Salinis demised to Peter of Savoy his manor of Burne for £55 yearly, for ten years, the rent to

be paid to Imbert or his attorney at the New Temple. When Prince Edward, son of Henry III., was going to the Crusade a tax of one-twentieth was paid to " Giles de Audenard and his fellows " at the New Temple ; other moneys were paid " to the Attorneys of Edward the King's son at the New Temple." In 1285 Master Thomas of Bredstrete and the Society of Lucca were appointed to audit at the New Temple the account of the twentieth from the clergy, with mandate to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer to give assistance when required. In 1312 the King committed to Geoffrey de Welleford, a prominent Chancery Clerk, a messuage which Roger Blome, deceased, formerly *nuncius* of the Temple, had held of the Master, and which Geoffrey had held for some years previously of Roger at farm for 40s. a year, to hold at the same rent. All these particulars may be verified by reference to the Calendars of Patent and Close Rolls under their respective dates. Much similar evidence could be produced proving that the New Temple had been the resort of lawyers for a hundred years or more before the time of William de Langeford.

[1345] This legal adviser to the Hospitalers provides an example of what must have happened at the New Temple. Within the monastery of the Hospitalers at Clerkenwell, Langeford, the lawyer, had a hospice, or Inn, where he accommodated serjeants and clerks and other persons in his service. What was done in a small way at Clerkenwell was probably done on a much more extensive scale at the New Temple. There, for several generations before the suppression of the Order of the Knights Templars, men of the law congregated not merely as servants of the Knights but as connected with the King's Courts actually domiciled there ; and from what is known respecting the gilds of those days it is likely enough they were not without some form of organization, a common fellowship, a brotherhood, in close association, almost certainly, with that of the Templars, from whom they borrowed not only the garb of their *servientes* but also much of their nomenclature. When the Temple was partitioned two organic associations would have arisen, identifying themselves by the topographical divisions which the action of the

King and the separate rentals granted by the Hospitalers had originated.

[1346] The final phases of the complete establishment of the two Temples are as follows. At the dissolution of the monasteries the rents of the Hospitalers, amongst which were those of the two Temples, passed to the Crown. Most of the property of other monastic establishments was sold, some was given away; but that of the Hospitalers for the most part remained vested in the Crown. In 1564 the Earldom of Leicester, merged in the Crown upon the accession of Henry IV., was by Queen Elizabeth revived in the person of Robert Dudley, fifth son of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. The Earl was a great patron of the Inner Temple, but beyond his personal interest in it he seems to have held nothing of the rights held by the Beaumonts. At his death the Earldom reverted to the Crown. In the reign of James I., when that monarch was selling his fee farm rents, the two Societies, trembling, perhaps, that their turn might come, obtained, at the cost of a very handsome present to the King, a grant securing to them severally possession of their premises in perpetuity at the then existing rent of £10 for each Society. Charles II. allowed them respectively to purchase these rents, for he, too, was selling fee farms, though not for the same reason as his grandfather. The Societies had realized that complete security for continued occupation lay in becoming their own landlords, and they made remarkably good bargains. The Middle Temple were first on the course, purchasing for eight years' rent on the 14th day of November, 1673; the other Society came in second on the same terms on the 29th day of February, 1676. The trustees for the sale on the King's behalf were Lord Hawley, Sir Charles Harbord, Sir William Haward, Sir John Talbot, and William Harbord.

At a meeting of the Benchers of the Inner Temple held on the 28th day of January, 1539, "hit was agreid that a nue yate shalbe made comying from the streitt to the Tempell." This gate lasted seventy years. On the 10th day of June, 1610, permission was given to John Bennett, one of the King's Serjeants at Arms, to rebuild the gate and his house called the Prince's Arms adjoining to and over the said gate, which new gate was to be eleven feet in height and nine

INTERIOR OF MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL IN 1804
[erected 1572].

in breadth. On the first floor of this house was a finely decorated room known as the Council Chamber of the Duchy of Cornwall, and on one of the panels of the ceiling, which still exists, is a representation of the badge of the Prince of Wales, with the initials "P. H." This house to-day is known as No. 17 Fleet Street, and has been restored by the London County Council. The initials on the ceiling are those of Henry, eldest son of James I., not of Henry, son of Henry VII., as they were long reputed to be.

This Section includes several deeds relating to New Temple property upon the north side of Fleet Street, and other property on the west side of Chancery Lane; these had at one time been part of the undivided Temple belonging to the Knights.

1347.—MASTERS OF THE NEW TEMPLE DURING ITS OCCUPATION BY THE TEMPLARS.

Richard de Hastings 1160; had been Master of the Old Temple.
Richard de Mallebench, *Addison, C. G.*, "*The Knights Templars.*"
Geoffrey FitzStephen occurs 1180 and 1189, *Chron. & Mem. Ric. I.*
William de Newenham, *Doc. of D. and C. of Westm. Lon. B Box* 1.
Thomas Berard 1200, *Cotton, Nero E VI. f.* 466.
Americ S. Maur 1200, *Rot. de Lib.*, 1216, *Rot. Lit. Claus.*
Alan Marcel 1218, *Pat. Rolls*; 1228, *Charter Rolls.*
Robert de Saunford 1229 and 1250, *Close Rolls.*
Roscelin de Foss 1250, *Fines Lon. & Mid.*; 1253, *Charter Rolls.*
Amadeus de Morestello 1258, *Fines Lon. & Mid.*; 1260, *Pat. Rolls.*
Ambesard 1264, *Pat. Rolls.*
Imbert de Peraud 1267, 1271, *Pat. Rolls.*
Guy de Foresta 1273, 1274, *Close Rolls.*
William de Beaulieu 1274, *Rymer's Foedera.*
Robert de Turville 1276, *Close Rolls*; 1290, *Pat. Rolls.*
Guy de Foresta 1291, *Pat. Rolls*; 1294, *Pat. Rolls* (as Master of all the Templars in England, Scotland and Ireland).
Brian de Jay 1296, *Close Rolls*; died 27 July, 1298, at the battle of Falkirk.
William de la More, 1298 to the annulling of the Order.

Americ de S. Mauro was on the side of King John at Runnymede. He is mentioned in Magna Carta, by which charter the liberties of the Templars were confirmed.

1348.—TABLE OF THE EARLS OF LEICESTER, STEWARDS OF ENGLAND.

Robert de Beaumont = **Elizabeth**
Count of Meulan; cr. Earl of Leicester 1107; fought at Senlac 1066; born about 1046; died 1118 — dau. of Hugh Comte de Vermandois, son of Henry I, King of France; died 1131

Robert de Beaumont = **Amicia**
Steward of England; Justiciar 1154–68; Guardian of England 1158–63, 1165; born 1104; died 1168 — dau. of Ralph de Gael, Seigneur de Montfort

Robert de Beaumont = **Parnell** [*Petronilla*]
Steward of England; died on his way to the Crusade 31 Aug. 1190; bur. Durazzo — dau. of Hugh de Grentemesnil

Robert de Beaumont called Fitz-Parnell; 4th Earl of Leicester; Steward of England; died 6 Jan. 1204 s.p. = **Lauretta** dau. of Wm. de Braose, Lord of Bramber

Amicia second wife = **Simon le Chauve** Count of Evreux in Normandy; died 1181 = **Maud**

Margaret wife of Saher de Quincy, Earl of Winchester

Simon de Montfort 5th Earl of Leicester; slain at Toulouse, 27 June 1218 = **Alice** dau. of Bouchard, sire of Montmorency

Hugh de Kevelioc Earl of Chester; born at Kevelioc, Co. Merioneth 1147; died 1181 = **Bertrade** born 1155; mar. 1169

Simon de Montfort 6th Earl of Leicester; Steward of England; Leader of Revolution 1258; summoned Parl. in King's name; created Earl of Chester, Dec. 1264; slain at Evesham, 24 Aug. 1265 = **Eleanor** 2nd dau. of King John

Randulph de Blundeville Earl of Chester; born 1172; occasionally assumed title of Earl of Richmond; acted as Deputy Steward for his uncle, Simon de Montfort; died 1232 = **Constance** dau. and h. of Conan, Duke of Brittany, and widow of Geoffrey, Earl of Richmond

1349.—TABLE OF THE EARLS OF LEICESTER AND LANCASTER, STEWARDS OF ENGLAND

Edmund Plantagenet = **Blanche**
younger son of Henry III.; born 16 Jan. 1245/6; cr. Earl of Leicester and High Steward 26 Oct. 1265; cr. Earl of Lancaster 1276; died 5 June, 1296

dau. of Robert, Count of Artois; mar. 1276; died 2 May, 1302

Sir Patrick Chaworth = **Isabel** = **Hugh le Despencer**
of Kidwelly

dau. of Wm. Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick

the elder; Earl of Winchester; mar. about 1285

Thomas of Lancaster = **Alesia**
Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, Lincoln and Derby; Steward of the Kingdom; born about 1278; defeated at Boroughbridge 16 March, and beheaded at Pontefract 22 March, 1321/2; Attainder reversed by Act of Parliament 7 March, 1326/7

dau. of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln; born 1283; mar. Oct. 1294; died 2 Oct. 1348

s.p.

Henry of Lancaster = **Maud**
born 1281; cr. Earl of Leicester and High Steward 10 May 1324; Guardian of Edward III. at his accession; in arms against Mortimer, Oct. 1328; became blind 1329; died 22 Sept. 1345

dau. and heiress; living 1364

Hugh le Despencer = **Eleanora**
the younger; held for a time the New Temple parcel of the Honour of Leicester

died 30 June, 1337

Henry of Lancaster = **Isabel**
Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, Lincoln and Derby; High Steward of England; born 1300; cr. Duke of Lancaster, 1351; died 13 March 1360/1

dau. of Henry, Lord Beaumont

John of Gaunt = **Blanche**
4th son of Edward III.; born 24 June 1340; cr. Earl of Richmond 1342; Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, Lincoln and Derby; Steward of England; cr. Duke of Lancaster, 13 Nov. 1362; died Ely Palace, Holborn, 3 Feb. 1398/9

mar. 19 May 1359; died 1369

Henry IV.
elected King 30 Sept. 1399

1350.—HENRY II. TO THE KNIGHTS OF THE TEMPLE. *Confirmacio Duarum Forgiarum in Fletestrete. Cotton MS. Nero E VI.* 52.

16 *Oct.* 1185 Henry, King of England and Count of Anjou, to the Barons of the Exchequer. He grants to the Knights of the Temple in England to hold two forges, one in the parish of S. Bride, the other in the parish of S. Dunstan, for ½ mark yearly rent instead of 18d. which they used to return yearly.

Dated 16 October, 31st year of his reign.

Apparently this is a renewal of an earlier grant, possibly made as early as 1162, when the Knights of the Temple were acquiring property by the Thames, but the rent is increased from 1s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.

1351.—SURVEY OF TEMPLARS' LANDS, A.D. 1185. *Exchequer K. R. Misc. Book* 16, *ff.* 5 *d*, 6.

1185 *Rents in the bailiffry of London.*	£	s.	d.
John, priest of the church of S. Clement, of the gift of King Henry II. ...	3	10	0
William, brother of Stephen, clerk, for one house and a garden	0	7	0
Robert, parmenter, for one house ...	0	4	0
The wife of Roger, for one house ...	0	4	0
One house is waste.			
John de Cobere, of the chapel of the Innocents; *in the name of the church James, the priest of Holeburne, of the church of Redenhache*	0	0	6
	0	13	4
Of the gift of Robert de Watenville : Amicius, one croft for	0	5	0
Of the fee of the Earl of Leicester : William FitzIsabel, for land between land of Amicius and the stream ...	1 lb. of cummin		
Of the fee of Westminster, in New Street : Robert, the doorkeeper, for three tofts ...	0	5	1
Fortunus, one toft for	0	3	0
Andrew, parmenter, one toft for	0	6	8
Henry de Pinkeni, one toft for	0	7	0

The words in italics are later additions

	£	s.	d.
Ernul Sorel, one toft for	0	3	0
Edric Feniclator, one toft for	0	3	0
Humphrey, one toft for	0	3	0
Walter Brun, one toft for	0	2	0
Reginald, chamberlain, one toft for ...	0	4	0
John de Fuleham, one toft for	0	6	8
Godfrey, carter, one toft for	0	3	0
John de Burham, one toft for	0	5	0
Hamard, one toft for	0	1	6
The Bishop of Lincoln, of the Old Temple	0	7	0
Robert, behind S. Dunstan, for one messuage	0	4	0
Bartholomew Bugge, one toft for ...	0	10	0
Of the fee of the Earl of Leicester :			
William de Haverhuuill, for land between land of Jordan, clerk, and land of William de Padinton	0	4	2
Alexander, one messuage for	0	1	0
William de Padinton, one messuage for ...	0	0	6
Robert Krippe, one messuage for ...	0	7	4
[*Crossed through in original*] ~~Also Robert Krippe, from land of Daniel Bland~~	~~0~~	~~7~~	~~0~~
Jordan, of the tower, one messuage ...	0	4	10
Roger, the doorkeeper, one messuage for	0	7	0
Martin, parmenter, one messuage for ...	0	4	0
[*Ditto*] ~~Roger le Tyler~~	~~0~~	~~1~~	~~0~~
Of the gift of Brother Solomon :			
William Brun, one messuage for ...	0	17	0
The Abbot of Faversham, one messuage for	0	1	7
At Flete : of the gift of Gervase of Cornhill, dyer, one messuage for	0	4	0
Of the gift of the King :			
Robert Dulinger before the entrance, one messuage for	0	6	0
Alan Hoildelarum ; of the gift of his father :			
One messuage for	0	2	0
Robert, mercator, one messuage for ...	0	5	0
Ralph, goldsmith, one messuage for ...	0	4	0

	£	s.	d.
Of the gift of William Martell :			
Laurence Holarius, one messuage for ...	0	5	0
Algar Holarius, one messuage for ...	0	2	0
Robert Batchelor, one messuage for ...	0	2	0
Geoffrey Blouard, one messuage for ...	0	3	0
Robert the younger, one messuage for ...	0	3	0
Agnes, sister of S. Thomas; of the gift of her father	0	7	0
William FitzIsabel, one messuage for ...	1 lb. of cummin		
Thurstan Hoight, for one stall	0	0	6
Of the gift of the King : Roger, the door-keeper, for one stall	0	0	6
Of the gift of Margaret de Tovy : Hugh de Rochelle, from the fishery	0	3	0
Reginald de Hestchepe, from land bought from Roger Salmon	1	12	0
Bernard the chaplain, one messuage for	0	6	8
The Canons of S. Paul; of the gift of Godfrey de Berners	0	1	1
The sick of S. Giles; of the gift of the Queen	0	1	0
Ralph Brarnd, for the meadow of Toutenham	0	3	0
Total [not in original document]	£15	15	11

The most important items in this list are the lands held of the fee of Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Leicester. Some of the land was held by William FitzIsabel, then Portreeve or Sheriff of London, collector of the King's rents in the city, and a Judge of the King's Court. Other land was held by William de Haverhill.

The next important items are the lands of the fee of the Abbot of Westminster. Towards the end of the list is a plot held by Agnes, sister of S. Thomas, and following it other land held by William FitzIsabel.

Much of the property was not south of Fleet Street; none of the rents in the bailiffry of London were so situated; the long list of tofts given by the Abbot of Westminster contains nothing, except the messuage behind the Church of S. Dunstan, that was not in the New Street of the Templars, now known as Chancery Lane. There are fifteen messuages the holders of which are not described, some of whom may possibly have been of a higher grade than the artizan. And some of the messuages, such as that of William Brun, which yielded 17s. per annum, may have comprised several houses.

1352.—THE KNIGHTS OF S. JOHN AND TWO FORGES IN FLETE-STRETE. *Pat. Rolls* 24 *Hen. VI. pt.* 2, *m.* 17.

4 *Dec.* 1445 Pardon to Robert Botyll, prior of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England, and his successors of a rent of 15s. and the arrears thereof paid on the farm of two forges in Fletestrete London, on his petition showing that in the records of the Exchequer the said rent was exacted from the Master of the Knights Templars, the forges having been erected by the Templars, which forges with all other possessions of the Templars were granted by authority of Parliament to Robert's predecessors, who were seised thereof at the said rent payable by the hands of the sheriffs of London, until, in the time of the insurrection of the commons and in the days of Richard II, the forges were thrown down and destroyed by the said commons, and could not be repaired owing to the damage of the said street, nor can the Prior obtain any profits thereof for which causes he and his predecessors have been many years respited in the Exchequer touching the said rent, and now the farm is demanded and certain late Sheriffs are charged therewith in their accounts.

The insurrection referred to is that of Wat Tyler in 1381.

1353.—HUGH DE BALSHAM, BISHOP OF ELY, AND THE NEW TEMPLE. *Cotton MS. Claudius C XI. f.* 328 *b.*

28 *Oct.* 1257 Pleas before the Lord the King at Westminster 42 Hen. III.
to in the time of Hugh Bygot, Justiciar of England.
27 *Oct.* 1258 The Master of the Knights Templars in England was summoned to answer Hugh, Bishop of Ely, in a plea that he should allow him to have his right of lodging in the houses of the same Master at the New Temple, London, as he ought to have. Whereof he says that a certain Hugh de Northwald, formerly Bishop of Ely, his predecessor in the time of the present king, and all his predecessors, bishops of Ely, in like manner from the Conquest of England always up to the death of the aforesaid Hugh, formerly bishop of Ely, who lately died, were in full seisin of the aforesaid right of lodging in all their visits to London, to have it in regard to the

great Hall, the chapel at the door of the hall, a chamber, the kitchen, the pantry, the buttery, and a certain cellar with wine for the whole year, a stable, the larder, and all easements pertaining to the said right of lodging, with free entrance and exit as well by water as by land. And in like manner Master William de Kilkenny, formerly bishop of Ely, his last predecessor in the time of the present king, was in seisin of the aforesaid right of lodging in all respects as is aforesaid; but when this bishop came to London, and wished to be entertained, the aforesaid Master would not allow him to enter the aforesaid Inn, and unjustly deforced him of the aforesaid right of lodging, whereof he says that he is injured and has damage to the value of two hundred pounds, and thereof produces suit.

And the aforesaid Master comes and denies the force and injury, when, etc.; he knows well that the aforesaid Hugh, formerly bishop of Ely, predecessor of the Bishop, had his right of lodging at any time in the aforesaid houses at the New Temple, London, and likewise also others, predecessors of that bishop; but he says that that was by grace of his predecessors, the Masters of the Knights Templars in England, and not by legal right which they had in that hostilage; and he prays that the aforesaid bishop should show him if he had anything by reason of which he was entitled to have his right of lodging in his aforesaid houses.

And the bishop says that the aforesaid Hugh, formerly bishop of Ely, his predecessor and all others his predecessors from the Conquest of England, were in seisin of the aforesaid right of lodging, to have it in the aforesaid houses as is aforesaid and he prays for the same seisin which his predecessors had.

And because the Master is not able to say but that the predecessors of the aforesaid bishop were in seisin of the aforesaid hostilage from the time aforesaid in all their comings to London, as is aforesaid, nor shows anything by which the aforesaid bishop ought to be excluded from having that seisin which his predecessors were wont to use, it was considered that the aforesaid bishop should recover his seisin of the aforesaid hostilage, to have it in everything as his predecessors had their hostilage there.

And the Master is in mercy.

Hugh de Balsham was Bishop 1258—1286.

1354.—THE ROLLS OF CHANCERY AT THE NEW TEMPLE. *Close Rolls* 20 *Ed. I. m.* 13 *d.*

Memorandum, that Master William de Marchia, the King's Treasurer, in the 19th year of the reign (the king then being in Scotland and having with him Robert, bishop of Bath and Wells, his chancellor, and the chancery with him), broke by the King's order a chest of the rolls of Chancery at the New Temple, London, and examined the rolls and all other memoranda in the same, and took rolls out of it, and sent them to the King; and afterwards, upon the arrival of the King and Chancellor at London at the feast
30 *Nov.* 1291 of S. Andrew in the 20th year of his reign, the said Treasurer delivered by the hands of Hugh de Notingham, clerk, to John de Langeton, new keys for the chest aforesaid together with two rolls, to wit, the Patent Roll 39 Hen. III. and the Charter Roll 22 Hen. III. which the Treasurer had previously taken out.

Robert Burnell was Bishop of Bath and Wells from 1275 to 1292. This document supplies evidence that the Temple had been used for some time previous to the year 1291 as a storehouse of the Patent and Charter Rolls, as well as of the Close Rolls of the Chancery; the inference is that the King's Treasurer, together with a number of Chancery Clerks and other legal persons, were in daliy attendance at the Temple transacting the business pertaining to the administration of the kingdom.

1355.—RECEIPTS, EXPENSES AND VALUATION OF THE NEW TEMPLE. A.D. 1308. *Exchequer L. T. R. Enrolled Accounts, Misc. No.* 2 [*Templars Rolls* 3], *m.* 3.

10 *Jan.* 1307/8 *to* 14 *Nov.* 1308

Account of Nicholas Pycot and Nigel Drury, Sheriffs of London, by Hugh de Waltham their Attorney, of the issues of all the rents and tenements which belonged to the Brethren of the Knights of the Temple in the city and suburb of London, together with the goods and chattels of the said Knights, from the 10th day of January in the 1st year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, to the 14th day of November next following, when they delivered the rents, tenements, goods and chattels of the said Brethren, together with their bodies, to William de Basinges and James le Boteler, then Sheriffs of London.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Rents of assize in arrear received from certain tenements in the city and suburb for the term of the Nativity of our Lord last past [*i.e.* for Xmas 1307]	2	14	4
Rents from the same for the terms of Easter, S. John the Baptist and S. Michael	50	14	5½
Three quarters of rye, 4 of oats, 4 of malt, found in the granary and sold	2	0	0
Received for five horses, with 30 pigs and little pigs at £2 17s. 10d., and the skin of one diseased horse at 3s.	10	7	6
For hay found there	3	16	8
For the fruit of the garden sold in gross	3	0	0
For one chalice, one old vestment, two mitres, two little coffers of ivory and two feet of silver found there and sold	1	17	8
For the ironwork of one window and of one cart, three pair of traces, two collars, three pieces of lead, three stone of hemp, two tables and one iron fork found there and sold	0	15	6
For the old timber and tiles of a certain water mill upon the Flete	2	0	0
For the New Temple, London, where the Brethren of the Temple were accustomed to dwell, which is valued at 10 marks by the year, they do not answer because Lord John of Brittany, on his coming to London, dwelt there	0	0	0
For a certain place next the mill of the Flete, which is valued at 2s. by the year, they do not answer, because there were no issues nor could it be leased for the said time	0	0	0
Total [*but not as in original*]	£77	6	1½

Sum of Receipts £77 6s. 0½d. [*sic*].

	Expenses.	£	s.	d.
	In decay of the rent of the tenement of the Bishop of S. David's in the parish of S. Bride of Fletestrete between the tenement which Walter le Arblaster holds, on the one side, and the tenement of Richard le Tavener on the other, for the terms of Easter and S. Michael	1	10	4
	In decay of the rent of the tenement of William de Hamme in the parish of S. Mary de Somersete for the same time		7	0
	In decay of the rent of the tenement of John de Kirkeby in the street of Holebourne for the same time		2	0
[1356]	In the stipend of brother Adam le Mazon from the 10th day of January in the 1st year to the 16th day of February next following on which day he died, for 37 days taking by the day 4d.		12	4
	In the stipend of brother Hugh de Kirketoft from the 14th day of March in the 1st year, on which day they received him from the hands of the sheriff of Kent, to the 1st day of November next following on which day he died, for 233 days taking by the day as above	3	17	8
	In the stipends of brothers Ralph de Malton, Robert de Sautre and Thomas de Ludham from the 14th day of March in the 1st year, on which day they received the same brothers from the same sheriff of Kent, to the 30th day of November next following, on which day they delivered the same brothers to the said sheriffs of London, for 262 days, both days included, each of them receiving 4d. by the day	13	2	0
	In the stipends of brothers Thomas de Barton, Richard de Herwyk, William de Herford, Thomas de Staundon and Peter Otringham from the 10th day of January to the 30th day of November, when they delivered the same brothers to the said Sheriffs of London, for 326 days, taking by the day as above	27	3	4
	[Carried forward]	£46	14	8

		£	s.	d.
Expenses—continued.	[Brought forward]	46	14	8
In the stipends of brother Michael de Baskereswile, preceptor of the New Temple, and of John de Stoke, treasurer there, from the 10th day of January in the 1st year to the 26th day of July next following, when they delivered the said brothers together with their horses and harness to brother William de la More, for 199 days taking by the day as above		6	12	8
In the stipends of Ralph de Barton and Imbert de Blaunck from the 3rd day of June in the 1st year, on which day they received them from the sheriff of Kent, to the 30th day of November next following, on which day they delivered them to the said sheriffs of London, for 180 days, both days included, taking by the day as above		6	0	0
In the stipends of 6 chaplains celebrating divine service for the souls of the progenitors of the King, formerly Kings of England, in the house of the New Temple, London, from the 10th day of January in the 1st year to the 22nd day of November next following, for 45 weeks and 3 days, each of them taking 15½d. by the week, by writ of the King		17	11	5
In the stipends of three clerks, serving the aforesaid chaplains from the 10th day of January in the 1st year to the 14th day of April next following, for 96 days, each of them taking 2d. by the day		2	8	0
[1357] In the stipend of one clerk, serving the same chaplains from the 15th day of April to the 22nd day of November, for 221 days, taking by the day as above		1	16	10
In the stipend of one clerk collecting and receiving the rents, for 326 days taking 2d. by the day		2	14	4
	[Carried forward]	£83	17	11

	£	s.	d.
Expenses—continued. [Brought forward]	83	17	11
In the wages of four servants keeping the said brothers from the 10th day of January to the 15th day of February next following, 37 days, both included, each of them taking 3d. by the day	1	17	0
In the wages of two servants keeping the same brothers from the 16th of February to the 30th day of November, 288 days, each of them taking by the day 3d.	7	4	0
In the wages of one gardener from the 10th day of January to the 28th day of September, for 263 days, taking 2d. by the day	2	3	10
In hay bought for two horses found at the New Temple, from the 10th day of January to the 14th day of April, for 94 days, for each horse for one day and night 1d.		15	8
In 11 quarters 6 bushels of oats bought for provender for the same for the same time, for each of them per night half a bushel, price per quarter 2s. 8d.	1	11	4
In hay bought for the keep of a certain other horse being there from the 10th day of January to the 14th day of March for 63 days		5	4
In 3 quarters 7 bushels and a half of oats bought for provender for the same for the same time ...		10	6
And in fodder for the same horse		3	2
And in shoeing the same horses		2	3
And in wages of one groom keeping the aforesaid horses for 94 days, taking 1½d. by the day ...		11	9
In the wages of one porter at the New Temple from the 10th day of January to the 30th day of November, for 326 days taking 1½d. by the day	2	0	9
In beans and drag bought for the sustenance of the pigs above sold, for 8 weeks before they were sold [drag is a coarse kind of corn]		19	0
[Carried forward]	£102	2	6

	£	s.	d.
Expenses—continued. [Brought forward]	102	2	6
In the mending and repairing divers locks of divers doors at the New Temple		2	3
In raising the timber of a certain water mill at the Flete thrown down, taking it out of the water and carrying it thence to the New Temple	2	4	8
In payment made to a certain Geoffrey Taillefer in part payment of his corrody which he ought to receive for the whole of his life in the New Temple by writ and letters patent of the King		12	4
And in payment to Geoffrey de Stanewell for his like corrody to be received there by writ of the King		5	0
	£105	6	9

Sum of Expenses £105 6s. 8½d.

And they have of surplus [that is of Expenses] £28 0s. 8d.

Divers goods of the Templars.

[*Note.*—This is a lengthy list in the original; the details, though interesting, are therefore omitted; the totals only of each valuation are here given.]

	£	s.	d.
In the Cellar	6	1	4
,, ,, Chamber over the Stores-room		15	6
,, ,, Kitchen	9	12	10
,, ,, Stable, 2 palfreys, 2 riding horses, 1 cart horse, 2 horses for mills, 2 mills with apparatus	14	0	0
,, ,, Brewery	8	12	10
,, ,, Wardrobe of William de la More, Grand Master	17	3	8
,, ,, Chamber of Brother John de Stokes, treasurer	1	17	0
[Carried forward]	£58	3	2

Divers Goods of the Templars—continued.	£	s.	d.
[Brought forward]	58	3	2
In the Dormitory — Brother Michael de Baskerville, preceptor	2	6	0
In the Dormitory — Brother William de Hertford	1	16	0
In the Dormitory — Brother Thomas de Staunton	1	0	0
,, ,, Chamber of Brother Thomas de Barton ...	2	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, the prior	1	11	6
,, ,, ,, ,, Brother Richard de Herdewikes	2	10	8
,, ,, Great Church	13	13	9
,, ,, Choir	7	5	7
At S. John's Altar	4	5	9
At the Altar of S. Nicholas	2	6	8
In a certain coffer before the Altar of S. John ...	1	6	0
In the church of the Blessed Mary	5	1	8
In the Vestry	88	17	1
	£192	3	10

1359.—DESCENT OF JOHN OF BRITTANY, EARL OF RICHMOND.

John de Brittany, called "le Roux"; Duke of Brittany; born 1217; cr. Earl of Richmond 1268; Earldom surrendered to his son same year; died 8 Aug. 1286 = Blanche, dau. of Theobald, King of Navarre; died Aug. 1283

John de Brittany, Duke of Brittany; born 4 Jan. 1239; Earl of Richmond 1268; died 18 Nov. 1305 = Beatrice Plantagenet, 2nd dau. of Henry III; born 25 June 1242; died 24 March 1275; bur. Grey Friars, London

- Arthur, Duke of Brittany; born 1262; died 1312
- John de Brittany, born 1266; Summoned to Parliament as John of Brittany, Earl of Richmond; Guardian of Scotland, 1305, 1307, 1308; Earl of Richmond 15 Oct. 1306; one of the Judges in the trial of the Earl of Lancaster in 1322; *occupied in 1308 the consecrated portion of the New Temple, having previously lodged at premises afterwards known as Cliffords Inn*; died unmarried 17 Jan. 1334

1360.—TEMPLARS' LANDS IN THE CITY. *Fine Rolls* 5 *Ed. II. m.* 11.

19 *Dec.* 1311 Order to the sheriffs of London to take into the King's hand all lands of the Templars in the city and suburb of London with all the King's goods therein, the King having ordered James le Botiller and William de Basing, late Keepers of the said lands, to deliver the same to them.

1361.—TEMPLARS' LANDS IN THE CITY. *Pat. Rolls* 5 *Ed. II. pt. I. m.* 3.

20 *Jan.* 1311/12 Appointment during pleasure of William Servat and Roger le Palmer to the Keepership of the lands of the Templars in the city and suburb of London, to hold from Michaelmas last, answering for the issues at the Exchequer.

1362.—TEMPLARS' LANDS IN FLEET STREET. *Fine Rolls* 6 *Ed. II. m.* 19.

12 *Aug.* 1312 Commitment during pleasure to the King's clerk Geoffrey de Welleford of the messuage in the parish of S. Dunstan by the New Temple, London, which Roger Blome deceased held for life, by demise of the Master and brethren of the Knights Templars in England, and which Geoffrey held at farm for 40s. a year; to hold the same at the same rent.

1363.—AYMER DE VALENCE. *Charter Rolls* 6 *Ed. II. m.* 20.

15 *Dec.* 1312 Gift to Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, of the Place and houses called the New Temple of London and the land called Fiketescroft near London, and all other tenements and rents late of the said Templars in the city and suburb of London, which have come into the King's hands for certain reasons. To be held by the said Earl and the heirs of his body from the King and the chief lords of the fee by the services due therefrom, with remainder to the King and his heirs.

Mandate to William Servat and Roger le Palmer to deliver the said place and houses, which were in their custody. Mandate to Robert Turk to deliver the said land, which is in his keeping.

This was a gift of the houses, tenements and rents belonging to the Knighthood of the Temple, which Order had recently been dissolved for certain reasons by the Pope. The rightful chief lord of the property was the Earl of Lancaster, who had held it as of his honour of Leicester, he being Earl of that county; but the services were henceforth to be made to the King and his heirs.

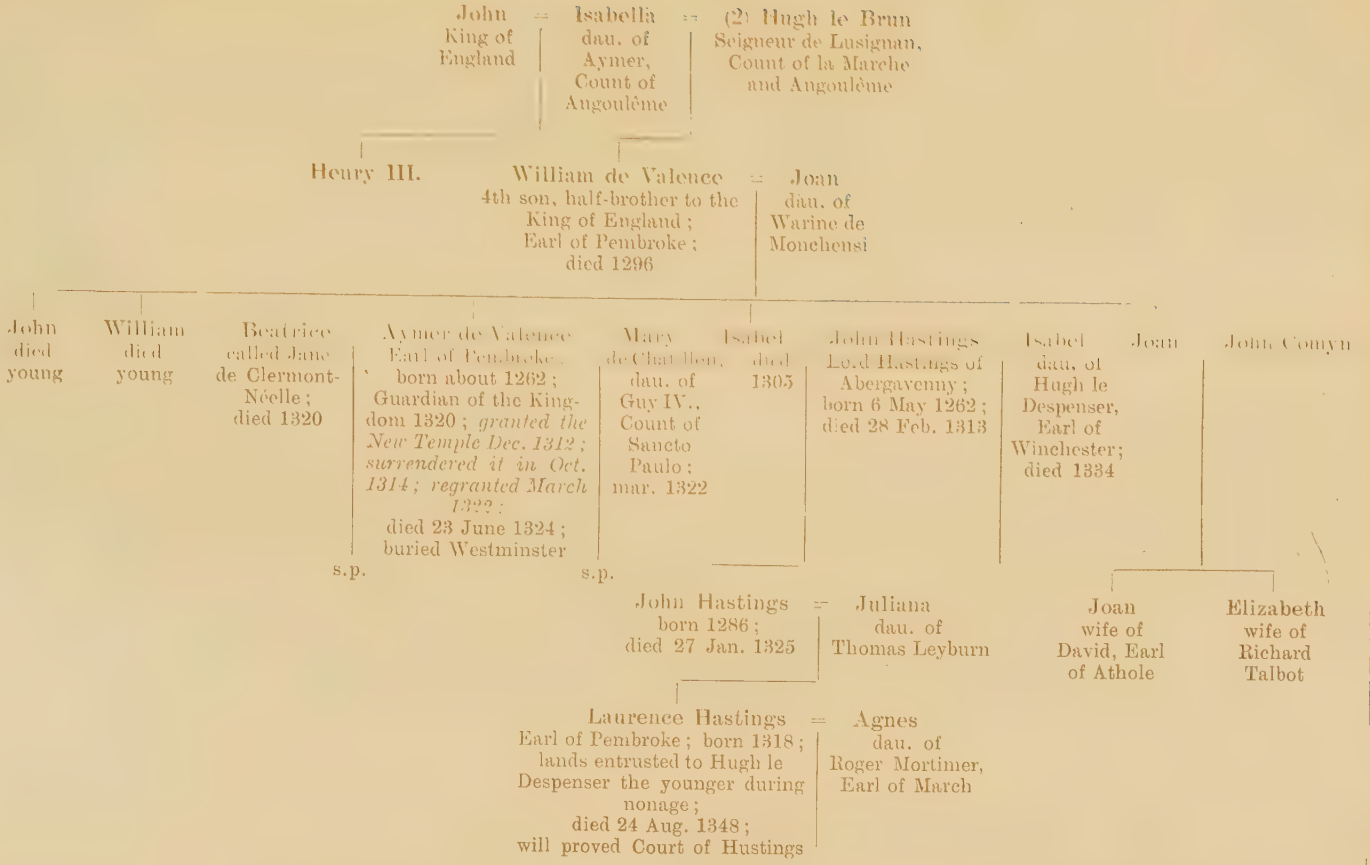
1364.—POPE CLEMENT V. AND THE LANDS OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS. *Pat. Rolls 7 Ed. II. pt. I. m.* 1.

28 *Nov.* 1313 Mandate, in compliance with the decision of Pope Clement V. and of the General Council of Venice, for the delivery of the possessions of the Templars within the realm to Albert de Nigro Castro, Grand Preceptor of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem and lieutenant on this side of the Mediterranean sea of the Grand Master of the same Hospital, Philip de Gragnana, prior of the city of Rome, and Leonard de Tibertis, prior of Venice, proctor general of the said Hospital; saving the right of the King and his subjects according to the force and effect of his protest.

1365.—AYMER DE VALENCE TO THOMAS, EARL OF LANCASTER. *Pat. Rolls 8 Ed. II. pt. I. m.* 17.

1 *Oct.* 1314 Confirmation of the quit-claim which Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, made at the King's request to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, of the manor of the New Temple, London, and of all the lands and tenements and rents late of the Templars in the suburb of London and in the county of Middlesex, which are of the fee of the said Earl of Lancaster as of the honor of Leycestre.

1366.—FAMILY OF WILLIAM DE VALENCE.


John
King of England
Isabella
dau. of Aymer, Count of Angoulême
(2) Hugh le Brun
Seigneur de Lusignan, Count of la Marche and Angoulême
Henry III.
William de Valence
4th son, half-brother to the King of England; Earl of Pembroke; died 1296
Joan
dau. of Warine de Monchensi
John
died young
William
died young
Beatrice
called Jane de Clermont-Néelle; died 1320
Aymer de Valence
Earl of Pembroke; born about 1262; Guardian of the Kingdom 1320; *granted the New Temple Dec. 1312; surrendered it in Oct. 1314; regranted March 1322*; died 23 June 1324; buried Westminster
s.p.
Mary
de Chatillon, dau. of Guy IV., Count of Sancto Paulo; mar. 1322
s.p.
Isabel
died 1305
John Hastings
Lord Hastings of Abergavenny; born 6 May 1262; died 28 Feb. 1313
Isabel
dau. of Hugh le Despenser, Earl of Winchester; died 1334
Joan
John Comyn
John Hastings
born 1286; died 27 Jan. 1325
Juliana
dau. of Thomas Leyburn
Joan
wife of David, Earl of Athole
Elizabeth
wife of Richard Talbot
Laurence Hastings
Earl of Pembroke; born 1318; lands entrusted to Hugh le Despenser the younger during nonage; died 24 Aug. 1348; will proved Court of Hustings
Agnes
dau. of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March

1367.—THOMAS, EARL OF LANCASTER. *Fine Rolls* 15 *Ed. II. m.* 15.

16 *Feb.* 1321/2 — Order to the Mayor and Sheriffs to take into the King's hand all the lands goods and chattels of Thomas, earl of Lancaster in the city and suburb thereof.

1368.—AYMER DE VALENCE AND THOMAS, EARL OF LANCASTER. *Charter Rolls* 15 *Ed. II. m.* 6.

23 *March* 1321/2 — Gift for good service rendered by Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, of the messuage called the New Temple in the suburb of London, which lately belonged to the Templars and afterwards to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, an enemy and rebel to the King, by whose forfeiture the said land escheated to the King. To be held by the said Aymer and the heirs of his body from the King and the other chief lords of the fee by the services rendered before the forfeiture, with reversion to the King and his heirs.

1369.—THE TEMPLARS' LANDS GIVEN TO THE HOSPITAL OF S. JOHN. *Close Rolls* 17 *Ed. II. m.* 14.

26 *March* 1324 — To the Sheriff. Whereas upon the annulling of the Order of the Temple the lands in the hands of the Brethren of that Order held of the King and other lords in this realm were seised into the hands of the King and other lords who claimed them as their escheats, and whereas it was ordained in the present Parliament that neither King nor other lords of the fees nor other person whatsoever shall have any right to retain or claim hereafter the said lands in name of escheat, and that inasmuch as the Order of the Hospital of S. John was similarly instituted and canonised for the defence of Christians and Holy Church, and the said Order of the Temple is annulled, all the lands fees and liberties shall be assigned to the prior and brethren of the Order of the said Hospital by the King of the fulness of his royal favour, and with the assent of Parliament, and not otherwise. To have and to hold to the prior and brethren and their successors of the King and of the other lords of the fees by the same services as the Brethren of the Temple held them.

The Statute of Parliament authorizing the lands of the Templars to be given to the Hospitalers is dated 23 February, 1323. 4. It sets out the reasons for the assignment at full length, and provides that notice thereof shall be sent to the Sheriffs of the Counties and Cities concerned. The above is an abstract of the notice distributed. Two days after the issue of this notification to the Sheriffs of the Shires Hugh le Despenser extracted from the Hospitalers a grant of the New Temple to himself.

1370.—THE HOSPITAL OF S. JOHN OF JERUSALEM TO SIR HUGH LE DESPENSER. *Ancient Deeds A*, 1469.

28 *June* 1324 Know all men present and to come that we, Brother Thomas Larcher, the humble Prior of the Holy House the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England, with the consent of our whole Chapter, have given, granted, and by this our present charter confirmed, for us and for our successors to the nobleman, Sir Hugh le Despenser, son of Hugh le Despenser, Earl of Winchester, our entire messuage called the New Temple, London, lying between the inn of the venerable father, the Bishop of Oxford, towards the west and the inn of Sir Hugh de Courteneye, knight, towards the east and between the King's way leading from Westminster to S. Pauls, on one side and the water of the Thames on the other side, and £6 13s. 4d. yearly rent in the city and suburb of London out of the rents which formerly belonged to the Master of the Knights Templars and the Brethren of that order, to be received yearly of the tenants below written, and also all other the services of the same tenants; namely,

	s.	d.
Of the Bishop of Chichester for his Inn in the parish of S. Dunstan	30	0
Of Master William le Dorturier for his houses in the same parish	20	0
Of John le Bray for his houses in the same parish ...	13	4
Of Master Richard de Gloucester for his two tenements in the same parish	7	0
Of Reginald de Thorp for his tenements in the parish of S. Bride	44	0
Of Thomas le Serurier for his tenement in the same parish	13	4
Of the tenement Ventrier [the Vintry] in Fridaistrate	13	4

To have and to hold the entire messuage by the metes and bounds before named and the £6 13s. 4d. of yearly rent previously set forth to be received out of the tenements above written, and also all other the services due for the same from the said tenants, to the before named Sir Hugh, son of the said Earl, his heirs and assigns, of the Lord King and his heirs, for the services thereupon due for ever. Saving to us and our successors right of ingress and egress by a certain way from the King's street as far as to the great chapel situate within the said messuage, that is to say, by that same way by which the neighbours in the vicinity have been

wont to come to the said chapel, for all the chaplains whom we are bound to find for praying in the same for the souls of those who have given divers lands and tenements to the Templars for maintaining chantries in the said chapel for ever, which said chaplains may freely enter there and stay there for celebrating holy service there in the day time without impediment or objection of the before named Sir Hugh, son of the said Earl, or of his heirs and assigns. And be it known that we the aforesaid Prior and brethren for ourselves and our successors have delivered seisin of the said messuage under the form and manner above set forth to the aforesaid Hugh, son of the said Earl. And we the Prior and brethren aforesaid have agreed to warrant the whole messuage aforesaid and the rents and services of the tenants aforesaid to the before named Sir Hugh, son of the Earl, his heirs and assigns, in form abovesaid so long as we shall have the lands and tenements which were of the said Templars in England in our hands. In witness whereof the common seal of our house and the seal of the said Sir Hugh son of the Earl to this indenture are alternatively appended. Given at the Assembly of our Chapter on Thursday the Vigil of the Apostles Peter and Paul, A.D. 1324, 17 Ed. II.

1371.—DESCENT OF HUGH LE DESPENSER.

Hugh le Despenser, Justiciar of England; born before 1224; slain 4 Aug. 1265, at Evesham = Alina, dau. of Sir Philip Basset of Wycombe, Co. Bucks, Justiciar; died 12 Dec. 1306

Hugh le Despenser, born 1 Mar. 1261; banished July 1321; returned 1322; cr. Earl of Winchester 10 May 1322; Hanged at Bristol 27 Oct. 1326 — Isabel, widow of Sir Patrick Chaworth and dau. of William Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; died 1506

Hugh le Despenser, Chamberlain to the King in succession to Gaveston; banished with his father 1321; returned 1322; hanged at Hereford 24 Nov. 1326 = Eleanor, born 1293; mar. 1306; was dau. of Joan de Clare, a sister of Edward II; died 30 June 1337

Hugh le Despenser, born 1308 = Elizabeth, dau. of Giles, Lord Badlesmere

1372. THOMAS, EARL OF LANCASTER. *Inq. p. m.* 14 *March*, 1 *Ed. III.*

14 *March* 1326/7

London. Certain tenements without the bar of the Temple, London, held of the late King Ed. II. as parcel of the honour of Leicester, which is held of the King in chief by service of being Steward of England, namely, a plot of land on the bank of the Thames, where the Earl of Leicester had his dwelling place, which is worth nothing except in the fruit of a certain tree; 37s. 10d. rent of assize; a messuage within the bar formerly belonging to the Templars called the New Temple, London, of which the said Earl died seised, and which upon the death of the said Thomas the King granted to Aymer de Valence, for life, but afterwards gave the said messuage to Hugh le Despenser, the younger, to hold in fee, after whose death the same manor is in the hand of the present King; £4 9s. of rents pertaining to the said messuage within the Bar and without; 15 acres of land called Fyketsfeld; a plot of land on the banks of the Thames between the curtilage of the Bishop of Exeter and the river of which Walter, late Bishop of Exeter, usurped possession by a grant of the said Aymer and which he enclosed in his dwelling place there.

Henry of Lancaster, his brother, is his next heir.

Edward III. had been King only a few weeks when the above Inquisition was taken; Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, had been dead four years.

1373.—HENRY OF LANCASTER. *Fine Rolls* 1 *Ed. III. m.* 18.

6 *April* 1327

Order to the escheator on this of Trent, though the inquisitions which the King ordered to be made on the lands late of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, tenant in chief of Edward II, have not yet been fully returned into Chancery, to deliver to Henry de Lancastre the King's kinsman, brother and heir of the said Thomas, the lands late of his said brother, *except the lands late of the Templars*, the King having respited his homage and fealty until the octave of Easter next.

1374.—AYMER DE VALENCE, EARL OF PEMBROKE, TO THOMAS, EARL OF LANCASTER. *Corporation Letter Book E, p.* 229.

1 *Oct.* 1314 Letters patent confirming a quit-claim made at the King's request by Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, of the manor of the New Temple, London, and of all lands and tenements formerly belonging to the Templars in the suburb of London and county of Middlesex, the same being of the fee of the said Earl of Lancaster, as of the honour of Leicester.

Witness, the King at York, 1 October, 8 Ed. II.

The above deed was entered by precept of Hamo de Chiggewelle, the Mayor, at the request of Sir Henry, Earl of Lancaster, conveyed
9 *Oct.* 1328 by Sir William Trussel, knight, Monday after the Octave of S. Michael, 2 Ed. III. (1328).

Sir William Trussel was Escheator for beyond Trent in 1328.
It will be noticed that this confirmation was not recorded in the city until fourteen years after it was granted; Edward II. had been deposed and Henry, Earl of Lancaster, was guardian of the young King, his successor.

1375.—EDWARD III. TO SIMON SWANDLAND, MAYOR OF LONDON. *Close Rolls 3 Ed. III. m. 6 d.*

2 *Nov.* 1329 To the Mayor of London, the King's escheator in that city. Mandate to cause the gates of the New Temple to be kept open by day so that the King's justices and clerks who may wish to pass by the water of the Thames may do so as they were wont to do heretofore; as the King understands that there ought to be and was wont to be at all times past a common passage through the middle of the court of the New Temple to the Thames for the King's justices, clerks and others prosecuting their affairs at Westminster and wishing to pass by water, and that the mayor and escheator keeps the gates closed by day and hinders the justices, clerks and others aforesaid from passing through the middle of the said court, whereby the King's affairs and other public business is frequently delayed.

This writ, with the expression "*middle* of the court of the New Temple," seems to throw some light on the origin of the name "Middle Temple." The *passage* referred to is what is now known as Middle Temple Lane. The name "Middle

Temple" occurs in the will of John Bount, under date of the year 1404 [see Weaver's Somerset Wills, Vol. I., 13].

It is important to notice that it is the Mayor who keeps the gates closed in the daytime. The previous deed says that after the death of Hugh le Despenser the manor of the New Temple came into the King's hand. But the Temple being within the suburb, the escheator in this case was the Mayor, Edward III. having retained the property after the death of his father, although the High Stewardship had been granted to Henry of Lancaster as early as 1324. But the King was a minor, and his mother's paramour, Mortimer, was usurping his powers. Henry of Lancaster was in armed opposition to Mortimer at this date, and he had the Londoners on his side.

1376.—THE BRIDGE OF THE NEW TEMPLE. *Cal. Close Rolls* 4 *Ed. III. m.* 7.

15 *Jan.* 1330/1

To John de Pulteneye, mayor of London, escheator in the city. Order to cause the bridge whereby passage is had to the water of the Thames in the court of the New Temple London to be repaired out of the issues of the lands and rents pertaining to the Temple, which are in his custody, as the King lately ordered him to cause the gates of the Temple to be kept open for the passage of his clerks of the Chancery and other ministers whatsoever because he understood that there ought to be a common passage through the middle of the said court to the Thames for the clerks of the Chancery and other ministers and for others wishing to come to Westminster, from sunrise to sunset, and now he understands that the bridge giving access to the Thames in the said court is so broken down that people cannot use it for that purpose so that the said clerks, ministers and others are hindered from coming to Westminster by water.

1377. THE KING TO WILLIAM DE LANGEFORD. *Fine Rolls* 6 *Ed. III. m.* 20.

25 *Jan.* 1331/2

Commitment to the King's clerk William de Langeford of the keeping of the New Temple, London, and all the rents formerly belonging to the Master and Brethren of the Knights Templars in London and the suburb thereof, in the king's hand by forfeiture of Hugh le Despencer the younger, a rebel, to hold for ten years, rendering £24 a year at the Exchequer in moieties at Easter and Michaelmas, so that he maintain at his own cost all the houses thereof in as good a state as they are now or better.

THE CLOISTERS, BELONGING TO THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, IN 1926,
dividing the Middle Temple from the Inner Temple as its predecessor did in the year 1338.

1378.—THE KING TO WILLIAM DE LANGEFORD. *Close Rolls* 6 *Ed. III. m.* 37.

15 *Feb.* 1331/2 To William de Langeford, farmer of the New Temple. Order to cause the houses, walls, enclosures and other buildings of the New Temple to be repaired.

1379.—WILLIAM DE LANGEFORD. *Fine Rolls* 6 *Ed. III. m.* 7.

20 *Sept.* 1332 Grant for life to the King's clerk William de Langeford of the keeping of the New Temple London and all the rents formerly belonging to the master and brethren of the Knights Templars, which the King granted to him for ten years by letters patent dated 25 January last; to hold at the same rent.

1380.—EDWARD III. TO WILLIAM DE LANGEFORD. *Pat. Rolls* 6 *Ed. III. p.* 3, *m.* 9.

11 *Dec.* 1332 Pardon to William de Langeford of £24 being the rent for one year due from him at the Exchequer for the custody of the New Temple, London, lately granted to him by the King, on the testimony of trustworthy persons that he has expended £30 in repairing the houses of said Temple, which were in a ruinous condition.

1381.—THE CONSECRATED AREA OF THE NEW TEMPLE. *C. Inq. Misc. File* 129, 11.

8 *Aug.* 1336 Inquisition taken at the New Temple, on the Thursday before the feast of S. Laurence, 10 Ed. III, before Reynold de Conductu, Mayor of the city of London, and Walter de Mordon and Ralph de Upton, Sheriffs of London, in the presence of John de Oxonia, Richard le Lacer and Richard de Berkyngge, aldermen, and Thomas de Maryns, chamberlain of the Guildhall, and William de Langeford, Keeper for the King of the New Temple.

The chapel of S. Thomas at the door of the Hall of the New

Temple with a plot of land there, as the earthen wall extends to the old gate of the Temple towards the King's highway and likewise the cloister as the stone wall which begins at the chamber called the Bishop of Ely's chamber, stretching first eastward and then northward to the King's highway, are places consecrated and dedicated to God and annexed to the said church.

Roger Blom, sometime messenger of the Temple, caused certain houses to be built on a plot of land so consecrated in the front part, near the highway northward, to maintain the lamps and other ornaments of the church.

Hugh le Despencer the younger unjustly occupied these places by whose forfeiture they are still in the King's hand.

The mention of "the old gate of the Temple" implies that a later dated one had been built at some other part of the property; and the stone wall which extended first eastward, and then northward, indicates that in the year 1336 there was a clearly marked boundary between what are now known as the Inner and the Middle Temple.

1382.—EDWARD III. AND THE HOSPITAL OF S. JOHN. *Pat. Rolls* 10 *Ed. III. p. II. m.* 29.

1 *Sept.* 1336 It is placed on record that the King (on the prosecution of the prior of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England before him and his council in parliament, suggesting that Hugh le Despenser the younger by force and duress obtained possession of his manor of the New Temple, London, with the cemetery and cloister of the church there, and other consecrated places annexed thereto, and held the same against justice and the canon law, and praying for the restitution of these, which had escheated to the King by the forfeiture of the said Hugh), lately commanded Reginald de Conductu, mayor and escheator of London, to go with the sheriffs and four good men of the city to the New Temple to survey the cloister and other places, to find by inquisition in the presence of the keeper of the New Temple the whole truth therein, and, if the facts were as stated, to make restitution as prayed; and that the said Mayor has certified into the Chancery that taking with him Walter de Morden and Ralph de Upton, the sheriffs, John de Oxonia, Richard le Lacer, and Richard de Berkyng, aldermen, and Thomas de Maryns, Chamberlain of the Guildhall of the city, he made an inquisition at the New Temple by the oath of good men

of the neighbourhood and of the city, in the presence of the sheriffs and the other four, and of William de Langeford, Keeper of the said Temple, and found that the chapel of S. Thomas at the door of the hall of the Temple with a plot of land with a wall of earth running to the old gate of the Temple towards the highway, as well as the cloister and the wall of stone running from the chamber of the bishop of Ely towards the east and thence towards the north as far as to the highway, are consecrated places dedicated to God and annexed to the prior's church; that one Roger Blom, sometime messenger of the Temple with the assent of the Master and Brethren caused some houses to be built on the plot of land so consecrated on the front part near the highway to the north, to let these for the support of lights and ornaments of the said church and that these were unjustly taken by the said Hugh. The Mayor, by virtue of his commission, has now restored to the church of the Temple the said chapel and places with the houses built on the consecrated land by certain metes and distinguishing marks, to be held of the prior in mortmain.

In 1324, when the Hospitalers granted the New Temple to Hugh le Despenser, they reserved for themselves the use of the Church of the Temple. The consecrated portion of the property was now, with the houses built by Roger Blom, restored to the church. The New Temple was therefore no longer "one entire messuage." It had become divided; one portion now belonged to the Hospitalers of S. John, the other being held at farm by Langeford of the King. Moreover, the two divisions were separated by certain metes and distinguishing marks.

1383.—EDWARD III. AND THE HOSPITAL OF S. JOHN. *Close Rolls* 11 *Ed. III. p.* 1, *m.* 10.

1 *June* 1337 To the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer. Order to cause £12 4s. 1d. to be allowed to William de Langeford, Keeper of the New Temple, London, in his yearly farm, from the time of the livery of certain houses and other places dedicated to God to the prior of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England, and to cause both William and the prior to be discharged and acquitted thereof, provided that William shall answer to the King yearly, as he ought, for the remainder of that farm; because lately, at the prior's suit, by his petition before the King and his council in parliament showing that Hugh le Despenser the younger had taken possession by force of the prior's manor of the New Temple, and

had occupied the cemetery and cloister of the prior there, and other consecrated places annexed to that church where many bodies of the founders of the church and of brethren of that Temple were buried, and so detained them against justice, ecclesiastical liberty and canonical sanctions, which said manor, cemetery and cloister and other places came into the King's hand after the forfeiture of Hugh, and the cemetery, cloister and consecrated places are withheld from the prior who has besought the King to cause his hand to be amoved therefrom, the king ordered Reginald de Conductu, mayor of London and escheator there, to take with him the sheriffs of London and four lawful men of that city to the said Temple, cemetery, cloister and other places, and to inspect them, and inquire by the oath of lawful men of the neighbourhood of the Temple, &c. in presence of the Keeper of the Temple upon the premises, and if he found that they had been annexed as aforesaid and unjustly occupied by Hugh, and had come into the King's hand as aforesaid, then to cause them to be reunited to that church by certain bounds, and delivered to the prior to be held as the prior and his predecessors and the Templars and their predecessors had held them before the said occupation; and the mayor and escheator certified to the King in chancery that he having taken with him Walter de Mordon and Ralph de Upton, sheriffs of London, and John de Oxonia, Richard de Lacer and Richard de Berkyng, aldermen of that city, and Thomas de Maryns, chamberlain of the Guihalde of that city, and going to the Temple, found by the oath of lawful men of the neighbourhood and the city in the presence of the sheriff, aldermen, chamberlain, and William de Langeford, Keeper of the Temple, that the chapel of S. Thomas at the door of the hall of the Temple, with a plot of ground there, as a wall of earth extends to the old gate of the Temple towards the highway and likewise the cloister, as the stone wall, which begins at the chamber called the bishop of Ely's chamber, extending towards the east, and afterwards that wall extending towards the north to the highway, are places consecrated and dedicated to God annexed to the prior's church, and that one Roger Blom, formerly *nuncius* of that Temple, caused certain houses to be built upon a plot of land so consecrated in the front part near the highway towards the north, to let those houses to maintain lights and other ornaments of that church, and that Hugh unjustly occupied the said places, and they are in the King's hand by reason of Hugh's forfeiture and for no other reason; and the mayor and escheator by

reason of the King's order caused the said chapel and places together with the houses built on that consecrated land to be reunited to the church and delivered to the prior to hold as aforesaid, wherefore the King ordered the treasurer and barons to take information by inquisition or otherwise concerning the cemetery and other places delivered to the prior by virtue of the aforesaid order, certifying the King concerning the *profit and rents* therefrom and concerning the portion of the farm which William rendered yearly at the Exchequer for the custody of the Temple touching the said places delivered to the prior, so that the King might do what was reasonable for the Keeper's discharge in this respect, and the treasurer and barons returned that they found by inquisition that the portion of the yearly farm which William renders to the King for the said custody touching the said places is £12 4s. 1d. yearly.

From 1 September, 1336, is to be dated, therefore, the division of the New Temple. William de Langeford, the Keeper, is to be allowed an abatement in his yearly farm from the time of his livery of "certain houses and other places dedicated to God" [that is, the consecrated portion], provided that he answer to the King yearly, as he ought to do, for the remainder. Both William and the Prior are to be discharged and acquitted thereof, and the houses, &c., are to be reunited to the church by "certain bounds."

In No. 1380 it is stated that the rent per annum for the whole of the New Temple in the year 1332 was £24. This deed divides it into £12 4s. 1d. for the consecrated portion [which it may be supposed became known as the Inner Temple] and £11 15s. 11d. for the remainder [which it may be supposed became known as the Middle Temple]. The Society of the Inner Temple, as may be seen from their records, paid an uncertain rent of about 20 marks [£13 6s. 8d.] to the Prior until the year 1521, when it was agreed between the Society and the Prior that the former should pay a fixed rent of £10. The Society of the Middle Temple have no tradition that they ever paid anything more than £10 per annum. At the dissolution of the monasteries both rents became vested in the Sovereign.

Goldsmith's Buildings, which lie to the north of the Temple Church and which now belong to the Middle Temple, stand on a site which this deed proves was part of the consecrated area. They are the modern successors of houses which were built by Roger Blome, a *nuncius* of the Temple in Edward I.'s reign, and which he held for life by demise of the Master and Brethren of the Temple. Roger let these houses to Geoffrey de Welleford, a prominent Clerk of the Chancery, at a rent of 40s. per annum. Geoffrey was a Clerk of the Chancery as early as 1290, and on more than one occasion was a temporary custodian of the Great Seal on behalf of an absent Chancellor. He must have used these houses as an Inn for himself and his assistant clerks. Roger died in 1312, and on the 12 August of that year Geoffrey de Welleford was granted these houses, at the same rent of 40s., payable at the Exchequer, during the King's pleasure. The following May the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer received an order to discharge him of paying the said rent to them, as the King had, on the 15 December, granted all the Templars' lands in London to Aymer de Valence [see Cal. Close Rolls, Ed. II., May, 1313, and Fine Rolls, August, 1312].

1384.—WILLIAM DE LANGEFORD, KEEPER OF THE TEMPLE. *Close Rolls* 11 *Ed. III. pt. II. m.* 9.

15 *Dec.* 1337 To William de Langeford. Order to cause the bridge of the New Temple, by which the magnates and others coming to parliaments and councils at London commonly cross to Westminster from the city and its suburb, to be repaired where necessary from the farm which he renders yearly for the houses of the said Temple.

The bridge or quay of the New Temple would have been at the bottom of Middle Temple Lane.
At this date William de Langeford was farmer of the unconsecrated portion only, namely, that part which became the Middle Temple.

1385.—EDWARD III. AND THE HOSPITAL OF S. JOHN. *Close Rolls* 12 *Ed. III. p.* 1, *m.* 34.

18 *May* 1338 To the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer. A fresh order to cause £12 4s. 1d. to be allowed yearly to William de Langeford Keeper of the New Temple, London, from the time of the livery of a cemetery, an enclosure and places built thereon in the said Temple to the prior of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England as the King previously ordered them to do. The Exchequer officials had certified that they found by inspecting their rolls and
1331/2 memoranda that the King on the 25th January in the 6th year of his reign committed the custody of the Temple and all the rents which formerly belonged to the Master and brethren of the order of the Temple in London and its suburb, and which were in the King's hand by the forfeiture of Hugh le Despenser the younger, to the said William for a rent of £24 yearly; and it was noted in the account of Richard de Betoigne, mayor of London and escheator there in the 1st year of the reign, that Hugh le Despenser the younger held the said lands and rents of the enfeoffment of the prior, no mention being made of any force or duress in obtaining the manor of the New Temple; and by rolls of account of William de Basyng and James le Botiller, late sheriffs of London, of the issues of lands and rents which belonged to the Templars in that city then in the hand of the late King from the morrow of Michaelmas in the 2nd year of that reign until the morrow of Michaelmas following, it was found that the total value of the New Temple and the other lands which belonged to the Templars in that

city was extended at £73 6s. 11d. yearly, exceeding the valuation in the inquisition taken by the Treasurer and Barons by £46 17s. 11d.; but they had not yet found whether all the lands for which William and James accounted were in Hugh's hand and came afterward into the King's hand; and because no mention of these things was made in the King's order they had not yet proceeded to the said allowance and discharge, nor did it seem right to do so until scrutiny had been made as to the King's right upon the enfeoffment which Hugh is supposed to have held according to the account of Richard de Betoigne. The King, however, does not consider it right for the prior or William to be further charged for the causes set forth in the said certificate.

See also Corporation Letter Book, G, p. 324.

1386.—EDWARD III. TO THE HOSPITAL OF S. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

Pat. Rolls 12 *Ed. III. pt. II.*

18 *June* 1338 Whereas the King—on a petition before him and the Council in parliament by the prior of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England setting forth that Hugh le Despenser the younger had obtained by force and duress the Prior's manor of the New Temple, London, which the King had committed to the custody of William de Langeford as an escheat by the forfeiture of the said Hugh, for a farm of £24 at the Exchequer, and that the said Hugh had taken also the cemetery, cloister and other consecrated places within the manor contrary to the liberty of the church and the canons—lately caused these places with the buildings thereon amounting to £12 4s. 1d. of the said farm of £24 to be reunited to the church of the Temple, and afterwards to be delivered to the prior and brethren of the said Hospital to hold to them and their successors, as appears by an inspection of the Chancery Rolls and by a certificate of the Treasurer and barons of the Exchequer remaining in the Chancery; and commanded that 60s. 10d. being the wages of the porter of the Temple at 2d. a day, with 30s. paid to the Temple by the Bishops of Chichester for their houses in the suburb of London, which by letters patent the King had released to Robert the present Bishop for ever, should be allowed to the said William in his farm; now, for £100, which the Prior has undertaken to pay towards the expenses of the passage beyond the seas which the King with the assent of the prelates, earls, barons and commonalty of the

realm is compelled to make, he has sold to the Prior all the residue of the manor amounting to £7 5s. 2d. of the farm of £24 to hold with the aforesaid consecrated places to him and the brethren in frank almoin; on condition that, if the residue in the state in which it now is should be found by valuation or other accounts rendered thereof to be worth more than £10 a year, the Prior and brethren shall pay yearly at the Exchequer anything beyond the said £10 which it shall be worth.

This deed explains how the rent of the unconsecrated portion of the Temple became reduced to £10, the amount which was thereafter paid by the Middle Temple. Had the rent been raised, the excess would become due to the King's Exchequer; it therefore remained unchanged.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rent from the sacred area, discharged to the Hospitalers	12	4	1
Rent from the Bishop of Chichester, pardoned	1	10	0
Wages of the porter, 365 days at 2d. per day, less 1d.	3	0	9
Balance of rent due from the secular area	7	5	2
Total of Langeford's original farm -	24	0	0

1387.—EDWARD III. TO THE HOSPITAL OF S. JOHN. *Pat. Rolls* 12 *Ed. III. p. II. m.* 16.

10 *July* 1338 Acquittance to Philip de Thame, prior of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England for £100 paid by William de Langeford, his clerk, to Robert de Wodehouse, the King's clerk, the Treasurer, for a fine made in the Chancery to have again part of the manor of the New Temple, London, lately in the King's hand.

1388.—THE HOSPITAL OF S. JOHN OF JERUSALEM TO SIR WILLIAM DE LANGEFORD. *Pat. Rolls* 13 *Ed. III. pt.* 2, *m.* 29.

1 *Aug.* 1338 Inspeximus and confirmation of a grant for life by Philip de Thame, prior of the hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England, with the assent of his chapter, to William de Langeford, his household servant, in gratitude to the said William for having, amongst other great benefits to the Order, lately dealt with the King and obtained, for a fine of £100 only, possession for the House of parcels of land pertaining to the manor of the New Temple, London, and made himself liable for more than 100 marks besides over the business, which will be for the good of the Prior and Order, of the

manor with the foreign rents of the same as he had acquired these of the King in their name and to their use. To hold to him and his assigns at a rent of 1d. at Midsummer for his whole life, so that after the death of the said William the said manor and rents shall revert to them.

Dated at Clerkenwell near London, Saturday the feast of S. Peter ad Vincula, 1338.

According to this document Langeford's total liability on behalf of the Hospitalers was £166 13s. 4d., but the Patent Rolls of the year record that he and Richard le Lacer, Alderman of the Ward, borrowed £240.

1389.—THE KNIGHTS HOSPITALERS IN ENGLAND. *Camden Society's Publications, Vol. 65, p. 202.*

A.D. 1338 *Report of Prior Philip de Thame to the Grand Master Elyan de Villanova for* A.D. 1338 [extract].

The total of the sums of all payments to the Treasurer from the manors and chambers of the Hospital as well as from the goods and possessions of the former Temple in the said Priory in England amounts to ... ... £3,826 4s. 6d.

	£	s.	d.
From whence is paid in the repair and maintenance of the church of the New Temple, London, in wine, wax, and oil and ornaments of the same	6	13	4
Reprises of the Treasury.			
To one Brother Chaplain and eight secular Chaplains serving the church formerly of the Templars at London called the New Temple, as was ordained by the whole council of the whole kingdom for the souls of the founders of the said New Temple and other possessions elsewhere—namely, to the Brother Chaplain for himself and the church £10, and to each chaplain £3 6s. 8d.; where there used to be in the time of the Templars, one Prior of the church and thirteen secular chaplains ...	36	13	4
Carried forward ...	£43	6	8

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward ...	43	6	8

Also in divers pensions to be paid from the Treasury to divers persons by the year in the Court of the Lord King as well as to Justices, clerks, officers and other ministers in their divers courts; also to others servants of the magnates,—for lands, tenements, rents and liberties of the Hospital as well as of the Templars, and mostly for the lands of the Templars, to be retained in hand, namely :—

To the Barons of the Exchequer of the Lord King :—

Of the Exchequer of the Lord King	Sir Robert de Sadyngton, knt, Chief Baron	2	0	0
	Sir William de Euerden, Baron	2	0	0
	Sir Robert de Scorburgh, Baron	2	0	0
	Sir William de Stouwe, Engrosser	2	0	0
	Sir Gervase de Wilesford, Remembrancer ...	2	0	0
	Sir William de Brokelesby, Remembrancer ...	2	0	0
	Sir Roger de Gildesburgh, Apposer	5	0	0

Also in the Common Bench which is the court of the King for Pleas of lands and tenements according to the laws of England, for pleading and determining, namely :—

In the Common Bench of the King	Sir William de Herle, knt, Chief Justice ...	10	0	0
	Sir William de Shareshull, Justice	5	0	0
	Sir Richard de Aldeburgh, Justice	2	0	0
	Sir John de Shardelowe, Justice	2	0	0
	Sir Thomas de Malghun, clerk	2	0	0
	Sir John de Assheby, with a robe of the livery of the clerks of the Prior with fur of Budge	2	0	0

[1390]

And in the King's Bench; and it is the principal court of England; in which court all pleas of trespass and felony and conspiracy are pleaded, namely to :—

In the King's Bench	Sir Geoffrey de Scrop, Chief Justice	2	0	0
	Sir Richard de Wylughby, Justice	3	6	8
	Thomas de Thorp, attorney of the Prior, for prosecuting and defending the business of the House	2	0	0
	Carried forward ...	£90	13	4

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward ...	90	13	4

Also in the other court of the Lord King, which is called The Chancery, namely to :—

The Chancery of the King	Sir John de S. Paul, clerk	2	0	0
	Sir Henry de Ednestowe, clerk	2	0	0
	Sir Michael de Wath, clerk	2	0	0
	Sir Thomas de Baumburgh	2	0	0

There are certain Serjeants-at-Law in the aforesaid courts for pleading and advocating and declaring pleas in the same courts according to the laws and customs of England who take fees from the Treasury aforesaid by the year, namely :—

Serjeants in the King's Courts	Robert Parnyng, a robe of the livery of the esquires of the Prior with fur befitting and	2	0	0
	Richard de la Pole, a robe of the esquires and	2	0	0
	Henry Poer, a robe and	2	0	0
	Hugh de Lougheburgh, Attorney of the Prior in the Common Bench, a robe of the esquires and	1	0	0

Also pensions due by the common deed to other magnates and secretaries and servants of the Lord King and of others, namely to :—

Sir Edmund de Bereford, in the time of Brother William de Tothal	3	6	8
Sir William Trussel, escheator of the Lord King, in the time of Brother Leonard	6	13	4
Thomas Crosse in the time of Brother Leonard ...	5	0	0
Henry de Hardyngham in the time of Leonard aforesaid	6	13	4
Brother Nicholas de Hales, in the time of the same brother	5	0	0
Simon Dacon in the time of Brother Joseph Chauncey	1	0	0
Brother Nicholas de Hales in the name of a certain Wolstan	1	13	4
Sir Andrew de la Hyde in the time of Brother Thomas Larcher	2	0	0
Carried forward ...	£137	0	0

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward ...	137	0	0
	Henry de Ryed in the time of Brother Thomas Larcher as well as of Brother Leonard	20	0	0
	William de Northburgh, clerk, so long as he shall be deprived of ecclesiastical benefice	2	0	0
	Tydeman de Sprottelee, so long as &c., in the time of Brother Thomas Larcher	3	6	8
	The conservators of privileges take at will	3	6	8
	The Sisters of Bokeland for a tenement in Hidon ...	2	0	0
[1391]	John de Raghlee in the time of Brother Adam Montague	10	0	0
	Master Robert Hereward in the time of Brother Thomas Larcher	10	0	0
	William de Langeford, in the time of Brother Thomas Larcher and Brother Leonard, bought with his own money, with a robe of the livery of clerks against Christmas	33	6	8
	John de Dyngelee, in the time of Brother Thomas Larcher and Brother Leonard, also with a robe of the livery of clerks against Christmas	20	0	0
	Master William de Whiteby, in the time of Brother Thomas Larcher, with a robe of the livery of clerks against Christmas	2	0	0
	John de Sprottelee of Beverley, in the time of Brother Thomas Larcher	2	0	0
	John de Peyto, in the time of the same Brother Thomas with a robe of the livery of clerks ...	2	0	0
	John de Hampton, a robe, in the time of the same Brother Thomas and	2	0	0
	Thomas Ysaac, in the time of the same, a robe of the livery of esquires and	0	13	4
	Alan Gille in the time of the said Brother Thomas, a robe of the livery of esquires and	20	0	0
	Roger de Boys, in the time of Brother Richard Paveley	4	0	0
	John de Blounvill, in the time of Brother Larcher, a robe of the livery of esquires and	2	0	0
	John, son of Nicholas de Herdwyck, in the time of the said Brother Thomas, so long as, &c. ...	2	0	0
	Carried forward ...	£277	13	4

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	277	13	4
Alexander de Hunsingore, in the time of the Templars	6	13	4
Margaret Florentyn, in the time of Brother Leonard	4	0	0
Sir John Shordich, Knight, in the time of the same	13	6	8
Stephen de Sautre of Saunford, by deed of the Temple	3	6	8
Sir Thomas de Hegham, in the time of Brother Thomas Larcher	2	0	0
John, son of Gilbert de Tondeby, in the time of the same Brother Thomas	2	0	0
William de Iveldon, in the time of Leonard	10	0	0
John de Hardingham, by the common deed ...	20	0	0
Geoffrey de Cane, by deed of the former Temple ...	2	0	0
Walter de Salyng, by the common deed	2	0	0
The chaplain, pro tem. of Bradde, by composition of the former Temple	4	0	0
Thomas de Gayton, steward of the Lord de Roos, in the time of Brother Thomas Larcher	2	0	0
Robert de Foxton, in the time of Brother Thomas Larcher, a robe of the livery of clerks and ...	2	0	0
Brother William Brex and John his brother take for the whole life of the said Brother William ...	17	6	8
And after William's death John shall take £6 13s. 4d.			
[1392] Brother Nicholas Basset and Roger his brother for the life of each of them	10	0	0
John de Thorneye, by the common deed	10	0	0
John de Oxenford and Joan his daughter	20	0	0
Alice Combemartyn, wife of the said John de Oxenford and Rose, daughter of the said John and Alice	20	0	0
Walter Neel and Alice his wife	20	0	0
Payne Moun, by the common deed	2	0	0
John de Betoygne, by the common deed	3	6	8
Margery de Betoygne, by the common deed ...	5	0	0
Edmund de Betoygne, by the same deed	3	6	8
Benedict de Betoygne, by the same deed	3	6	8
Sir John de Birchesden, by the same deed	10	0	0
Carried forward ...	£475	6	8

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	475	6	8
Paul Masini, a robe of the livery of the esquires of the Prior by the common deed, in the time of Brother Leonard.			
William de Peyton, by the common deed	10	0	0
John de Peyton, by the same deed	20	0	0
Thomas de Thresk, in the time of Brother Leonard	2	12	0
Master William de Whiteby and Sir Walter Daniel	13	6	8
William de Gaydon and Joan his wife, by the common deed	6	13	4
Joan de Betoygne, by the same deed	15	0	0
Sir Walter de Dovcote, by the same deed	2	0	0
John Gille, by the same deed	3	6	8
Brother John Dilu and John de Bedeneye, for the life of the said Brother only	2	0	0
Sir Thomas Wale, knight, by the common deed ...	40	0	0
Margaret de Bachesworth, by the same deed ...	4	0	0
John Macy, by the same deed	5	0	0
Brother John Larcher the younger, by the same deed	2	0	0
John Wyward, by the same deed	2	0	0
Brother Simon ffauconer and Master William ffauconer, for the wife of the said Brother Simon	6	13	4
John de Alneton, by the common deed ... ... also a robe of the livery of the esquires of the prior, or	2	0	0
	1	0	0
Master Richard Plessy, advocate in the Consistory of the Archbishop of Canterbury, without a deed, a robe of the livery of clerks, and	2	0	0
John de Chartneye and Margaret his wife, by the common deed	6	0	0
Richard de ffoxcote, sheriff of Gloucester, by the same deed	30	0	0
Brother John de Warenn, by the precept of Earl Warren his father, beyond the certain sum which the Brothers in the said Priory take	3	6	8
Sir Thomas de Elnestouwe, vicar of the church of Glanfeld	3	6	8
Robert Dorturer, by the common deed	6	13	4
Carried forward ...	£664	5	1

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	664	5	4
Agneis Tyeis, by the same deed	2	12	0
Master William de ffakenham, by the same deed ...	2	13	4
Also Simon Symeon takes by the same common deed	2	0	0
The beadle of the Arches, takes, without a deed ...	0	6	8
The Sub-Prior there, without a deed	1	0	0
And the clerk of the lord the Pope takes for his procuration	13	6	8

[1393] There are certain persons of the Order of the Temple taking their wages of the same Treasury, namely :—

Henry Rouclif, by the year	4	0	0
Thomas Strech	4	0	0
John Coffyn	4	0	0
William de Chelse	4	0	0
William de Burton	4	0	0
William de Craucombe	4	0	0
Walter de Gadesby	4	0	0
Thomas de Staundon	5	0	0
Thomas Totti	4	0	0
Walter de Roucle	4	0	0
Roger de Stouwe	5	0	0
Alan de Newsom	4	0	0

There are also certain *Religiosi* who take in perpetuity pensions from the aforesaid Treasury on account of compositions by reason of very small tithes, and of possession of portions within the bounds and limits of their parishes and demesnes, namely :—

The Prior of Okebourne takes by the year ...	13	6	8
The Prior of Hurlee	5	0	0
The Prior of Stokes	4	16	8
The Prior of Ware	1	0	0
The Prior of Barnewell	0	6	8
The Prioress of Radegund	0	6	8
The Prior of Bermondsey	6	17	4
Carried forward ...	£767	18	0

		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward ...	767	18	0
[1394]	There is a certain payment issuing out of the Treasury which the Prior of England for the time being should find each year and distribute by his brother the Procurator-General in the Court of the Exchequer of the Lord King aforesaid to the Lord Treasurer and others, Barons, Clerks and other ministers of the Exchequer of the Lord King to the number of 140 persons, twice a year, namely in winter time caps furred with miniver and goat skins and certain caps not furred, and in summer time just as many caps lined with fine lawn and some not lined, to every one of the court of the Exchequer aforesaid the younger as well as the elder according to the rank position and office of the persons aforesaid which expense amounts yearly to	10	0	0
	There are also other expenses incurred in the King's courts yearly for the office of the Procurator-General in divers courts of the King, which of necessity must be done in applying for writs and charters of the King, and for conducting other business in the same courts which amount by the year, as more evidently appears by the account and memoranda of the said brother of the Exchequer who is charged by the Chapter with that office, to at least	40	0	0
	Also for the expenses of the house of Clerkenwell beyond the receipts assigned for the said house, which expenses exceed the receipts as above in Clerkenwell	21	11	4
	And for furnishing the Prior with robes by the year for his household and for others who are certified by the Charter, at least	93	6	8
	Also in expenses for the celebration of the Chapter at the feast of S. Barnabas the Apostle, and for holding an Assembly at the end of Lent ...	80	0	0
	Carried forward ...	£1,012	16	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	1,012	16	2
Also in the expenses of the Prior's House for the whole year except 121 days [*sic*] in which he makes Visitations, as appears in the reprises of the manors and chambers aforesaid, by the day 20s.	243	0	0
Also in payment for the chambers of the Master, by the year	133	6	8
Also in gifts given in the courts of the Lord King and other magnates for having attention, and for defending pleas, and in expenses of the parliaments at least twice yearly	133	6	8
Sum of all the expenses, reprises, payments, pensions and other charges issuing out of the Treasury which of necessity ought to be paid from the same	1522	9	4
And so there remains towards *responsiones* in the time of peace, so that no preceptor may fail in payment	2303	15	2
	£3826	4	6

1395.—THE TEMPLE BRIDGE AND THE HOSPITALERS. *Pat. Rolls* 29 *Ed. III. pt. III. m. 7.*

26 *Nov.* 1355 Appointment of John Graunger to select in the city of London and elsewhere six carpenters, not retained on the King's works, for the building and repair of the bridge at the New Temple, London, and to put them to the said work at the charges of the prior of the Hospital of Jerusalem in England, who is bound to repair that bridge.

1396.—RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH MIDDLE TEMPLE LANE. *Corporation Letter Book G, p.* 324.

6 *June* 1374 Writ to the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen reciting that the Prior of the Hospital of Jerusalem in England had represented to Parliament that Hugh le Despenser the younger had obtained possession of the Prior's manor of the New Temple, which had become forfeited to the King at the fall of the said Hugh, and

that the said Hugh had occupied cloisters and other places within the said manor contrary to the liberty and canons of the Church; that the King had restored these premises to the Temple Church, and had caused them to be surrendered to the said Prior and his brethren; and had afterwards sold the residue of the said manor to the same Prior to hold the same in conjunction with the cloisters and other sacred places, at a rent reserved, as in certain letters patent more fully is contained: And whereas the King now understood that Thomas Duke, a tenant of a certain house in the parish of S. Dunstan near Templebarre let to him for a term of years by John Rothynge, vintner, claimed to enjoy a right of way for transport of victuals, fuel &c. from Fletestrete to the bridge called Templebrigge on the river side, and had suffered damage by being prevented from enjoying the right by Robert Hales, Prior of the said House, and John Almayn one of his brethren, and that the Mayor &c. had thereupon summoned the said Prior to appear to answer the charge, and in default had imposed a fine; the said Mayor &c. are commanded to suspend all further proceedings as likely to be prejudicial to the rights of the Crown.

Witness the King at Westminster, 6 June, 48 Ed. III.

1397. –THOMAS DUKES *v.* THE HOSPITAL OF S. JOHN. *City of London Pleas and Memoranda Rolls, 50 Ed. III. A* 22, *m.* 5.

13 *Nov.* 1376 Thursday after Martinmas, 50 Ed. III.

Thomas Dukes *v.* The Prior of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England, Brother John Barneby and John Strenger, porter, in a plea of trespass.

Plaintiff has a tenement in the parish of S. Dunstan next Templebarre by demise of Richard Elys, son of John Elys, late citizen and skinner of London, for 10 years from Michaelmas, 40 Ed. III, and a way belonging to the said tenement from the king's way of Fletestret to the Thames, to a bridge called Templebrugge, by which way all holders of the said tenement have been accustomed to carry victuals, fuel, wood, etc., to the said tenement, and carry them out of the said tenement between sunrise and sunset.

Michaelmas 1366

19 *May* 1376 On Tuesday after Ascension day 50 Ed. III, when the plaintiff was carrying 50 faggots of fuel necessary for his house by the said way, the defendants met him with sticks and knives and shut the gate called Templegate giving access to the said way. He

claims 100s. damages. The defendants deny the right of way, and the Prior and Brother John say they have a manor called the New Temple adjoining and contiguous to the said street called Fletestrete, which manor formerly belonged to the Templars, within which manor the church, cloister, churchyard and other dedicated places are, the possession of which manor Hugh le Dispencer the younger formerly by force and duress occupied. On the forfeiture of the said Hugh the King seised the manor into his hands, and afterwards committed it to one William de Langeford under certain conditions for a yearly rent of £24. Afterwards at the suit of Prior Philip de Thame, predecessor of the present Prior, by petition in parliament setting forth that the said Hugh did contrary to ecclesiastical liberty, the King caused the churchyard, cloister and other consecrated places in the said manor, together with the houses built thereon, of the yearly value of £12 4s. 1d., out of the said £24, to be re-united to the church of the said Temple, and to be delivered to the said Prior to hold to him and his successors, and made an allowance to William de Langeford in his said farm of 60s. 10d. yearly for the wages of a man keeping the gate of the Temple aforesaid, and 30s. which the Bishops of Chichester used to pay to the said Temple for their houses in the suburb of London, which the King remitted to the late Bishop Robert for ever. And afterwards for £100 paid by the said Prior Philip, the King granted him all the residue of the said manor then being in his hands of the value of £7 5s. 2d. of the said yearly farm of £24 to hold to the said Priory in frankalmoin together with the said churchyard cloister and other consecrated places, provided that if the said residue proved to be worth more than £10 a year the Priory should pay the King yearly whatever might be in excess of the said £10. He produces the charter dated at Ipswich 18 June, 12 Ed. III. Thus they hold the greater part of the manor in which are set the church and other consecrated places, which the King caused to be delivered to Prior Philip, as well as the residue of the manor granted to them in frankalmoin; and the place where the plaintiff claims the right of carrying and re-carrying is parcel of the said residue; and they claim the aid of the King

Strenger says he is servant of the Priory and Keeper of the gate of the manor adjoining Fletestrete, which is built in the said residue.

No judgment in this matter has been found; but the final clause in No. 1396 suggests that the King had rights in respect of the lane, and it may be presumed that these rights passed to the Middle Temple when that Inn was sold to them by Charles II.

1398.—REFUSE HEAP IN FYKETTSFIELD. *K. B. Ancient Indictments, File* 174, *m.* 2.

Hundred of Osulston, Co. Middx., 19 Ric. II.

The jury complain that a certain verdict as to nuisances which was drawn up in writing and sealed on Saturday after the feast of 29 *June* 1395 SS. Peter and Paul 19 Ric. II. has been tampered with. The verdict was that the persons complained of made a great dung-heap of the refuse from their houses in Fyketsfeld outside the Bar of the New Temple of London, belonging to the Prior of S. John of Jerusalem, namely :—

William atte Hall	John Ball, draper
Stephen atte Grene	John Egleston
John Byllyng	John Coton
John Edward, marbulere	John Barbor, living without the
Thomas Solyhull, smith	Bar of the New Temple
John Belleston	John Barbor, living within the said
John Wylman	Bar
John White, furbor	Robert Maunsell
John Riche, taylor	Henry Pepor
Adam Ram, bosemaker	John atte Hall, draper
Robert Brewere	John Dunmowe
Peter Cornwaille	Robert, Maunsipul del Temple
William atte Lyon	John Croke, furbor
John Mytton, sadeler	Thomas Fretenham
John Shyrewode, sadeler	John Rotherham
William Chaundeler	John Ulryche
Robert Ferror	Robert Chaumberlayne
Robert Capmaker	John Bower
John Maysmaker	John Scardlacche
Jordan Skynner	Geoffrey Flecchcr
Thomas Duke	Richard Rose, glovere
Simon Taillor	Adam Glovere
Thomas Bokelmaker	Richard Skynner
John Muston	John Ledes, cordewaner
John Cordwaner	John Went, cordewaner

The most important of these names is that of Robert, Maunciple of the Temple. There is an earlier mention of that office on the Patent Rolls of 22 May, 1356, where William de Thorpe, an Apprentice of the Common Bench, at the King's suit receives pardon for having caused the death of Hugh Lumbard, a servant of the Maunciple of the New Temple.

The same Robert is mentioned in the will of John Bount, proved 1404 [P.C.C.], and is there referred to as Robert, "manciple of the *Middle Temple*."

1399.—JOHN BARWICKE. *Pat. Rolls* 3 *Ed. VI. pt.* 11.

10 *July* 1549 Grant to John Barwicke of Eston, Co. Wilts, esquire, and Robert Freke of London, gentleman, for £722 11s. 6½d., of various property among which is all that our messuage or mansion with our houses and buildings commonly called "the Mayster of the Temple his lodging" and all the houses cellars buildings yards orchards gardens curtilages &c. thereto belonging now or late in tenure of Sir John Baker, knight, situate lying and being in London next the church of the Temple within the bar of London, which same messuage mansion and buildings with other the premises in London aforesaid are parcel of the Rectory of the Temple within the bar of London, and formerly belonged to the late Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England now dissolved.

10 July, 3 Ed. VI.

1400.—ROBERT HARRYS. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 19, *pt.* 1.

23 *March* 1543/4 Grant to Robert Harrys of London, for £54, of a messuage called le Starre et le Ramme in the parish of S. Dunstan in Flete-strete, lying between the inn called le Sergeantes Inn on the east, a tenement late in tenure of Henry Dakers on the west, the highway on the north, and the garden of the New Temple on the south, lately belonging to the Priory of S. John of Jerusalem.

23 March, 35 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 15, m. 23.

This document and those following are here inserted to prove that the property of the Knights Templars originally fronted Fleet Street. It will be seen that at the Dissolution it was in the hands of the Hospitalers of S. John the Baptist of Jerusalem.

Fletestrete—A.D. 1544

	Le Starre et le Ramme	*Le Serjeantes Inn*
tenement formerly in tenure of Henry Dakers	Granted to Robert Harrys	

garden of the New Temple

1401.—THOMAS BROKE. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 19, *Pt.* 1.

30 *Nov.* 1543 Grant in fee to Thomas Broke of a house bounded by the tenement of the relict of Henry Dakars on the east, that of John Browning on the west, the highway on the north and the garden of the New Temple on the south in tenure of Thomas White.

Also of a messuage &c. bounded by tenements of John Browning on the east and John Armyn on the west, the highway on the north and the great garden of the Inner Temple Inn on the south, in tenure of John Armyn and Elizabeth his wife.

All which tenements lately belonged to the Priory of S. John of Jerusalem.

30 November, 35 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 10, m. 16.

Fletestrete—A.D. 1543

John Armyn	in tenure of John Armyn Granted to Thomas Broke	John Browning [see No. 1402]	John Browning	in tenure of Thomas White Granted to Thomas Broke	in tenure of Henry Dakars	*Star & Ram*	*Le Serjeant's Inn*

the great garden of the Inner Temple Inn

1402.—ROGER AND ROBERT TAVERNER. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII., Vol.* 19, *pt.* 2.

29 *Aug.* 1544 Grant to Roger and Robert Taverner of a tenement in Fletestrete in the parish of S. Dunstan, between that of John Browning on the east, that of John Armyn on the west, the highway on the north and the garden of the New Temple on the south, in tenure of John Browning, lately belonging to the Priory of S. John of Jerusalem.

29 August, 36 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 4, m. 32.

Fletestrete—A.D. 1544

tenement of John Armyn	in tenure of John Browning Grant to Roger and Robert Taverner	tenement of John Browning	in tenure of Thomas White	in tenure of Henry Dakers

garden of the New Temple

1403.—RICHARD ANDREWES AND GEORGE LYLE. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 19, *pt.* 1.

22 *Aug.* 1544 Grant in fee to Richard Andrewes of Hales, Co. Gloucester, and George Lysle of a messuage in tenure of Joan Thorpe, widow, in the parish of S. Dunstan, between that in tenure of John Armyn on the east and that called le Fawcon in tenure of John Fyssher on the west, the highway on the north and the garden of the Inner Temple on the south, lately belonging to the Priory of S. John of Jerusalem.

22 August, 36 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 14, m. 14.

A grant of the tenement called le Fawcon to Edward Walter was made the same year without specifying its situation.

Fletestrete—A.D. 1544

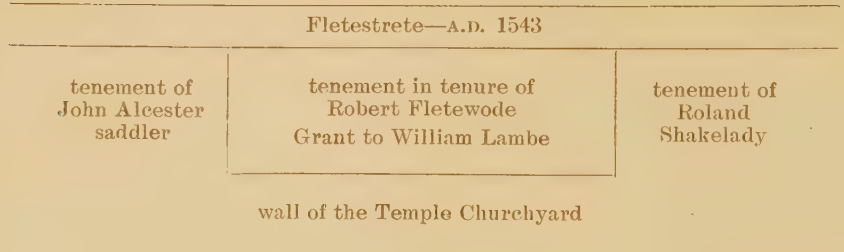
le Fawcon in tenure of John Fyssher formerly of John Hawkins	in tenure of Joan Thorpe Grant to Richard Andrews and George Lysle	in tenure of John Armyn	in tenure of John Armyn Granted to Thomas Broke [see No. 1401]

garden of the Inner Temple

1404.—WILLIAM LAMBE. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 18, *pt.* 1.

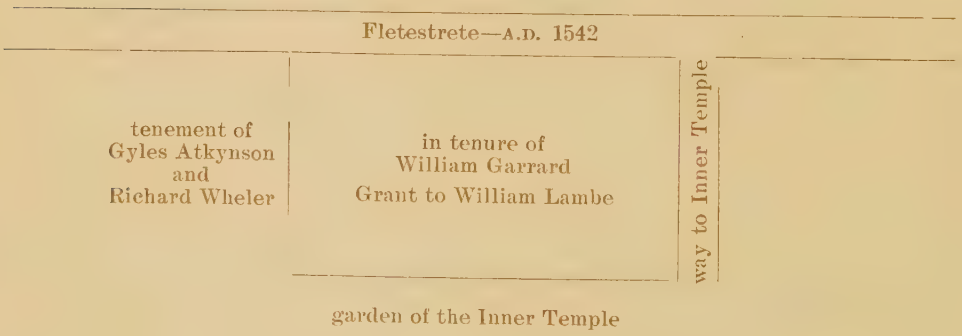
18 *March* 1542/3 Grant to William Lambe, the King's servant, of a tenement in Fletestrete in the parish of S. Dunstan, between the tenement of Roland Shakelady on the east and that of John Alcester, saddler, on the west, the highway on the north and the wall of the Temple churchyard on the south, in tenure of Robert Fletewode, which formerly belonged to the Priory of S. John of Jerusalem.

18 March, 34 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 12, m. 1.


Fletestrete—A.D. 1543
tenement of John Alcester saddler
tenement in tenure of Robert Fletewode
Grant to William Lambe
tenement of Roland Shakelady
wall of the Temple Churchyard

1405.—WILLIAM LAMBE. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 18, *pt.* 1.

18 *March* 1542/3 Grant to William Lambe, the King's servant, of a tenement in Fletestrete in the parish of S. Dunstan, between the common way leading to the Inner Temple on the east, the tenement of Gyles Atkynson and Richard Wheler on the west, the highway on the north, and the garden of the Inner Temple on the south, which formerly belonged to the priory of S. John of Jerusalem, and is now in tenure of William Garrard.


Fletestrete—A.D. 1542
tenement of Gyles Atkynson and Richard Wheler
in tenure of William Garrard
Grant to William Lambe
way to Inner Temple
garden of the Inner Temple

1406.—WILLIAM LAMBE TO WILLIAM GARARD. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 19, *pt.* 1.

20 *June* 1544 Licence to William Lambe of London to alienate to William Garard and Margaret his wife of a tenement in Fletestrete in the parish of S. Dunstan between the way leading towards the Inner

Temple on the east and the tenement in tenure of Gyles Atkynson and Richard Wheeler on the west, the highway on the north and the garden of the Inner Temple on the south, in tenure of the said Garard, formerly belonging to the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem.

20 June, 36 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 20, m. 5.

Fletestrete—A.D. 1544

Queens Head in tenure of Gyles Atkinson and Richard Wheeler	Grant by William Lambe to William Garard then tenant	Inner Temple Lane
garden of the Inner Temple		

1407.—THOMAS BROKE. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 19, *pt.* 1.

30 *Nov.* 1543 Grant to Thomas Broke of the messuage called the Queens Heade and a messuage next it on the east occupied by Gyles Atkinson, bounded by the tenement of William Gerard, scrivener, on the east, that of John Machyn, tailor of vestments, on the west, the highway on the north and the garden of the New Temple on the south, in tenure of the said Thomas Broke, lately belonging to the Priory of S. John of Jerusalem.

30 November, 35 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 10, m. 16.

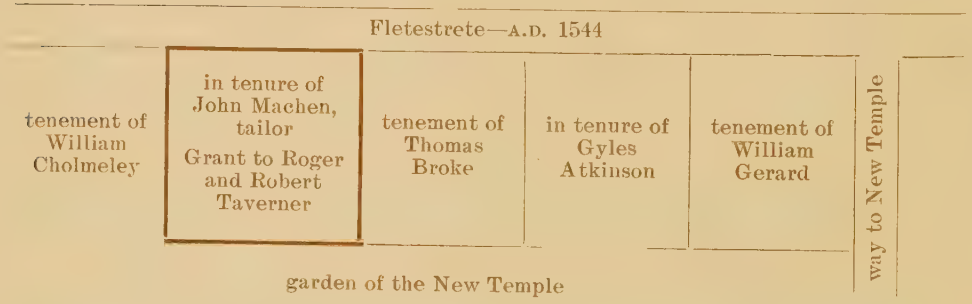
Fletestrete—A.D. 1543

tenement of John Machyn	*the Queens Heade* in tenure of Thomas Broke Grant to the said Thomas Broke	in tenure of Gyles Atkynson	tenement of William Gerard	way to Inner Temple
	garden of the New Temple			

1408.—ROGER AND ROBERT TAVERNER. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 19, *pt.* 2.

29 *Aug.* 1544 Grant to Roger and Robert Taverner of a tenement in Fletestrete in the parish of S. Dunstan, between that of Thomas Broke on the east and that of William Cholmeley on the west, the highway on the north and the garden of the New Temple on the south, in tenure of John Machen, tailor, and Katherine Watson, lately belonging to the Priory of S. John of Jerusalem.

29 August, 36 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 4, m. 32.


Fletestrete—A.D. 1544
tenement of William Cholmeley
in tenure of John Machen, tailor
Grant to Roger and Robert Taverner
tenement of Thomas Broke
in tenure of Gyles Atkinson
tenement of William Gerard
way to New Temple
garden of the New Temple

1409.—WILLIAM LAMBE. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 18, *pt.* 1.

18 *March* 1542/3 Grant to William Lambe, the King's servant, of a tenement in Fletestrete in the parish of S. Dunstan, between that of John Machyn, tailor, on the east, that of Thomas Holbeck on the west, the highway on the north and the wall of the Inner Temple Garden on the south, in tenure of William Chomley.

Also of another tenement there between that of William Chomley on the east, the gate of the Middle Temple and the tenement within it of Alice, widow of Richard Redmayne, on the west, the highway on the north, and the wall of the Inner Temple on the south, in tenure of Thomas Holbek.

The said tenements formerly belonged to the Priory of S. John of Jerusalem.

18 March, 34 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 12, m. 1.

The tenement of Alice Redmayn would be over the gate and cannot be easily shown on the plan.

Fletestrete -A.D. 1542

tenement of John Waysse [see No. 1410]	Gate of the Middle Temple	in tenure of Thomas Holbek Grant to William Lambe	in tenure of William Cholmley Grant to William Lambe, King's servant	tenement of John Machyn tailor	tenement of Thomas Broke
		garden of the Inner Temple			

1410.—ROGER AND ROBERT TAVERNER. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 19, *pt.* 2.

29 *Aug.* 1544 Grant to Roger and Robert Taverner of 2 tenements in Fletestrete in the parish of S. Dunstan, next the gate of the New Temple on the east, the tenement of Nicholas Melowe on the west, the highway on the north and the garden of the New Temple on the south, in tenure of John Waysse; also of the said tenement of Nicholas Melowe which adjoins that of Margaret More on the west; which 3 tenements lately belonged to the Priory of S. John of Jerusalem.

29 August, 36 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 4, m. 32.

The gate referred to is obviously that of the Middle Temple.

Fletestrete—A.D. 1544

[tenement of Margaret More	in tenure of Nicholas Melowe Grant to Roger and Robert Taverner	in tenure of John Waysse Grant to Roger and Robert Taverner	in tenure of John Waysse Grant to Roger and Robert Taverner	Gate of the New Temple
	garden of the New Temple			

1411.—ROBERT LAWERDE, *ALIAS* LOORDE. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 19, *pt.* 2.

10 *Sept.* 1544 Grant in fee to Robert Lawerde, *alias* Loorde, of a messuage &c. in tenure of Richard and Margaret More in the parish of S. Dunstan, between the bars of the New Temple on the west, the tenement of Nicholas Mellowes on the east, the highway on the north and the garden of the New Temple on the south.

Also the messuage &c. in tenure of James Alexander in the parish of S. Clement Danes, between the wall of Temple Barre on the east and the messuage of Thomas Cardynall on the west, the highway on the north and a garden called Myddell Temple Gardeyne on the south.

Also a messuage in tenure of Thomas Cardynall in the parish of S. Clement Danes between the tenements called " the corner house " beside Temple Barr on the east and a tenement of Henry Johnson on the west, the highway on the north and the great garden of the Middle Temple on the south all which premises belonged to the Priory of S. John of Jerusalem.

10 September, 36 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 5, m. 14.

The Strand—A.D. 1544		Temple Bar	Fleet Street
tenement of Henry Johnson	in tenure of Thomas Cardynall Grant to Robert Lord	*The Corner House* in tenure of James Alexander Grant to Robert Lord	in tenure of Richard and Margaret More Grant to Robert Lord	tenement of Nicholas Mellowes

Myddell Temple Gardeyne

1412.—HENRY BRADSHAW. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 19, *pt.* 2.

10 *Sept.* 1544 Grant in fee to Henry Bradshaw of 2 tenements in the parish of S. Clement Danes, Strand, between the tenement of Launcelot Strong on the west, the highway on the north, the tenement of Henry Johnson on the east, and the wall of the garden of the Middle Temple on the south, in tenure of Thomas and Anne

Richards and William and Katharine Carfunt, lately belonging to the Priory of S. John of Jerusalem.

10 September, 36 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 6, m. 6.

Henry Bradshaw became Solicitor-General.

The Strand—A.D. 1544

tenement of Lancelot Strong	in tenure of William Carfunt Grant to Henry Bradshaw	in tenure of Thomas Richards Grant to Henry Bradshaw	tenement of Henry Johnson

wall of the Middle Temple

1413.—JOHN COKK AND JOHN WROTHE. *Pat. Rolls 36 Hen. VIII. pt. 8, m. 32.*

12 *Sept.* 1544 The King grants for £405 1s. 6d. to John Cokk, esquire, and John Wrothe, gentleman (amongst other premises), a messuage, tenement and garden now or late in tenure of Lancelot Strong, in the parish of S. Clement Danes without the bars of the New Temple, London, Co. Middx., namely between the tenement late in tenure of William Carfante on the east and the tenement late in tenure of William Wastelyng on the west, the highway on the north and the garden of the Middle Temple on the south.

(2) Also, another messuage, tenement and garden with appurtenances now or late in tenure of the said Lancelot Strong in the said parish without the bars, between the tenement now or late in tenure of the said Lancelot Strong on the east and the tenement now or late of Thomas Richardes on the west, the highway on the north and the garden of the Middle Temple on the south.

(3) Also, another messuage, tenement and garden in tenure of Matilda Crowe between the tenement of Thomas Richardes on the east, that of James Duckett on the west, the highway on the north and the garden of the New Temple on the south.

(4) Also, another messuage in tenure of James Duckett between the tenement of Matilda Crowe on the east, that of the said James Duckett on the west, the highway on the north, and the garden of the New Temple on the south.

(5) Also, another messuage in tenure of James Duckett between that of the said James Duckett on the east, that of Thomas Richardes on the west, the highway on the north, and the garden of the New Temple on the south.

(6) Also, those 3 messuages with gardens in tenure of Thomas Richardes and Anne his wife between the tenement of Lancelot Strong on the east, that of Matilda Crowe on the west, the highway on the north, and the garden of the Middle Temple on the south.

(7) Also, a messuage in tenure of Henry Johnson, between the tenement of James Halfman on the east, that of Henry Johnson on the west, the highway on the north, and the great garden of the Middle Temple on the south.

(8) Also, another messuage in tenure of Henry Johnson between that of the said Henry Johnson on the east, that of John Hawkyns on the west, the highway on the north, and the garden wall of the Middle Temple on the south.

(9) Also, 2 messuages in the tenure of the said Henry Johnson between that of the said Henry Johnson on the east, that of Thomas and Anne Richards on the west, the highway on the north, and the garden wall of the Middle Temple on the south.

All which premises were parcel of the possessions of the late Priory or Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England now dissolved, and are in the parish of S. Clement Danes.

To hold in fee of the King as of his manor of Clerkenwell by fealty only for all services.

12 September, 36 Hen. VIII.

The following are the only properties mentioned in this grant that can be placed in relation to each other.

The Strand—A.D. 1544

	5	4	3	6	2	1	
in tenure of Thomas Richards	in tenure of James Duckett	in tenure of James Duckett	in tenure of Matilda Crowe	in tenure of Thomas Richards three messuages	in tenure of William Wastelyng formerly of Lancelot Strong	in tenure of Lancelot Strong	in tenure of William Carfante

garden of the Middle Temple

1414.—HENRY BRADSHAW. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 19, *pt.* 2.

10 *Sept.* 1544 Grant in fee to Henry Bradshaw of a tenement in the parish of S. Clement Danes, Strand, between that of James Duckett on the east, that of Patrick Michelson on the west, the highway on the north, and the wall of the Middle Temple on the south, in tenure of Thomas and Anne Richards, lately belonging to the priory of S. John of Jerusalem.

10 September, 36 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 6, m. 6.

The Strand—A.D. 1544

in tenure of Patrick Michelson	in tenure of Thomas Richards Grant to Henry Bradshaw	in tenure of James Duckett

Wall of the Middle Temple

1415.—EDWARD VI. AND JOHN VOYSEY, BISHOP OF EXETER, TO SIR WILLIAM PAGET. *Pat. Rolls* 2 *Ed. VI. p.* 2.

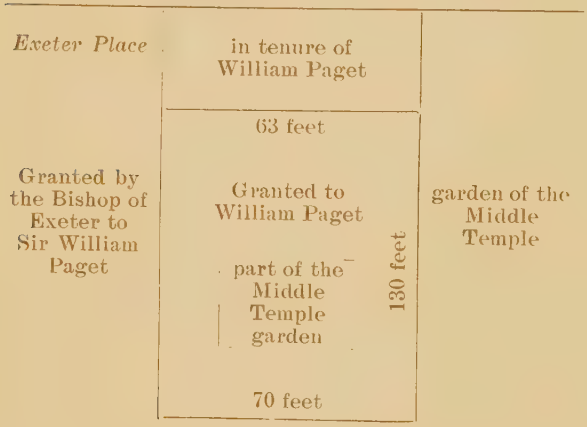
19 *July* 1548 Confirmation of a grant dated 12 February, 2 Ed. VI. by John, Bishop of Exeter, to William Paget, Knight of the Garter, in pursuance of the king's letters to the Bishop, and to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, of his capital messuage and dwelling house commonly called Exetour Place within the parish of S. Clement Danes without the bars of the New Temple, London, with all appurtenances in the said parish, the Rectory of the parish church of S. Clement Danes excepted and reserved.

And further grant by the King of a parcel of land within the garden of the Middle Temple, London, between a parcel of land now in tenure of the same William Paget and late in that of Abraham Metcalffe, John Lothebury, Henry Smyth, James Duckett, Thomas Moreton, and Lewis Billiard on the north, the said garden of the Middle Temple on the east and south, and the garden of the said William belonging to the said chief messuage called Exeter Place on the west, within the parish of S. Clement Danes, containing in breadth to the north 63 feet and to the south 70 feet and in length 130 feet, late parcel of the possessions of the

priory of S. John of Jerusalem in England now dissolved. The said parcel of land is of the yearly value of 20d. To hold of the king in free socage as of his honour of Hampton Court.

19 July, 2 Ed. VI.

The Strand—A.D. 1548


Exeter Place
in tenure of William Paget
63 feet
Granted by the Bishop of Exeter to Sir William Paget
Granted to William Paget
part of the Middle Temple garden
130 feet
garden of the Middle Temple
70 feet
garden of the Middle Temple

John Voysey, or Vesey, *alias* John Harman, was Bishop of Exeter from 1519–54.
It seems probable that the property in tenure of Sir William Paget, facing the street, was sub-let to six tenants, perhaps holding shops averaging in width only 10½ feet.

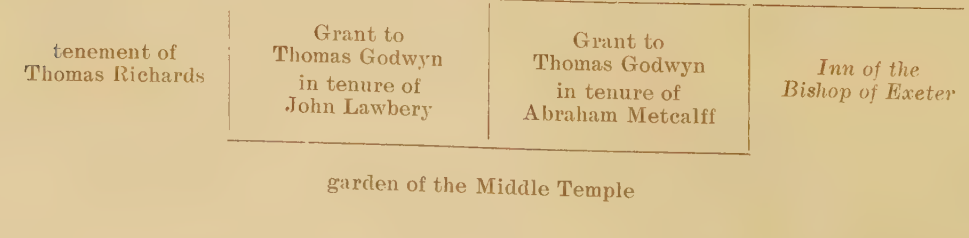
1416.—THOMAS GODWYNE. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 19, *p.* 2.

26 *Sept.* 1544 Grant in fee to Thomas Godwyne of a messuage in the parish of S. Clement Danes between that of Thomas Richards on the west, that of Abraham Metcalff on the east, the highway on the north, and the garden of the Middle Temple on the south, in tenure of John Lawbery.

And of another tenement between it and the Inn of the Bishop of Exeter, in tenure of Abraham Metcalff.

26 September, 36 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 23, m. 38.

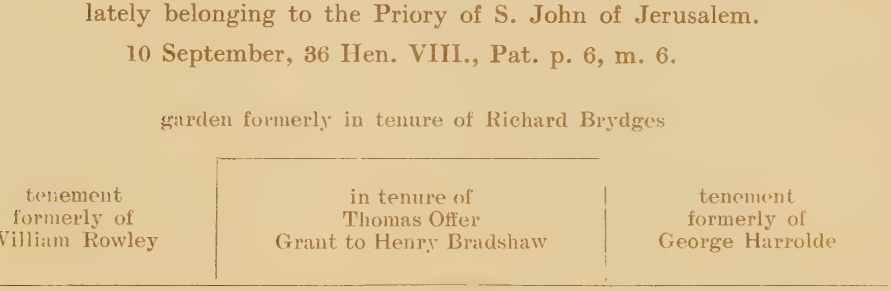
The Strand—A.D. 1544


tenement of Thomas Richards
Grant to Thomas Godwyn in tenure of John Lawbery
Grant to Thomas Godwyn in tenure of Abraham Metcalff
Inn of the Bishop of Exeter
garden of the Middle Temple

1417.—HENRY BRADSHAW. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 19, *pt.* 2.

10 *Sept.* 1544 Grant in fee to Henry Bradshaw of a tenement in the parish of S. Clement Danes, Strand, between that lately of George Harrolde on the east and that lately of William Rowley on the west, the garden formerly in tenure of Richard Bridges on the north and the highway on the south, in tenure of Thomas and Joan Offer, lately belonging to the Priory of S. John of Jerusalem.

10 September, 36 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 6, m. 6.

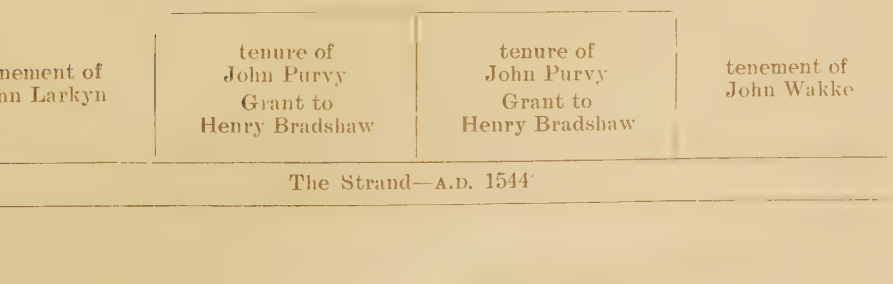

garden formerly in tenure of Richard Brydges
tenement formerly of William Rowley
in tenure of Thomas Offer Grant to Henry Bradshaw
tenement formerly of George Harrolde
The Strand—A.D. 1544

This deed proves that the Templars' lands stretched across the Strand to its north side.

1418. –HENRY BRADSHAW. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 19, *pt.* 2.

10 *Sept.* 1544 Grant in fee to Henry Bradshaw of 2 tenements in the parish of S. Clement Danes, Strand, between that of John Wakke, stringer, on the east, that of John Larkyn, butcher, on the west, the garden late of Richard Bridges on the north, and the highway on the south, in tenure of John Purvy, lately belonging to the priory of S. John of Jerusalem.

10 September, 36 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 6, m. 6.


garden formerly of Richard Brydges
tenement of John Larkyn
tenure of John Purvy Grant to Henry Bradshaw
tenure of John Purvy Grant to Henry Bradshaw
tenement of John Wakke
The Strand—A.D. 1544

1419.—WILLIAM DE EVESHAM. *Ch. Inq. p. m. Ed. III., F.* 112, *No.* 19.

4 *May* 1351 Inquisition taken at Iseldon 4 May, 25 Ed. III.

William de Evesham held a messuage in the parish of S. Clement Danes without the Bar of the New Temple, which messuage, with a forge at one time erected in the King's way before the door of the said messuage and now long since demolished, is held of the King in chief by the service of six horse shoes yearly at the Exchequer.

2 *March* 1350/1 William died 2 March 25 Ed. III. Emma, daughter of Alice Sheperherde of Netherton, one sister of the deceased, married to Richard Hyghoun of Wyke by Pershore, aged 15 years and more, and Emma, daughter of Edith Heynes of Netherton, the other sister of the said William, aged three years and more, are his kinswomen and heirs.

Fine Rolls, 36 *Ed. III. m.* 7.

3 *Dec.* 1362 Order to John de Tye, Escheator for Co. Middlesex, pursuant to an Inquisition made by him, shewing that William de Evesham held in chief in his demesne as of fee a messuage in the parish of S. Clement Danes by the service of rendering yearly at Michaelmas six horse-shoes with nails or eighteen pence, and that Thomas Lench of Evesham his kinsman is his heir, and of full age, to deliver the said messuage to the said Thomas Lench, the King having taken his fealty.

This forge must have been situated immediately outside Temple Bar on the north side of the Strand. It should not be confused with the two forges in Fleet Street destroyed by Wat Tyler's mob in 1381. The rent of this forge is still paid every year, a survival of a very quaint ceremony. William de Evesham was Attorney-General to the Archbishop of Canterbury [see Nos. 924, 1350, 1352].

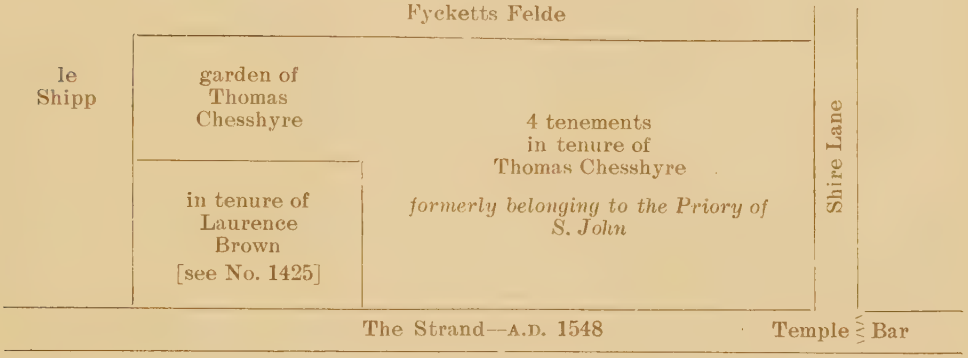
1420.—THOMAS BROKE. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 19, *pt.* 1.

30 *Nov.* 1543 Grant in fee to Thomas Broke of 4 tenements near the wall of Temple Bar in the parish of S. Clement Danes between Temple Bar on the east, the tenement of Lawrence Brown on the west, Fyckettes Felde on the north, and the highway on the south.

Also a garden adjoining the said 4 tenements and another tenement towards the west, parcel of the said 4 tenements next the inn called le Shipp in tenure of Thomas Chesshyre.

All of which tenements belonged to the Priory of S. John of Jerusalem.

30 November, 35 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 10, m. 16.



1421.—THE KNIGHTS OF THE TEMPLE TO WILLIAM DE MELEBURNE.
Cotton MS. Nero, E VI. f. 29 b.

11 *June* 1290 Robert de Torevil, Master of the Knighthood of the Temple, with the consent of their whole chapter held at Dynnesley on the feast of S. Barnabas, has granted to William de Meleburne, tailor, a messuage with a curtilage which Gregory the carpenter held in the suburb of London opposite the New Temple, which same lies between the field of their house which is called Ficattesfeld and their little garden, and extends from the said field as far as to the King's street leading from the Flete towards Westminster. To hold to him and his heirs for the yearly rent of 20s. payable at the New Temple in quarterly sums at the feasts of Easter, Nativity of S. John Baptist, Michaelmas, and Christmas.

Witnesses, Brother Thomas de Bray, chaplain, Brother Roger Daken, preceptor of Scotland, Brother Thomas de la Fenne, preceptor of Bistlesham, Brother Robert le Scrop, preceptor of Samford, Brother Robert de Bonnton, preceptor of York, Brother Roger de Cranford, preceptor of Bruera, Brother Robert de Glaston,

preceptor of Ireland, Brother Thomas de Tulus, then preceptor of London, and others.

Ficattesfeld

the Templars to
William de Meleburne
or Dorturer,
formerly of
Gregory the Carpenter

Fletestrete—A.D. 1290.

1422.—ROBERT LE DORTURER TO WILLIAM DE LANGFORD. *Cotton MS. Nero, E VI. f.* 32.

6 *Dec.* 1337 Robert Dorturer, son and heir of William de Meleburn, has granted to William de Langford all his tenement with houses built thereon and its other appurtenances in Fletestrete opposite the New Temple, which fell to him by inheritance on his father's death. To hold to William, his heirs and assigns of the chief lords of that fee by the services due. With warranty against all people for ever.

Witnesses, Henry Darcy, then Mayor, Nicholas Crane and Walter Nele, then sheriffs, Richard Lacer, alderman of the ward, William de Toppesfelde, Reginald de Thorpe, and others.

Dated at the New Temple, London, Sunday the feast of S. Nicholas, A.D. 1337, and the 11th year of the reign of King Edward the 3rd after the Conquest.

Robert de Meleburn = Margaret
will proved 1285

Thomas | Robert | William de Meleburn = Alice | Peter | Richard

Robert le Dorturer = Emma
[see No. 1100 *note*]

1423.—WILLIAM DE LANGEFORD TO THE HOSPITAL OF S. JOHN. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. ff.* 32 *b*, 33.

30 *Nov.* 1338 William de Langeford has granted to God and the Blessed Mary and S. John the Baptist and to the Prior and Brethren of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England all his tenement with the houses built thereon in Flete strete opposite the New Temple, which he had of the feoffment of Robert Dorturer, son of William de Meleburne, to hold to them and their successors for ever to find in the church of the New Temple a wax light to burn before the great altar every day of celebration of high mass at that altar.

Witnesses, William de Toppesfeld, John Elys, Robert Petit, and others.

Dated London, the feast of S. Andrew the Apostle, A.D. 1338 and the 12th year of the reign of the Lord King Edward, the IIIrd since the Conquest.

See also No. 1545, where other rentcharges on former Templars' property are established for the same purpose.
John Elys, the witness, held a tenement next Temple Bar. Robert Petit was gatekeeper of the Temple.

1424.—THE HOSPITAL OF S. JOHN OF JERUSALEM TO SIR WILLIAM DE LANGEFORD. *Pat. Rolls* 13 *Ed. III. pt.* 2, *m.* 29.

15 *June* 1339 Inspeximus and confirmation of an indenture of lease by the prior and brethren of the House of S. John of Jerusalem in England, with the assent of their chapter, to William de Langeford, knight, of all their messuages and places belonging to the former Temple lying from the lane called Chauncellers lane as far as le Templebarre without the gates of the New Temple in the suburb of London, whether built on or void, excepting only those messuages which the same Sir William de Langeford sold to William Brex, one of the brethren, for the use of the Chaplains of Clerkenwell, to hold for his life at a rent of 30s.

Dated in the celebration of the chapter at Melchebourne on Tuesday after the feast of S. Barnabas the Apostle, 1339.

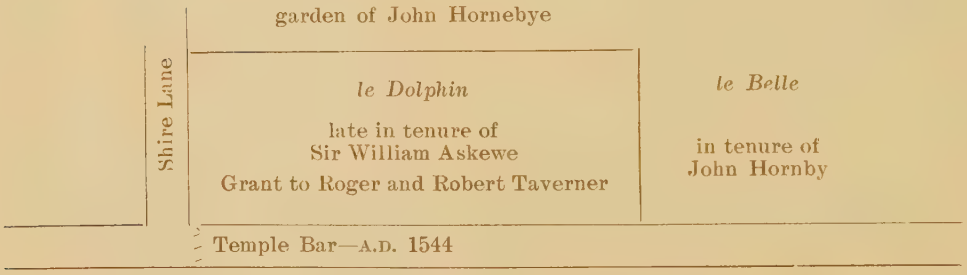
1425.—ROGER AND ROBERT TAVERNER. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 19, *p.* 1.

26 *July* 1544 Grant in fee to Roger and Robert Taverner of a tenement lately called le Dolphin in the parish of S. Dunstan between a tenement called le Belle in tenure of John Hornby on the east, Shirelane beside Temple Bar, leading to Fykkettsfeld on the west, John Hornebye's garden on the north, and the highway on the south, late in tenure of Sir William Askewe and now in that of John Styteman.

Also, of a tenement in the parish of S. Clement Danes without Temple Barres between that of Thomas Cheshire on the east, a garden of the said Thomas Cheshire on the north, and the highway on the south, in tenure of Laurence Brown, smith.

Both of which tenements formerly belonged to the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem.

26 July, 36 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 14, m. 9.



For the situation of the tenement in tenure of Laurence Brown see 1420.

1426.—ANTHONY STRINGER TO JOHN HORNBY. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 18, *pt.* 1.

5 *June* 1543 Grant to Anthony Stringer, in exchange for certain lands (specified) of other lands, including :—

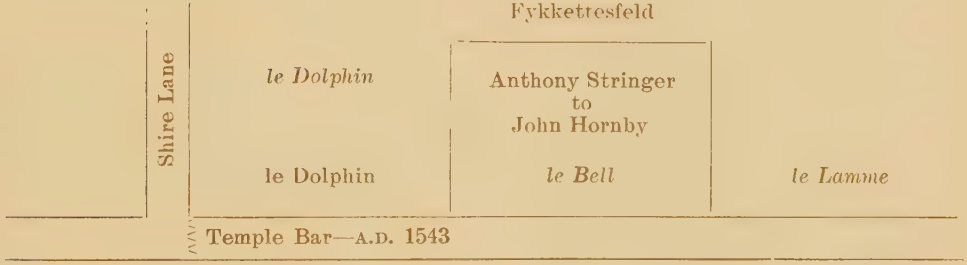
A tenement called the Bell in the parish of S. Dunstan in Fletestrete, which belonged to the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem and all that field of land and pasture called Fykkettesfelde

adjoining it, in the parishes of S. Clement Danes and S. Dunstan, having entrance thereto by two gates at the east end of the field, namely one leading from Chaunceri Lane to the said field and the other at the west end of the same way abutting upon the field [*sic*]; which tenement lies between tenements called the Lamme on the east and the Dolphin on the west, Fykettsfeld on the north and the highway on the south; (free of charge except certain rents to the Crown).

1 June, 35 Hen. VIII. Pat. p. 7, m. 28.

Licence to alienate a tenement called the Bell in the parish of S. Dunstan and a field called Fykkettesfeld in the parish of S. Clement Danes to John Hornby, merchant tailor, of London.

5 June, 35 Hen. VIII. Pat. p. 2, m. 13.



John Hornby died in 1557, and was succeeded by his son Richard Hornby, who died in 1563, and was succeeded by Edward Clifton, husband of Alice, daughter of Richard who was succeeded by his son Hornby Clifton. The latter sold Fiketesfield to John Harborne, Esq., of Tackley, Co. Oxon, in 1606.

1427.—THOMAS BROKE. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 19, *pt.* 1.

30 *Nov.* 1543 Grant in fee to Thomas Broke of a messuage in the parish of S. Dunstan in Fletestrete between the tenement of William Stafford on the east, a tenement called the Bell in tenure of John Horneby on the west, a garden in tenure of John Everard on the north, and the highway on the south, in tenure of John Leycetor, lately belonging to the Priory of S. John of Jerusalem.

30 November, 35 Hen. VIII. Pat. p. 10, m. 16.

garden of John Everard

The Bell in tenure of John Horneby	*le Lamme* in tenure of John Leycetor Grant to Thomas Broke	in tenure of William Stafford

Fletestrete—A.D. 1543

1428.—ROBERT HARRYS. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 19, *pt.* 2.

21 *Aug.* 1544 Grant to Robert Harrys of London of a messuage in tenure of Bartholomew Cave in the parish of S. Dunstan in Fletestrete between that of John Leicetour, cutler, on the west and that of John Clarke on the east and the highway on the south, late parcel of the possessions of the Priory of S. John of Jerusalem.

21 August, 36 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 9, m. 19.

Shire Lane	le Dolphin	le Bell	le Lamb in tenure of John Leycetor	messuage in tenure of Bartholomew Cave Granted to Robert Harrys	messuage of John Clarke

Temple Bar- A.D. 1544

1429.—HENRY BRADSHAW. *Letters and Papers of Hen. VIII.'s Reign, Vol.* 19, *pt.* 2.

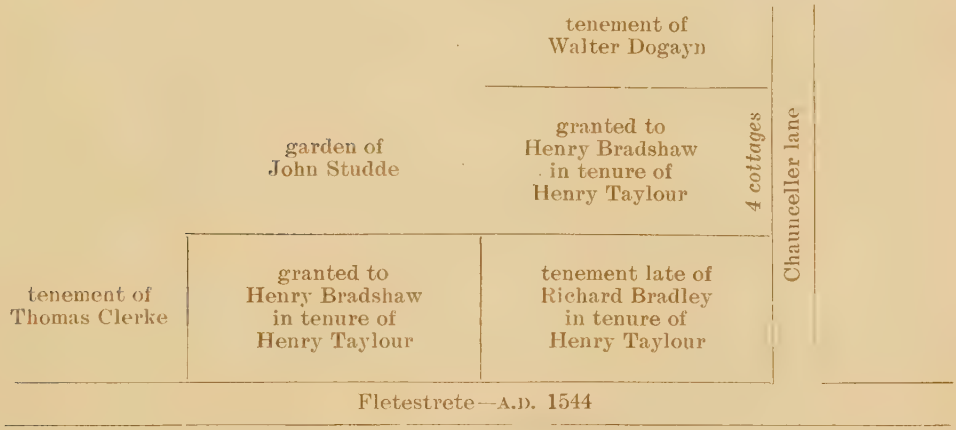
10 *Sept.* 1544 Grant in fee to Henry Bradshaw of a tenement &c. between that lately of Richard Bradley on the east, that of Thomas Clerke on the west, the garden lately in tenure of John Studde on the north, and the highway on the south.

Also 4 cottages between Chaunceller Lane on the east and the garden of John Studde on the west, the tenement of Walter Dogayn on the north and that of Richard Bradley on the south.

Also a tenement &c. between Chauncellor lane on the east and the tenement lately of John Studde on the west and north and that of Richard Bradley on the south.

All which tenements are in the parish of S. Dunstan, and in tenure of Henry Taylour, formerly belonging to the Priory of S. John of Jerusalem.

10 September, 36 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 6, m. 6.


tenement of Walter Dogayn
garden of John Studde
granted to Henry Bradshaw in tenure of Henry Taylour
4 cottages
Chaunceller lane
tenement of Thomas Clerke
granted to Henry Bradshaw in tenure of Henry Taylour
tenement late of Richard Bradley in tenure of Henry Taylour
Fletestrete—A.D. 1544

1430.—WILLIAM LAMBE. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 18, *pt.* 1.

18 *March* 1542/3 Grant to William Lambe, the King's servant, of a tenement in Fletestrete in the parish of S. Dunstan, between Chancery Lane on the east, the tenement of John Phillips on the west, the highway on the south, and the tenement of William Chomley on the north, in tenure of Thomas Richards, which lately belonged to the priory of S. John of Jerusalem.

18 March, 34 Hen. VIII. Pat. p. 12, m. 1.

1431.—EDWARD VI. TO THOMAS CECILL AND JOHN BELL. *Pat. Rolls, 6 Ed. VI. p. 7.*

9 *Feb.* 1552 Grant to Thomas Cecill of London, gentleman, and John Bell of London, for £255 19s. 2¼d. of various properties, amongst which are 2 messuages now or late in tenure of Richard Thonge in the parish of S. Dunstan in the west, London, in the King's hand by reason of the Act of Parliament of 1 Ed. VI. for dissolving chantries, free chapels, colleges, guilds and fraternities.

9 February, 6 Ed. VI.

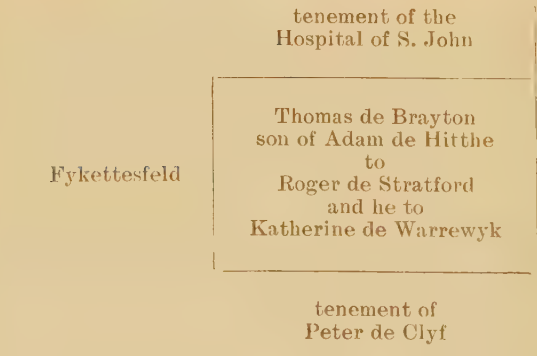
1432.—ROGER DE STRATFORD TO KATHERINE DE WARREWYK. *Hustings Rolls* 81, *No.* 17.

6 *Dec.* 1352 Grant by Roger de Stratford, parson of the Church of Garlekhethe, London, to Katherine de Warrewyk and Thomas her son of a messuage and a garden adjacent between a tenement formerly of Peter de Clyf, late citizen of London, on the south and a tenement of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England on the north in the parish of S. Dunstan in the west in a street called Chauncellers Lane, one end abutting on the highway on the east and the other on a field called Fykettesfeld on the west, which Roger lately acquired from Thomas de Brayton, son of Adam de Hitthe, citizen.

Witnesses, John Rote, Richard de Solyhull, Thomas Brix, Geoffrey Ambrose, John Horner, John Haneper, Richard la Gardyner, Thomas de Notyngham.

London, Thursday after the feast of S. Andrew the Apostle, 26 Ed. III.

15 *April* 1353 Enrolled Monday before the feast of S. Alphege, 27 Ed. III.


tenement of the Hospital of S. John
Thomas de Brayton son of Adam de Hitthe to Roger de Stratford and he to Katherine de Warrewyk
Fykettesfeld
tenement of Peter de Clyf
Chauncellers lane—A.D. 1352

This grant was enrolled in the Hustings; therefore, though the property was on the west side of Chancery lane it was within the city, that is, it must have been situated to the south of the lands of the Bishop of Chichester.

1433.—JOAN, DAUGHTER OF ANDREW SOTEWYF, TO SIR ROGER DE STRATFORD. *Hustings Rolls* 84, *No.* 132.

18 *Dec.* 1353 Quit claim by Peter Kyppere of London and Joan his wife, daughter of Andrew Sotewyf, to Sir Roger de Stratford, rector of the Church of S. James Garlikhithe, London, of their right in a tenement which Roger has by enfeoffment of Thomas de Brayton, son of Adam de Hitthe, in a lane called Chauncelleres lane in the parish of S. Dunstan in the west in the suburb of London, of which tenement the said Andrew, father of Joan, died seised.

Witnesses, John le Horner, John Rote, John Haneper, Hugh le Sadeler, Walter le Pouchemaker, John de Blankeney, Geoffrey Patrik, clerk.

London, Wednesday before S. Thomas the Apostle, 27 Ed. III.

16 *Jan.* 1356/7 Enrolled Monday after the feast of S. Hilary, 30 Ed. III.

1434.—JOHN DE BILLINGHAM TO JOHN ATTE BEK. *Hustings Rolls* 94, *No.* 22.

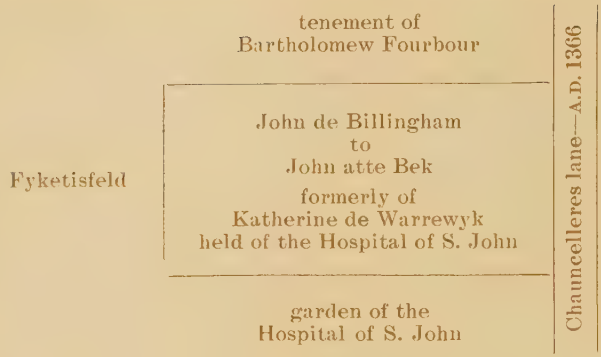
3 *Jan.* 1365/6 Grant by John de Billyngham, son and heir of Alan de Billingham, to John atte Bek of a messuage with a garden adjacent in Chauncellereslane in the suburb of London between a tenement of Bartholomew Fourbour on the north and a garden of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England on the south, one end abutting on Fyketisfeld on the west and the other on the highway of Chauncelleres Lane on the east, which tenement Alan, the grantor's father, had by enfeoffment of Katherine de Warrewyk. The grantee shall pay 12d. yearly to the Brethren of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem of Templebarre.

John de Chichester being alderman of the ward.

Witnesses, John Rote, William Slyng, William Pershore, Thomas Belgrave, William Yoman.

London, namely in Fletestrete, 3 January, 39 Ed. III.

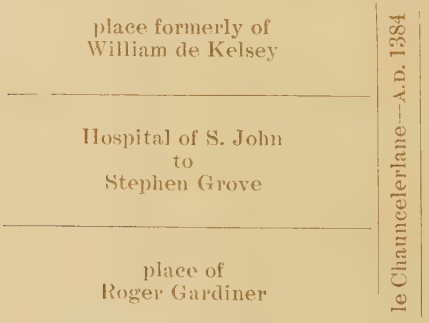
2 *March* 1365/6 Enrolled Monday before SS. Perpetua and Felicitas, 40 Ed. III.



1435. THE PRIOR OF THE HOSPITAL OF S. JOHN TO STEPHEN GROVE. *Cotton MS. Nero, E VI. f.* 31.

14 *June* 1384 Indenture witnessing that Brother John Radyngton, Prior, and the Brethren of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England, have demised to Stephen Grove and Sarra his wife a garden in the suburb of London in "le Chauncelerlane" between the place formerly of William Kelsey on the one part and the place of Roger Gardiner on the other part, for the term of their lives for the rent of 12s. sterling payable in quarterly sums at Michaelmas, Christmas, Easter, and the Nativity of S. John the Baptist; the enclosure of the garden to be kept in good repair; with right to the Hospitallers to re-enter in case of arrear of rent or incompetent repairs.

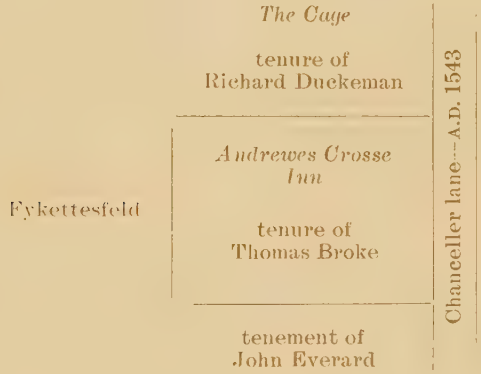
Dated at Cressyng during the holding of the chapter there, Tuesday next after the feast of S. Barnabas, 7 Ric. II.



1436.—THOMAS BROKE. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 19, *pt.* 1.

30 *Nov.* 1543 Grant in fee to Thomas Broke of a messuage or Inn called Andrewes Crosse, within the bars of the New Temple near by it, in Chanceller Lane, in the parish of S. Dunstan, between a tenement called the Cage in tenure of Richard Duckeman on the north side of the said Inn, the tenement of John Everard on the south, the field called Fyckettes Felde on the west, and the highway on the east, in tenure of the said Thomas Broke, lately belonging to the Priory of S. John of Jerusalem.

30 November, 35 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 10, m. 16.



1437. QUEEN ELIZABETH TO THOMAS REVE AND GEORGE EVELYN. *Pat. Rolls, 2 Eliz., p.* 4.

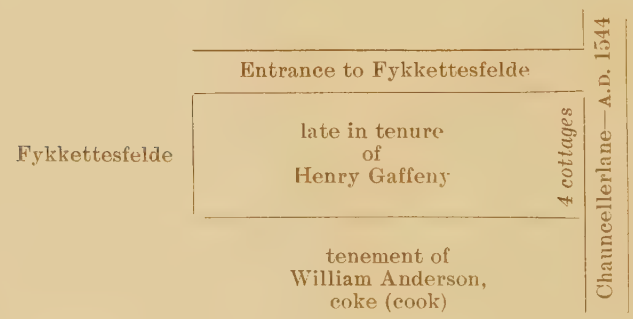
12 *April* 1560 Grant to Thomas Reve and George Evelyn, gentlemen, for £3,877 4s. 0½d. of various lands, among them, a messuage called the Cage, a garden adjoining it, and 6 cottages with 6 gardens adjoining the said messuage on either side, now or late in tenure of Richard Dyckeman, in Chauncelour Lane in the parish of S. Dunstan in le West in Fletestreate, London, late belonging to the priory or hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England, of the yearly value of 103s. 4d. To hold of the Queen as of her manor of Estgrenewiche, Co. Kent, in socage.

12 April.

1438. RICHARD DYSNEY AND WILLIAM RYGGES. *Pat. Rolls*, 36 *Hen. VIII.*, *p.* 2, *m.* 20.

19 *July* 1544 The King grants to Richard Dysney of Norton Dysney, Co. Lincoln, esquire, and William Rygges of Clerkenwell, Co. Middx., gentleman, all those four messuages or cottages with all their appurtenances now or late in the tenure of Henry Gaffney and Marion his wife situate and being in Chaunceller Lane in the parish of S. Dunstan in Fletestret, London, between the highway on the east and the field of land called Fykkettesfeld on the west and the great gate which leads to and in the said Fykkettesfelde on the north, and the tenement now or late in tenure of William Anderson, coke, on the south, which said 4 messuages or cottages formerly belonged to the hospital of S. John of Jerusalem. To hold to them for ever by fealty and not in chief paying for the said 4 cottages in Chaunceller Lane 12 pence by the year.

Given at Westminster 19 July.



1439.—NICHOLAS WYMBYSSH AND THE CONVENT OF NOCTON. *Inq. Ad Quod Damnum, Chan. F.* 451, *No.* 36.

31 *Jan.* 1453/4 Inquisition taken at Guildhall, London, Friday next before the feast of the Purification of the B. V. Mary, 32 Hen. VI., before John Norman, Mayor of London and escheator there, on oath of William Godeale, William Raby, John Kynge, Geoffrey Shotbourne, William Adcote, Nicholas Colyns, William Thorpe, Luke

Filbowe, John Baxter, Walter Boys, Jocosus Lamanvay, William Piervale, Richard Hare, and Walter Nothale, who say that it is not to the King's damage to grant to Nicholas Wymbyssh, one of the clerks of the King's Chancery, that he may assign a messuage with appurtenances in the street called Chancery Lane in the parish of S. Dunstan of Fletstrete in the suburb of London to the Prior and Convent of Nocton Park in Co. Lincoln, in part satisfaction of £20 worth in lands, tenements and rents permitted them to acquire by the King's letters patent. The said messuage is held of the King in free burgage, as is the whole city of London, and is worth in all issues, beyond 4s. 6d. quit rent according to the custom of the city of London to be paid yearly to the Churchwardens of S. Dunstan's, and beyond all other charges, 46s. 8d. And there is no mean between the King and Nicholas.

(King's writ dated Westminster, 29 October, 32 Hen. VI.).

The property lay on the west side of Chancery Lane, but the Inquisition took place at the Guildhall.
The date of the Inquisition and the list of jurors are the same as in No. 1079.

1440. CHARLES BRANDON, DUKE OF SUFFOLK, AND THE SIX CLERKS' OFFICE. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 14, 651, 867.

19 *March* 1538/9 Grant to Charles, Duke of Suffolk, and Katharine his wife of a tenement in Chancery Lane late belonging to the late Priory of Nocton Park, Lincolnshire.

19 March, 30 Hen. VIII.

28 *April* 1539 Assurance to the Six Clerks of Chancery and their successors of the house in Chancery Lane in their occupation formerly called Harflu Inn, and parcel of the possessions of the late Priory of Nocton Park, Lincs., as granted to them by the Duke of Suffolk.

28 April, 31 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 7, m. 12 (23).

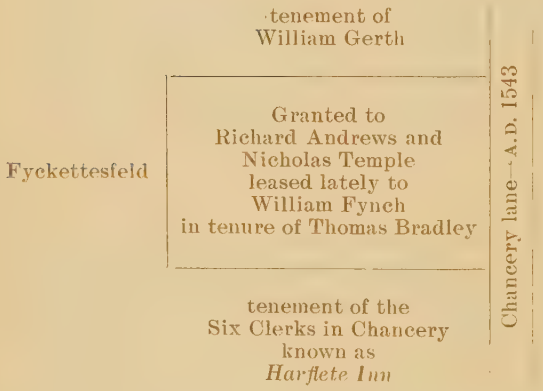
See also Act of Parliament, 31 Hen. VIII. c. 27.

1441.—RICHARD ANDREWS AND NICHOLAS TEMPLE. *Letters and Papers of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 18, *pt.* 2.

1 *July* 1543 Grant to Richard Andrews of Hayles, Gloucestershire, and Nicholas Temple of a messuage lately leased to William Fynch and now in tenure of Thomas Bradley in the parish of S. Dunstan between Chancery Lane on the east, Fyckettesfeld on the west, a tenement of William Gerthe on the north and that of the Six Clerks called Harflete Inn on the south, which lately belonged to the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem.

4 July, 35 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 15, m. 4.

Licence to alienate the same premises granted 5 July, 1543.



The number of the Clerks writing the Rolls of Chancery was increased from three to six in the year 1415; see No. 44.

1442.—THOMAS SLATER, CLERK, AND HENRY LEE TO SAMPSON MITCHELL. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 20, *pt.* 1.

19 *March* 1544/5 Grant by Thomas Slater, clerk, and Henry Lee to Sampson Mitchell, one of the Clerks of Chancery, of a messuage &c. lately leased to William Fynche and now in tenure of Thomas Bradley in the parish of S. Dunstan in the West between Chancery Lane on the east and Fykketts Field on the west, a tenement of William Gerth on the north and the inn of the Six Clerks, called Harflette Inn on the south, lately parcel of the possessions of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem.

19 March, 36 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 17, m. 29.

1443.—JOHN CROKE. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 17.

9 *March* 1541/2 Grant to John Croke and Prudence his wife of a messuage or tenement and a parcel of land or garden on the west side thereof in Chanceller Lane in the parish of S. Dunstan, between the highway on the east and the field of the late Prior of S. John of Jerusalem in England called Fykketts Feld on the west for a rent of 2s.

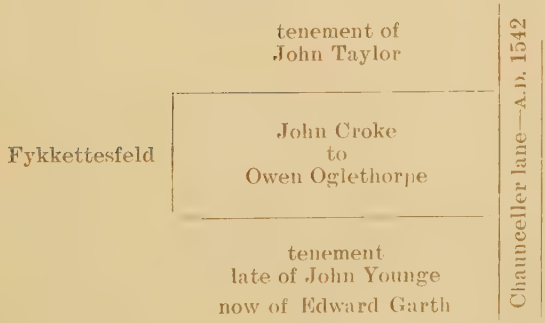
9 March, 33 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 7, m. 23.

Upon the surrender of John Croke of the office of Controller of the Hanaper (granted to him in September, 20 Henry VIII., when he was one of the Six Clerks) the said office was granted to Thomas Powle, one of the Six Clerks (see Pat. Roll, 29 September, 1549).

1444. JOHN CROKE AND OWEN OGLETHORP. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 17.

15 *May* 1542 Licence to John Croke to alienate to Owen Oglethorpe a messuage &c. in Chaunceller Lane in the parish of S. Dunstan, between the highway on the east, the field which belonged to the late hospital of S. John of Jerusalem called Fykkettesfeld on the west, the tenement of John Taylor, and the tenement late in tenure of John Younge, clerk, and now of Edward Garth.

15 May, 34 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 4, m. 1.

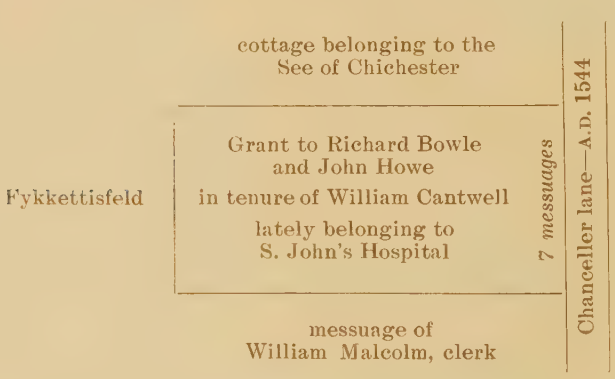


In the 5th year of Ed. VI. in Easter Term a decree of the Court of Augmentations was issued ordering John Croke to pay to the Mayor and citizens of London a yearly rent out of the three messuages granted to him in the parish of S. Dunstan in the West.

1445.—RICHARD BOWLE AND JOHN HOWE. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 19, *p.* 1.

3 *July* 1544 Grant in fee to Richard Bowle, barber surgeon, and John Howe, grocer, of London, of 7 messuages in the tenure of William Cantwell in Chanceller Lane in the parish of S. Dunstan in the west in the suburb of London, between the highway on the east, the field called Fykkettisfeld on the west, a cottage of the Bishop of Chichester's fee on the north, and the messuage of William Malcolm, clerk, on the south, lately belonging to the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem.

3 July, 36 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 2, m. 7.


cottage belonging to the See of Chichester
Grant to Richard Bowle and John Howe
in tenure of William Cantwell
lately belonging to S. John's Hospital
7 messuages
Fykkettisfeld
messuage of William Malcolm, clerk
Chanceller lane—A.D. 1544

Section 36.

[1446] *THE STONE CROSS IN THE STRAND.*

THE Stone Cross, afterwards known as the Broken Cross and by Stowe called the Headless Cross, once a conspicuous object in the Strand, in the parish and possibly on the site of the present Church of S. Mary, was erected in devotion to the Holy Cross by William Rufus for the health of his soul and that of his mother, Queen Maud, whose mortal remains had rested there on their way to interment in Westminster Abbey. Neither then nor for some time afterward did the Strand have a definite name: it was simply the Street of Westminster, distinguished in the reign of Richard I. as possessing two churches, one on its south side dedicated to the Holy Innocents, picturesquely enclosed in a small and lonely cemetery; the other on its north side, of more importance, commemorating S. Clement, the patron saint of sea-rovers, the disciple and successor of S. Peter and of the same piscatorial avocation, whose emblem of an anchor became the insignia of Clements Inn; and because of a tradition, quite likely true, that Harold the Dane, son of Knut, in 1040, had been buried there, or because this tiny settlement, once a Roman vill, then a Saxon ham, and eventually a Danish wych, had been associated with the Danes during their ascendancy in this country, this church and parish were usually known as S. Clement Danes. Both of these churches gave their name to this ancient thoroughfare, though it was also known by others.

[1447] In the Street of Westminster certain land lying east of the Church of the Holy Innocents, having a frontage to the street of 93 feet, and extending to the Thames, with a frontage there of 102 feet, was granted by the Abbot of Westminster in 1199 to Stephen de Twynham. Near to that church was a Close, or Inn, held in 1201 by William de Ely, Treasurer to King John; two facts become evident thereby—the church was founded before the year 1200, and Treasury business was done in its neighbourhood.

In the Street of the Innocents, in 1218, was a messuage one moiety of which was sold by Joan, widow of Henry FitzReiner, to Clemence, widow of Peter the Goldsmith, the other moiety being sold to the same Peter by Henry's brother, William FitzReiner, whose son, Richard Renger, in 1223 became Mayor of London (for their pedigree see No. 700). The church itself was situated on the edge of a deep dip in an ancient waterway coming from the direction of Drury Lane, traversing that land where the courtyard of Somerset House, superimposed upon the depressed hollow, now covers a vast catacomb of vaults for the interment of ancient records, below which, in the north-eastern corner, at some depth, may still be seen the foundations of the Church of the Holy Innocents, around the site of which interments of human remains once took place.

Both Aldewych and Stranda occur for the first time as names of this street in a deed, dated 1218, conveying a messuage and land to Stephen de Stranda, son of Alice la Blunde, a man who twelve years later was Keeper of the House of Converts, now the Record Office. The word *ald* is Saxon for old, the Danish would be *oud*; *wych* may be *vik*, the Saxon for street, or the Latin *vicus*, or it may be *vik*, the Danish and Norse for a creek; Aldwych may therefore mean Old Street, or possibly Old Creek, or, like Holborn, may first have been applied to a river or estuary, and afterwards to a road; and here it may have been that Canute humiliated his flatterers by convincing them of his impotence to stem the advancing tide. Over the creek, into which flowed the brook coming from the north, a bridge in later times was built, described in an ancient volume as a handsome structure, known as Strand Bridge, situated somewhat east of the present entrance to Somerset House.

[1448] In Strand Street the Bishop of Worcester, then patron of the Church of the Holy Innocents, held a messuage next that church, for which in 1221 he was rendering service to Richard, son of Edward. He also held another messuage, an Inn for his own accommodation, further west.

The Street of the Danes was also a name for this part of the road and suggests the inference, supported by evidence gathered from other records, that this was a settlement of those famous

marauders, important enough, perhaps, to be the centre of the Danish King's court; the name first occurs in a deed drawn up in 1223, when Helen, widow of Thomas le Cutler, purchased land there.

In Danes Man's Street (*Densemanestret*) was a messuage held in 1234 by William Schad, whose name looks like one of Danish origin, whilst the name of the street seems to support the legend respecting the tragic outrage done to the dead body of Harold the Dane, thrown into the Thames, dragged up by a fisherman, and taken by him to S. Clements for burial.

In the Street of S. Clement was a messuage lying between the land and house of the Bishop of Bath and land of William, son of Aluric, which was bought in 1229 by Walter Mareschal, situated probably at the north-west corner of the present Arundel Street. The church, which may have been built by the Danes, with whom Clement was especially the patron of seafarers, belonged in Edward the Confessor's reign to the Abbot of Westminster, and, when that King's decease seemed imminent, he issued a charter to the Abbot reciting that after the unjust seizure of the church by Hamon, his Steward, he had caused it to be restored to the Abbot, whose right by his said charter he thereby confirmed. But during the next thirteen reigns the hereditary Steward of the Kingdom continued to hold land near by.

In the same Street of S. Clement in the parish of S. Clement of Danes Man Church (*Denissemannechurch*) certain land with buildings thereon formerly belonging to Eustace, Bishop of London, was purchased in 1232 by the Bishop of Bath, and granted by him to his successors in his See. The Bishop of London in 1205 had bought from Alexander, the chaplain, two messuages with two courtyards in the said parish, which extended from the main street to the stream of the Thames, a rentcharge for which was payable to the Brethren of the Hospital of S. Bartholomew; but about 1234 William the Chaplain, Proctor of the said Hospital, for a sum of £6, released to the Bishop of Bath 10s. yearly quit rent which he had been wont to pay for the same.

[1449] All these names refer to the same street, and all the properties lay in the small Danish settlement anciently known as

Aldwych situated between S. Clement's Church and the Old Creek. But a date has now been reached when Holy Innocents drops its designation and assumes that of S. Mary. When in October, 1235, Ralph de Neville, Bishop of Chichester, the Chancellor, purchased two parts of a messuage opposite the Holy Innocents, it seems likely that the church referred to was that known by that name in the Strand. Two years later the dedication of the church was changed from Holy Innocents to S. Mary, to which, in 1240, in the name of S. Mary of the Strand, the King gave 150 tapers, each weighing half a pound. The name "Strand" now comes into general use; the district was rapidly forging ahead, and the King now decreed that the Common Pleas for the county of Middlesex should be held at the Stone Cross in the Strand. The perquisites of the Court were to be receivable by Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester, Hereditary Steward of the Kingdom, and the King's then much loved brother-in-law.

[1450] These perquisites were not large, for the county was still mostly forest and marsh, the population was sparse, nor did the jurisdiction of the Court cover the suburb of London, the pleas for which were heard in the Guildhall Hustings. After the lamentable failure of Simon's rebellion in 1265 his inheritances were awarded to Edmund, the King's second son, to whom also the Savoy, founded in 1246 by the Queen's uncle, Peter of Savoy, and acquired by the Queen in 1270, was given. Thus Edmund's property at this spot extended from the New Temple to Ivy Bridge Lane, where formerly another streamlet had carved its way to the Thames, now the western part of the Hotel Cecil. The chief lordship of all this property was inherited by his son, Thomas of Lancaster, who was beheaded in 1321.

The details of the overlordship of Thomas of Lancaster, in their order from east to west, were: the New Temple; a mansion to the west of it built by the Bishop of Exeter, and by him usurped, known as Exeter House and afterwards as Essex House; next thereto, according to Stowe, a chapel dedicated to Sanctus Spiritus; then another dip in the main road, the beginning of the present Milford Lane, leading to the Thames, in which an old Roman bath still

remains; then some small property of the Bishop of Worcester; then the property upon which Somerset House now stands, namely, the Church of the Innocents, and at a later date, probably about 1400, Chester Inn, afterwards known as Strand Inn; then the Bishop of Llandaff's Inn, acquired from Thomas of Lancaster in 1311; then Strand Bridge, with the half dried up Creek under it, where there were some tenements held by Thomas le Charer, the charcoal dealer, and a garden and some plots let to farm leading to the Earl of Leicester's house by the river side, the former dwelling of Simon de Montfort, where was a plot let to farm for repairing boats, afterwards known as Somerset Stairs, and an orchard yielding fruit for the lord's profit. On the other side of the Creek—that is, of the western side of the present entrance to Somerset House—was the Bishop of Chester's Inn; then the spacious Inn acquired by the Bishop of Worcester from Thomas of Lancaster in 1316, which was the last of the present Somerset House property; then came the Savoy with its chapel dedicated to the Holy Ghost, but called Whytechyrche; and, finally, the houses occupied by the Bishop of Carlisle for his Inn, next to Ivy Bridge Lane. Of all this property Thomas of Lancaster was the chief lord. It should be noticed that originally there were no less than three dips or valleys crossed by this section of the Strand. The Roman road from London to Thorney avoided this route and ran *via* Holborn, S. Giles', and Charing.

[1451] In those days the aspect from S. Clement's Church would still have been rural. Writing in 1173, FitzStephen refers to S. Clement's well, now built over by Carr's restaurant, as "frequented by great numbers, and visited by scholars and youths of the city when they go out for fresh air upon summer evenings." The main road from Temple Bar, along which those youths came, parted not far from the Bar, one branch going north-west to S. Giles, the other passing south of it to the tiny village of Charing. Grass grown in patches, intersected by footpaths, secured for the church and churchyard of S. Clement of the Danes conspicuous and attractive isolation; the wasteland west of it, about 300 feet in length, terminated at the Broken Cross, east of Strand Bridge, a very few feet east of the present S. Mary's Church, if not actually upon its

very site. A house for the Court of Common Pleas for County Middlesex at the Stone Cross may have been arranged for near by; the justices are recorded as holding a session for such pleas on one occasion in the Bishop of Chester's Inn almost adjacent. The houses of the Bishops would have been of stone; some of them, like Savoy Palace, were crenellated; and between the houses and the trees pleasant glimpses could be had on summer evenings of the sparkling shimmering river, and of the postern gates in the walls at the bottom of the sloping gardens, leading to landing stages where the richly tapestried barges of the Bishops would have been moored. Their lordships' houses would have been impressive, inspiring awe and admiration, whilst the thatched roofs and daub-and-timber walls and quaint windows of the cottages flanking the northern side of the large open space would have added a further agreeable touch of the picturesque to a prosperous hamlet "small and white and clean."

[1452] During the lifetime of Thomas of Lancaster further steps towards development were made. A patch of waste ground east of S. Clement's Church, 200 feet in length, 24 feet broad at its west end and 20 at its east end, lying on the north side of the churchyard was granted by the King to John de Padyngton, who may have built upon it, but upon his death without an heir it reverted to the Crown, to be re-granted in Henry IV.'s reign to S. Clement's Church, the wardens being licensed to build thereon for profit, at the same rent of 2s. per annum, formerly rendered by John of Paddington; it became known as Butchers Row. A similar but larger plot between the church and the Stone Cross was granted by the same king in 1319 to Thomas le Barbour atte Brokencrouche, creating thereby the narrow lane known as Holywell Street. Both plots were afterwards annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster. A few years later, when the New Temple was in the usurpation of Hugh le Despenser, between the years 1324 and 1327, when Robert de Baldock, Archdeacon of Middlesex, was Chancellor, the Chancery was often held in S. Clement's Church, and again, between 1345 and 1349, Chancery proceedings were a normal occurrence within its walls.

[1453] But in the reign of Edward III. important develop-

ments were taking place near Westminster Hall; enormous works under the supervision of Geoffrey Chaucer, the Father of English poetry, were in progress there; more legal business was being centred there; in 1353 the Staple of Wool was moved there; and, although the lawyers might come from Chancery Lane and the Temple in their barges by way of Temple pier, the carts carrying tons of wool and other merchandize had chiefly to come by way of the Strand, the roadway of which became so cut up and dangerous that several Letters Patent had to be issued authorizing its levelling and paving. The job of making the road secure for the traffic it had to carry lasted apparently about nine years; all the houses lining the route were made chargeable for the expenses of such parts as lay before them, the rest of the roadway being chargeable to the Staple, the Mayor and Constables of the Staple being made responsible for the collection of the imposts and dues specially imposed upon the traffic and the houses. It is almost certain that it was upon this occasion that the three principal dips in the Strand were bridged — at Ivy Bridge, Aldwych or Strand Bridge, and at Milford Lane.

During the next two reigns five legal Inns were established in the short stretch of the thoroughfare lying between S. Clement's and the Broken Cross. In mid-Tudor times the cross was cleared away, and in its place a maypole was erected, where, again on summer evenings, youths from the city would assemble in frolic merriment. This maypole was still in existence in 1619, but about 1644 it was destroyed through the influence of the Puritan faction by Act of Parliament. Upon the restoration of Charles II. it was replaced by a cedar pole 134 feet high. By a violent storm and, perhaps, by too vigorous use this was snapped shorter more than once, and in Queen Anne's reign was but twenty feet high, and in 1714 it was removed to Wanstead Park. As Bramston in 1729 says in his "Art of Politics":—

> "What's not destroyed by Time's devouring hand?
> Where's Troy and where's the Maypole in the Strand?"

Like the Stone Cross it, too, has gone for ever. The next Section will deal with the important Chancery Inns located in its neighbourhood.

1454.- THOMAS, EARL OF LANCASTER. *Ministers' Accounts, Duchy of Lancaster, B.* 1, *No.* 3.

Mich. 1313 *to Mich.* 1314 *Essex, Middelsex and London.* Account of Sir Walter de Bredon, bailiff and receiver of Coleham, Egesware and London, rendered at Berncestre, from the morrow of Michaelmas 7 Ed. II. to the morrow of Michaelmas 8 Ed. II.

	£	s.	d.
Middelsexe.			
Rent of free tenants at " le Stronde " for 4 terms ...	1	11	4
Rent of tenements formerly of Thomas le Charrer at the Stone Cross	1	0	0
Of a plot within the garden at " le Stronde," at farm ...	0	0	6
Rent from John le Breuster for a messuage there, for Michaelmas term	0	0	6
From a plot at " la Stronde " put to farm for repairing boats, with the easement of the lord's house there ...	0	3	6
From the fruit of the garden there	0	5	0
From the perquisites of two views of frankpledge at " le Stronde "	0	19	3
From the perquisites of the Court there	2	0	10
London.			
Rent from the houses in the Vintry [*de Vienna*] at four terms	8	3	0
Rent from Henry Scott for a tenement which he holds for life, Christmas term	0	1	0
Essex (*other rents and places which are here omitted*).			
Sum total of receipt ...	£210	4	0
For which sum he accounts (*among many other items*) thus :—			
Surplus of his preceding account	18	19	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Fee of the bailiff for custody of the manors of Coleham, Egeswere, and the liberties of Esex, Middelsex and London	5	0	0
Fee of the same for claiming the Earl's liberties in the Exchequer and prosecuting his other affairs there ...	5	0	0

Rents Resolute.	£	s.	d.
Yearly farm paid at the Guildhall for houses "de Vienna"	0	0	3
Yearly farm to the collector of rents of S. Paul's Church, for the same houses	2	10	0
The poor scholars of S. Paul for alms, for the same houses	0	9	8
The Nuns of Clerkenweile, for the same houses	0	6	8
The Bishop of Worcester, for houses in Savoy	1	4	0
Released to the Bishop of Llandaff, rent of his houses at "le Stronde," for an anniversary to be celebrated for the Earl in the church of Llandaff	0	14	0
Delivered to *William de Barwe, keeper of the manor of Holeburn*, by one tally	18	7	0
Sum total of expense and delivery ...	191	13	7½
And thus he owes to the Earl's receiver ...	£18	10	4½

On 27 January, 1242, the Common Pleas for Co. Middlesex were ordered to be held at the Stone Cross [Pat. Rolls].

1455.—RENTS OF THOMAS, LATE EARL OF LANCASTER. *Ministers' Accounts B.* 1146, *No.* 20.

The Stone Cross.

Rents and liberties which were the Earl of Lancaster's there, received of William de Northwic, sheriff of
1321/2 Middlesex, by indenture 15 Ed. II.

		£	s.	d.
Rents and perquisites	Rent for terms of Easter, S. John and Michaelmas	1	8	6
	Perquisites of the Court for the said time ...	0	7	0
	From a certain place upon the Thames nothing, because it could not be let, as was found by inquisition.			
Expenses	Wages of one man keeping the said liberty, and collecting the said rent for the said time ...	0	3	4

By account of W. de Bredone.

The Stone Cross. £ s. d.

1322/3 Rents and liberties which were the Earl of Lancaster's there from the morrow of S. Michael *anno* 16 to the feast of S. Michael following.

		£	s.	d.
Rents and perquisites	Rents of tenants belonging to the liberty of the Stone cross	1	17	4
	Perquisites of the Courts held there with the easements of a certain place near the Thames	0	16	8
Wages	Wages of a bailiff keeping the fee to the said liberty pertaining, and collecting rents and levying the said moneys	0	6	8

The Stone Cross.

Mich. 1323 *to* 16 *April* 1324 Rents and liberties which were the Earl of Lancaster's there from Michaelmas 17 Ed. II. to 16 April following.

	£	s.	d.
Rents for Christmas term of tenants formerly of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, before the said liberty with the rents was delivered to Henry, Earl of Lancaster	0	11	1
Perquisites of the Courts for the same time with profits from a certain place near the Thames	0	2	0

1456. HENRY IV. TO RICHARD PALMER. *Pat. Rolls 7 Hen. IV., pt. II., m.* 24.

1406 Grant to Richard Palmer, parson of the church of S. Clement without Templebarre, Co. Middlesex, for 2s. paid to the King yearly, of a vacant plot next the churchyard of the said church, towards the north, 200 feet in length, 24 feet at the west end, and 20 feet at the east end, for the use of the church under the advice of the wardens, with licence to build thereon.

Edward II. granted the plot to John Padyngton and Agnes his wife and his heirs at the same rent, and it came into the hands of the King's progenitors as an escheat for lack of heirs to the said John, and at present is not built on.

Section 37.

[1457] *CHANCERY INNS AT THE STONE CROSS.*

THE earliest of the Inns at the Stone Cross, if the Inn of the Treasurer of King John is to be excluded, was Chester Inn, more usually known in the Tudor period as Strand Inn. It is first mentioned in 1412 by Thomas Hoccleve, the poet, one of the four Clerks of the Office of the Privy Seal, described in 1398 as King's Clerk, who on the 12th day of November, 1399, received, "for his good service for a long time in the office of Privy Seal," a yearly grant from Henry IV. of £10 at the Exchequer for life, or until he shall be promoted by the King to a benefice, without cure, of the value of £20 yearly; in lieu of which grant another was made in 1409 of twenty marks yearly, which was renewed in 1413 by Henry V. on condition that "he shall not be retained by anyone else," and again renewed by Henry VI. in 1423. Thus he was employed by four successive Kings, three of whom upon coming to the throne conferred upon him a yearly subsidy, the first of which grants was made upon the death of Geoffrey Chaucer, who had been receiving a similar pension, circumstances which suggest that Hoccleve may have been Poet Laureate.

In his work *De Regimine Principum*, written in 1412 for the Prince of Wales, he states, in modern Yankee phraseology, that he dwelt in "Chestre Inne right fast by the Stronde." For over twenty years, he says, he had been eating and drinking too much. As he must then have been more than forty years old, it seems likely that it was at Chestre Inn that for a score of years he had failed to rule himself in the matter of diet. But most likely this Inn was not the office of the Privy Seal. In 1383 Walter Skirlawe was Keeper of that Office. One very dark night thieves broke into the close and houses of the Bishop of Bath, where Skirlawe held his Office, and

3 Devereux Court
5 Crown Court
10 Strand Bridge
12 Three Halbert Court
13 Savoy Alley
14 Surrey Street
20 Denham Yard
23 Bell Inn
24 Ogdens Court
26 Wich Alley
27 Wickhams Court
36 Sherbourne Court
38 Horse Shoe Court
40 Boswell Court
49 Lamb Inn

stole goods to the value of £10. But Bath Inn was on the site of the present Arundel Street, whilst Chestre Inn was on the site of the eastern wing of Somerset House, right fast by—that is, on the actual front of—the Strand.

[1458] Stowe says that the Inn stood behind S. Mary's Church (which was then on the south side of the Strand), "between it and the river Thames," and was so called "because it belonged to the Bishop of Chester." But when Hoccleve lived in Chester Inn there was no such dignitary: nor, properly speaking, had there been from the reign of Stephen until the 4th day of August, 1541, when Henry VIII., by his Letters Patent, granted that the ancient church of the dissolved Abbey of S. Werburgh should be a cathedral for the newly formed see of Chester, carved out of that of Lichfield of late already often known as that of Chester. Hoccleve dedicated his poems to his friend Henry, Prince of Wales, who was also Earl of Chester. In 1398 that Earldom had been raised into a Principality by Act of Parliament; but, though that Act was reversed by *cap.* 3, *Act I. Henry IV.*, the Earldom was granted to the Prince, as in the case of all his successors, in conjunction with the Principality of Wales. It seems most probable, therefore, that the Inn derived its name from the old County Palatine, of which the Prince was Earl; but in Henry VII.'s reign it became known as Strand Inn. In 1509 James Grysy, of Grysy, Cornwall, sub-receiver of the Duchy of Cornwall, and Richard Penrose, of Penrosemethle, Co. Cornwall, Attorney of the Common Bench, had offices in Strand Inn. John Ford, of Ashburton and Chagford, Co. Devon, and others from the south-western counties seem to have been students there; so that in that year it may be that the Inn was generally one for those counties.

On the 16th day of April, 1536, Roland Lee, officially styled Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, conveyed an entirely different property, called Chester Place, to Edward Seymour, Viscount Beauchamp, whose sister was married to Henry VIII. a month later, the grant being confirmed by the Prior and Convent of Our Lady of Coventry and the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, and further confirmed to him as Earl of Hertford in 1539 by Act of Parliament. In 1549, as Duke of Somerset, he obliterated it, together with Strand

Inn, S. Mary's Church, the Bishop of Llandaff's Inn, and Strand Lane, with the bridge over it, upon which site he built Somerset House.

[1459] Another legal Inn which may possibly have been in existence in Richard II.'s reign was Lyons Inn. It was then owned by James Lyons, one of that King's Serjeants-at-Arms, who is generally described as of County Middlesex. It had been ordained in Parliament in 1 Ric. II. that there should be thirty Serjeants-at-Arms, each to receive 12d. a day as wages from the Exchequer, and a robe of livery of the King's Serjeants-at-Arms from the Great Wardrobe, the appointments being for life. But the duties of James Lyons seem to have been chiefly connected with home and foreign shipping frequenting English seas and ports. On several occasions he sat as Commissioner with other Justices on judicial inquiries relating to such matters, where he seems out of place, he himself being the authority under which arrest was made of the ships with their goods and crews that had to be tried. His father, Richard Lyons, was Collector of the Petty Customs in all ports of the kingdom, and on one occasion was impeached in Parliament, and committed to the Tower, for having levied and appropriated to his own use payments from traders that were unauthorized and extortionate. But as he afterwards received full pardon he may have been able to exonerate himself. In 1387 James Lyons died, and in 1399 his property in S. Clement's parish came into possession of the widow of his son William. In 1414 it is mentioned by the name of Lyons Inn in a record of the King's Bench Ancient Indictments. About this time it must have become an Inn of Chancery, for Dugdale says that its Steward's Books, extant in his time, dated from 1415. On the Patent Rolls of the year 1420 reference is made to a summons issued against Richard Colvell residing at Lyons Inn for a debt of £6 due to Margaret Crane. Some years later it came into possession of Edmond West, of Weston, Co. Suffolk, who died in 1531, leaving it to his wife Dorothy, with remainder to his daughters Elizabeth and Margaret, from whom, in 1544, John Pasmere, of Switton, Devon, was holding it on lease for a term of years then unexpired.

[1460] (For some time before this date Lyons Inn had been regarded as a professional appendancy to the Inner Temple, but when Strand Inn, then allocated tutorially to the Middle Temple, was demolished in 1549 by Protector Somerset, the Benchers of the latter Society endeavoured to obtain from the Keeper of the Great Seal, then taking the place of the Chancellor, an Order for transferring Lyons Inn from the jurisdiction of the Inner Temple to them, their action being sanctioned and encouraged by the two Chief Justices. It seemed a reasonable suggestion. There were four Inns of Court, and by the suppression of Strand Inn there were now but eight Inns of Chancery. A fair division would give two Inns of Chancery to each Inn of Court. For more than fifty years Grays Inn had been sending Readers to Barnards Inn and Staple Inn; Lincolns Inn had exercised the same prerogative with regard to Davys Inn and Furnivals Inn; and whilst the Inner Temple held three supplementary Inns—namely, Cliffords, Clements, and Lyons—the Middle Temple was now reduced to one—namely, New Inn. But the Benchers of the Inner Temple were roused to strenuous exertions to retain their ancient rights, and they of the Middle Temple failed to achieve their ends, mainly through the intervention of Lord Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester, who by his influence with Queen Elizabeth obtained a stay on the proceedings. In their gratitude for his good services the Inner Temple Benchers passed an ordinance that henceforth no member of their Society should hold a retainer as counsel against him in any suit in which he might be engaged. About twenty years later Lyons Inn was acquired by the Society of the Inner Temple from Edmond Bokenham, son of John Bokenham, who had married Elizabeth West, the ultimate heir of Edmond West. The deed of purchase was dated 1582, the Treasurer of the Society acting on behalf of the Benchers.

[1461] The Inns of Chancery were never so prosperous as they were at that time. Several of them had more than 100 members, and Lyons Inn was not behindhand in participating in the general good fortune of those palmy days. Applicants for fellowship were more numerous than the Inn could house, and the Company had

therefore taken leases from the West family of other premises contiguous thereto. These were also purchased by the Benchers of the Inner Temple, who allowed the Company of Lyons Inn continued

Drawn by S. Ireland.

LYONS INN HALL IN 1800.

occupation at the old rent of £4 yearly for the Inn itself, and £3 13s. 4d. for the contiguous property. But it is somewhat amusing that 272 years later neither the senior Inn nor its appendancy knew

for certain in which of the two Inns the freehold of the property was vested. When the Commission to inquire into the functions and property of the Inns of Court and Chancery met in 1854 to receive evidence, a witness on behalf of Lyons Inn stated that the Inn had no functions, held no meetings, had two Ancients but no other members or juniors, and its Hall was let to debating Societies connected with other Inns. As to the property, the two Ancients claimed it all, which they had partly inherited, partly purchased, and they stated that the yearly payment of £7 13s. 4d. to the Inner Temple was rendered for finding a Reader to come to the Inn once a year for lecturing, who, however, never came, nor was there any reason why he should, since there were no juniors in the Inn to need instruction. Nevertheless, in 1708 it had had a Treasurer and twelve Ancients and a Principal, and was selling proprietary rights in its chambers for one, and sometimes two, lives. It lay originally on the north side of Wych Street, but in the year 1700, upon its additional property on the south side of that street, it built a new Hall in the style of that period. It had no authorized coat of arms, but used as ensign checky *or* and *azure*, a lion rampant, *gules*. It is probable that this had no connection with James Lyons, the King's Serjeant-at-Arms, for the arms of the West family were somewhat similar to it—*sable*, a lion rampant, *gules*, collared *or*.

[1462] On the north side of Wych Street, somewhat east of Lyons Inn, a group of three other legal Inns came into existence in Henry IV.'s reign. These, known as Clements Inn, Angel Inn (then a brewhouse), and S. Mary's Inn, were all in the parish of S. Clement Danes, and came into the King's hands, with two other properties in the adjoining parish of S. Mary atte Stronde, by bequest of Thomas Hervy, who had held them in chief as of the Duchy of Lancaster. He seems to have acquired them for a specific purpose; for by his will dated and proved in January, 1398, he directed his feoffees, after the death of his wife, to convey his messuages in the Strand to John of Gaunt, Duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster, to the intent that they should be used as an endowment for the poor people dwelling in the almshouse of the new College of S. Mary at Leicester. Maud, widow of Thomas Hervy, in the year 1410, whilst

still living, anticipated the bequest by granting the property to Henry IV., son of John of Gaunt. But as all religious houses endowed by royal grant came by law under the protection of the Chancellor, the property came within that official's supervision. Thus the lawyers who came to congregate there, living in commons under the rule of their Societies, were assured of an undisturbed tenancy.

[1463] There were in all five tenements bequeathed by Thomas Hervy and granted by his widow to the King: three, already mentioned, were in the parish of S. Clement Danes; two, named respectively le Swan and le Flourdelice, were in the parish of S. Mary del Stronde. The Swan, in the year 1410, was described as lying between the tenement of William Goldman on the west and the tenement of William Skrene on the east. In 1330 Goldman's property had been held in chief by Peter de Askar, physician to Edward III., who bequeathed it in mortmain to the Church of S. Mary del Stronde. But Richard II., during his foolish attempt to govern autocratically, pretending that the bequest had been made without licence, appropriated the property and gave it to Goldman, his clerk, in 1398. When Henry IV. came to the throne, with the expectation of his supporters that he should rectify his predecessor's irregularities, John Kemley, then parson of S. Mary's, sued Goldman and recovered possession, the King granting him a lease, however, for eighty years only from May, 1401. But in 1416 Henry V. granted it to John Neede for life; and it then comprised four messuages, two of which paid 53s. 4d. a year, and the other two 12s. In Henry VIII.'s reign le Swan was known as le Hartyshorn, and was held by Richard Lightfoot, who had demised it for thirty years from the 16th day of July, 1523, to Richard Reyner. Some years later it seems to have been occupied by Stephen Gardner, chaplain, who became Bishop of Winchester in 1551, and Chancellor in 1553, when he took the lead under Queen Mary in the persecution of Protestants.

[1464] The tenement on the east of le Swan was held in 1440 by William Skrene, an Irishman by birth and a Serjeant-at-Law, who, as one of that race, was included in an order made by Richard II.

that all men of Ireland, owing to the disturbances there, should return to their own country—a stupid order in its unnecessary comprehensiveness, which was many times repeated in subsequent reigns; but Skrene's friend, the Bishop of London, intervened in his behalf, and procured licence for him to remain in England. He had been made Serjeant in 1396, when he and his fellows elect, by customary obligation, had to provide a feast, paying the piper, whilst the tune was called by the King, who instructed certain purveyors of his own to provide "at the charges of the said new Serjeants all kinds of victuals needful for the great feast which such persons must give upon receiving the estate of the Serjeants-at-Law." This flaxen-headed, fresh-complexioned, youthful-looking monarch, of great stature and personal beauty, and a dilettante in heraldry, art and letters, loved princely ostentation to an inordinate degree; in his own kitchen, excluding that of his girl-Queen, he employed 300 people; Skrene and his fellow-Serjeants would therefore have found the piper's music somewhat lively. This is the earliest known mention of these feasts, so curiously patronized by every successive Sovereign down to the reign of Henry VIII. Skrene had formerly studied at Cliffords Inn, where a window in the Hall there still bears his arms. In June, 1548, "The Swane with the Hope," with a garden and a way or lane called "The Carte Wey," in occupation of Henry Croke, brewer, were granted to William Gyes and Michael Purefey. The three tenements —le Swan, that of William Goldman, and that of William Skrene—were on the north side of Aldwych, to the west of what was afterwards known as Little Drury Lane. The tenement known as le Flourdelice was on the south side of Aldwych; it was granted by Queen Elizabeth, with other property in the Strand, to Sir William Cecil, who upon it built the first Cecil House.

[1465] Clements Inn, probably the third property mentioned in Maud Hervy's grant (see Nos. 1483 and 1496), is not there so named, but may be identified as being bounded on the east by land belonging to the Templars. It is doubtful whether it had previously been an Inn. About 150 years earlier it had been granted by the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's, then lords of the fee, to Hugh de Pirie, of S. Clements, for the purpose of creating a rentcharge,

providing perpetually a light at the altar of S. Mary in the Cathedral, and also an endowment for the Hospital of S. Giles of the Lepers. In 1382, when it was described as a messuage and three shops, John Walsh, then feudatory, sold it to John Bosham, Sheriff of London, who demolished the shops and turned the site into a garden, which backed on the garden of the Inn known as "the great Inn of John Bosham," or Bosanmesynne, which in Henry IV.'s reign was known also as Seynt Mary Inne, and during Fortescue's connection with it was rebuilt and called New Inn. The same relative situation of these gardens of Clements Inn and New Inn persisted until quite recent times.

[1466] Clements Inn came into possession of Richard Barre, citizen of London, whose daughter and heir, Margaret, married William Cantelow. But both Barre and Cantelow were owners only: they let the property probably to legal occupiers, who had their own feoffees, one of whom was Sir John Fortescue. That famous Judge was one of the feoffees not only of Clements Inn, but also of Seynt Mary Inn and Angel Inn, and at the same time one of the Governors of Lincolns Inn—that is, he was personally interested in no less than four out of the fourteen legal Inns then existing. It has been shown in preceding Sections that many of the legal Inns established in previous years had had but a temporary spell of life, and had died away with the lives of their founders. But of the ten Inns of Chancery known as such to Fortescue—and he states that there had sometimes been more—nine survived until the reign of Edward VI., eight until the reign of George III., and seven until the reign of Queen Victoria, his own work having chiefly contributed to their survival. But for his suggestion that in his day they had the semblance of a University of Law, their resuscitation on an interdependent association with the Inns of Court during the Tudor period would have had very slender warrant. The lambent glow kindled by his enthusiasm burst into a conspicuous flame during that period; it took another three centuries for the lives of those Inns to flicker away in quiet senility, after having had a total existence, in the case of some of them, for over 500 years; and they might have lasted longer

had their privileges and powers been allowed to remain unrestricted by the provisions of Tudor times.

[1467] Sir John Fortescue was forced into exile in 1461, and within two years later Clements Inn is found to be held directly from its owner, Sir William Cantelow, who then held it of the Chapter of S. Paul's and the Hospital of S. Giles—that is, he paid quit rents to both. In conjunction with this Inn Cantelow also held as a family inheritance the Prebend of Kentish Town, which thus acquired the alternative name of Cantlows. His grandson, Sir John Cantelowe, granted a lease of the Inn for eighty years from the year 1487 at a rent of £4 6s. 8d. to William and John Eliot. The former of these was Provost of S. Edmunds, Salisbury; the latter was probably Principal of the Inn, for when he died, in 1492, he desired to be buried in the chapel of Our Lady in S. Clement Danes Church, "afore Clements pewe," and bequeathed to his wife all his "stuff of household" in his chambers, in the garden and the kitchen, and "in the Hall with all its array"; and to the Company of the Inn he bequeathed twenty pence "to make them to drink the day of my burying." It was still possible in those days to buy a pint of French wine for about five farthings; the bequest, therefore, was one of sixteen pints of wine, probably of Bordeaux.

William Elyot, Provost of S. Edmunds, Salisbury, the other lessee of Clements Inn, died in 1507, desiring by his will to be buried in the Cathedral of Salisbury. To the college of All Souls, Oxford, he bequeathed all his books upon Civil and Canon Law, and to his brother Richard Elyot his leasehold of Clements Inn. This Richard Elyot had been elected Serjeant in 1503, and was then made Reader on behalf of the Middle Temple at New Inn. He became Justice of Common Pleas, and was knighted. He died in 1522, bequeathing his lease to his son Thomas, to whom also he left a "joined-press" in his chambers at the Middle Temple for life, "there to leave it after his decease, for there I had it," also all his Latin and French books, and "my fair great psalter, and the primer I wrote myself, and my little primer that I occupy daily."

[1468] Thomas, who became Sir Thomas, Elyot was born shortly before the year 1490, and was admitted to the "Clerks'

Commons" at the Middle Temple in 1510 at the instance of his father, then Serjeant, and in consideration of his being already Clerk of Assize in the West country was pardoned his Autumn and Lent Vacations. The following year he was chosen Master of the Christmas revels at the Temple. That a man little more than twenty-one should have won such early recognition of his worth indicates that

CLEMENTS INN IN 1804.

intellectual gifts of a high order had marked him out for a distinguished career. He was not only a great lawyer, but one of the choicest spirits of those times. Upon Wolsey's recommendation he was made Clerk of the King's Council in 1519. When about forty-two years of age the King chose him as his special Ambassador to the Court of Charles V. Before leaving this country he made his will,

and sold his lease of Clements Inn to William Holles, Alderman of London, the lease then having still twenty-nine years to run. In the same year he gave to the world his celebrated treatise and first-published work, "The Boke named the Governor," which was followed by other works, all of which, except his Latin-English Dictionary, the first of its kind ever published, dealt with moral and religious matters. He describes "The Governores" as having been written "to instruct men in such vertues as shall be expedient for them which shall have authority in public weal." He died in 1546.

[1469] The ultimate heir of Sir William Cantelowe was Margaret Wood, who in 1531 married as her second husband Sir William Hawte, who in the same year sold the freehold of Clements Inn to the same William Holles who had previously purchased the lease from Sir Thomas Elyot. The actual date of the purchase was the 17th day of December, 1531: and the premises were coupled with the manor of Kentish Town, or Cantlows, the whole being described as the capital messuage called Clements Inn, eight messuages, eight gardens, a barn and twenty-four acres of land in the parishes of S. Clement, S. Pancras and S. Giles. The manor house stood actually upon the border line between the two last-mentioned parishes near Tottenham Court Road.

Shortly after his purchase William Holles demised Clements Inn to a body of students then occupying it for a term of ninety-nine years at a reserved rent. He died in 1543, bequeathing the Inn which he "had lately purchased of Sir William Hawte and Sir Thomas Elyot severally" to his wife Elizabeth, and after her death to his son Francis Holles. The latter dying without issue, it came to his eldest surviving brother, William Holles, at whose death in 1591 the combined property in Middlesex comprised forty messuages, twenty cottages, twenty tofts, a mill, a dovehouse, sixty gardens, sixty acres of meadow, one hundred acres of pasture, and ten acres of wood in the parishes of S. Clement Danes, S. Pancras and Kentish Town. In 1629, when the lease of ninety-nine years had nearly expired, Sir John Holles, Earl of Clare, and grandson of Sir William Holles, having decided to re-enter upon the premises, refused to entertain a renewal of the lease. The Society of the Inn took the

Drawn by T. H. Shepherd

CLEMENTS INN HALL IN 1850

matter to the High Court, pleading fixity of tenure, and the Lord Keeper decided that the Inn of Chancery was to remain as such to the professors of the law for ever at the then customary rent, an allowance of two chambers to be made for the solicitors of the Earl and his heirs. It was the University-of-Law theory, then firmly accepted, together with an occupation of unknown antiquity and undetermined tenure, that influenced the judgment—to the great dissatisfaction, naturally, of the Earl. Pedigrees of the Cantelowe and Holles families, showing successive owners of the Inn, are appended to this Section.

[1470] The fourth property mentioned in Maud Hervy's grant to Henry IV., and the second Inn of Chancery held under the feoffeeship of Sir John Fortescue and his fellow-Justices, was that formerly known as "the Great Inn of John Bosham," and at the date of the grant as "Seynt Mary Inne." It must have been rebuilt before the year 1440, for it was already known in that year as New Inn. In 1465, four years after Fortescue's flight into exile with Henry VI., it was in possession of Richard Turnaunt, being held by him in chief under Edward IV. Somewhere between 1467 and 1472 Turnant sued John Smyth, who had been Principal of the Inn from Michaelmas, 1465, to Michaelmas, 1467, for non-payment of rent. The suit was made in Chancery, not at the Common Bench; the bill made no mention of any deed of covenant, but affirmed that it had been customary for previous Principals to pay the landlord all the rents for the farm of the Inn, some of which Smyth declined to hand over. The organization of the Society of the Inn was of the same stereotyped form as that adopted during the Chancellorship of Cardinal Beaufort in 1415 by all those legal Inns newly designated Inns of Chancery. The point at issue seems to have been whether the landlord could raise the rent, and whether the Society could make a profit for itself by sub-letting to its members, but no judgment in the case has been found. During the same period another suit was taking place in Chancery against the widow of William Bastard, an earlier Principal, for non-payment of an account for bread supplied to the Society; no judgment has been found.

Drawn by T. H. Shepherd.

NEW INN HALL AND CHAMBERS IN 1850
—showing about half of the old garden

[1471] Richard Turnant was son of Richard Turnant, a roller and citizen of Winchester, who owned a mill in that town, and whose name, indicating a Flemish origin, was possibly a corruption of Turnhout in Flanders. The elder Turnant died in 1438, and his widow Joan then married Robert Large, who became Mayor of London in 1439, and died in 1441. Upon his death, as Stowe puts it, "she took the mantle and ring and joy to live (save to God) for the term of her life." But, ordering some dishonest priest to perform the ceremony, she married a fourth husband, John Gedney by name, who had been Mayor in 1427. The Church authorities did not in this case annul the marriage, although clandestinely performed, but demanded that both parties should be put to penance for their sin, a penalty which was inflicted in the usual form. The younger Turnant, who acquired New Inn from his mother, married Joan, daughter of Sir John Stokton, who became Mayor in 1470. These facts imply that the Turnant family were of the civic class, and in no way connected with the law otherwise than as landlords of New Inn. Thomasine, daughter and heir of the younger Turnant, married Sir John Raulet, of Elham and Tottenham, but had no issue, her husband, after her death, becoming sole owner. There seems to have been a brewery and general brewery attached to the Inn, which continued to bear the sign of Our Lady, although the name S. Mary Inn had been discarded.

[1472] The Benchers of the Middle Temple had already begun to exercise some sort of paternal interest in the conduct, education and management of the Society of the Inn. In the year 1503, when Master Richard Lyst, a Fellow of the Middle Temple, was elected Serjeant, he was also chosen as Reader for New Inn, and in vacating his chambers at the Temple, as he should do upon his promotion, Master Thomas Empson, of New Inn, was admitted thereto in his stead, it being conceded, however, that he should "reside in the Inn or house called 'le Newyn,' and not be bound by the condition, decrees or rules of the house or Inn, until he obtain possession of his admission into the Inn." In 1505 Master Turpyn was similarly admitted to chambers in the Middle Temple, not "as

Drawn by T. H.

NEW INN HALL AND CHAMBERS IN 1850

reside at le Newe Inn " on the same conditions of study as Master Empson.

In 1512 Sir John Rysley died, bequeathing New Inn to be sold for works of charity, one of his executors being John Roper, a son-in-law of Sir John Fyneux. It is an oft-repeated but inaccurate story that Sir John procured this Inn when it was being used as a common hostelry known by the name of S. Mary Inn, or Our Lady Inn, and that it was then renamed and became appropriated for legal uses and especially for accommodating certain students of the law transferred by Sir John from S. Georges Inn near the Old Bailey. When the Inn was first known as New Inn—that is, in 1440—Sir John Fyneux had not been born. He was a Fellow of Greys Inn, and became Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1495. It was not until Rysley's death in 1512 that Fyneux acquired New Inn. It is, however, true that S. Georges Inn in the Old Baily was at this time rapidly decaying, and the story of the migration may have some small element of truth in it.

[1473] Sir John Fyneux died in 1525, and his son William Fyneux, who inherited the Inn, sold it in 1547 for £80 to Edmund Smyth, of Tuddenham, Co. Suffolk, who, dying in 1579, bequeathed it to his daughters, Lucy Smyth and Margaret Smyth, with reversion to their brother John Smyth, who, on the 4th day of February, 1609, sold his reversion to the Benchers of the Middle Temple for £133 6s. 8d., his sisters selling their life interest to the same Benchers for £90.

In the reign of George II. a dispute arose between the Company of New Inn and the Benchers respecting the rent chargeable upon the property. The tenant Society alleged that it should not be more than £4 yearly. The Benchers, however, persisted in their right to raise it, and in 1740 moved for an ejectment order against the Company, who still stood their ground, pleading fixity of tenure. Upon trial before Chief Justice Willes an order of *nisi prius* was made with a view to settlement, but the case dragged on for another four years, when by rule of Court it was ordered that the Company should acknowledge the title and right of the trustees for the Middle Temple, who were to grant a lease of the premises for 300 years from

Michaelmas, 1744, at the old rent of £4 yearly. The legal status of landlord and tenant was thereupon established, probably for the first time in the history of New Inn, by deed of covenant.

[1474] The fifth property mentioned in the grant of Maud Hervy to Henry IV. is Angel Inn. That it became an Inn of Chancery is suggested by the circumstances of its purchase, by its

Drawn by T. H. Shepherd.

ANGEL INN, STRAND, IN 1854.
The resort of Cornish Attorneys.

inclusion with two other Inns—namely, Clements Inn and S. Mary Inn—under the joint enfeoffment to Fortescue and his fellow-Justices, and by the fact that it was afterwards occupied by Fortescue's nephew, another Sir John Fortescue, who was also a Justice. In 1442 Fortescue the elder and his co-feoffees granted Angel Inn to William Cantelowe and others by the name of "all

their meadow adjoining their messuage called Bosammesynne on the west and their land called Clementesynne mead on the north, reserving a sufficient footpath for their servants to go by the said meadow from the gates of the said messuage towards London." In 1487 the same property is called "the Inn and garden of Sir John Fortescue, knight," nephew of his more famous uncle. In 1548, when chantries were abolished, the fee farm rent created by Henry IV. in favour of the College of S. Mary, Leicester, upon the tenement called "The Angel with the Hope" was granted to William Gies.

[1475] Angel Inn remained in possession of the Cantelow family, from whom it passed to William Holles. Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford, collector of the Harleian MSS., who married Henrietta Cavendish Holles, co-heiress of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, owned it in the reign of George II., and sold it to a purchaser whose name has not been discovered. Long before this it had become a coaching hostelry. In Henry VIII.'s reign it was a guest inn, but certain houses attached to it were occupied mainly by lawyers, who may have had their own Society; it was not regarded then, however, as an Inn of Chancery. In January, 1553, Sir George Vernon was staying at "the Angel beside Clements Inn." In 1555 Bishop Hooper, who for eighteen months had bravely borne incarceration in Fleet Prison, was brought here for one night, to take early morning conveyance under charge of jailers to his cathedral city of Gloucester, there to be burned to death by slow fire for heresy. In 1734 it was described by Seymour as "a very large place and of great resort for the Cornish and west country lawyers." An advertisement quoted by Diprose says: "On the 15th of April (1762) will set out from Angel Inn behind S. Clements Church in the Strand a neat flying machine carrying four passengers on steel springs and sets out at 4 o'clock in the morning and goes to Salisbury the same evening." Before railway construction, seven or eight mail coaches going west used to be sent out every night from Angel Inn to the south-western counties. In 1814 it belonged to Hester Watson, who let it for the then large rental of £422 4s. 6d. a year. The freehold was sold in 1853 by the trustees of Richard Watson,

who had died in 1825, to John Wickham Flower and Philip William Flower for £6,800. It was then rebuilt as Danes Inn, being occupied chiefly by the legal profession, with a restaurant on its Strand front.

Diprose says, "in excavating for the dining hall of the present building (the old restaurant kept by Mathew Carr) several vaults of Roman construction were discovered, likewise a well, fed by springs, the waters of which were said to have a reputation for their wholesome and curative properties." Possibly this well was the original holy well from which Holywell Lane, as old as the reign of Henry IV., took its name. The Roman remains found in this district, and its connection with Canute and the Danish occupation, suggest that there may always have been a continuous settlement here from pre-Saxon times.

1476.—RICHARD LYONS TO JOAN LYONS. *Feet of Fines, Middx.*, 22 *Ric. II.*

1399 Final concord made 22 Ric. II between Joan, widow of William Lyons, plaintiff, and Richard Lyons, brother and heir of William Lyons and son and heir of James Lyons, deforciant, of eleven messuages in the parishes of S. Clement Danes and S. Mary le Strand, London.

James Lyons = Margaret John Elkyn =
Serjeant at Arms to Richard II *of Lyons Inn*; died 1387

Richard Lyons *sold Lyons Inn to Joan, widow of of his brother, 1399*

William Lyons = Joan
Lord of Jonzac, Aquitaine; died 1399
1st Husband, Richard Rowe
3rd Husband, William Polle

The will of Joan Elkyn, "late the wife of William Lyons," was dated 20 June, 1422, and proved in the Commissary Court of London 16 December, 1426. She desired to be buried in the church of S. Clement Danes in the sepulchre where her late husband William Lyons lies buried; she gave to every chaplain and to the clerk of that church 12d. each "so that the said chaplains perform the office about my body as it is about a monk of Westminster Abbey." Masses were to be celebrated for three years "by 8 marks yearly by the hands of my executors from the profits of my tenements."

King's Bench Ancient Indictments, File 205, *m.* 3 *b. Middlesex*, 2 *Hen. V.*

1414 The jury present that Stephen Pecche of the parish of S. Clement Danes without the Bar of the New Temple, brewer, Reynold atte Christofer of the same parish, bruer, Christopher Tylderle, esquire, John Knottynlegh, yeoman, Agnes Zarom, wife of Roger Zarom, skynner, Agnes Baron, huxster, John Rysby, yoman, and John Payn, carpenter, [all of the same parish] threw out dungheaps in the highway in the lane called Holewlane in the said parish lying between the tenements of the said Stephen and Reynold on the south side and the tenements called Lyonnes Inne and Seyntmary Inne atte Paleys on the north side,—which is blocked up, &c.

1442 In *Ibid.*, File 243, m. 12, it is stated under date of 21 Hen. VI. [1442-3] that Master Peter Stucley, clerk, has blocked up a highway or lane called Lyonsyn lane in the parish of S. Clement Danes, Co. Midd., for a length of 30 feet and a breadth of 8 feet with a dunghill.

The first of these records asserts that Lyons Inn stood formerly on the same side of the street as S. Mary, or New, Inn, and that the street was formerly known as Holywell Lane. In later times it was known as Wych Street, the name of Holywell Lane being applied to a different street.

1477.—OWNERS OF LYONS INN.

Arms: *Sable*, a lion rampant *gules*, collared *or*.

- **William West** of Gt. Cornard and Grays, Co. Suffolk = **Emma**
  - 1st wife = **Thomas West** of Sudbury, Suffolk; died and will proved 1508
    - **Katherine (1)** dau. of Thomas Heigham, of Heigham, Co. Suffolk = **Edmond West** of Weston and Gt. Cornard, Suffolk; *held Lyons Inn jointly with his wife Dorothy*; will dated Feb. 1529: proved Nov. 1531
      - **William Golding** of Belchamp St. Pauls, Co. Essex; brother of Sir Thomas Golding and of Margaret, wife of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford: died 1588 = **Elizabeth West** *held Lyons Inn jointly with her sister*
      - **Edmond Bokenham** of Thornham, Co. Suffolk: *sold Lyons Inn to the Inner Temple 1582*; died 1619 = **Barbara** dau. of John Wiseman
        - **Sir Henry Bokenham** Sheriff of Norfolk =
      - **John Bokenham** of Thornham, Suffolk; son of Geo. Bokenham, of Snetterton; died 1556
    - (2) **Grysell Clopton** dau. of John Clopton, of Kentwell Hall, Co. Suffolk; described by Edmond West as his mother-in-law; died and will proved 1547 = **Edward Waldegrave** of Sudbury, Suffolk; died and will proved 1545 = **Dorothy Drury** = **Robert Downes** of Gt. Cornard, Co. Suffolk; died 1547: will proved same year
      - **Margaret West** *held Lyons Inn jointly with her sister*; buried at Acton 1589 = **Edward Daniel** of Acton, Co. Middx.; died 5 Oct. 1569

- **Thomas Drury** son of Sir William Drury, of Rougham, Norfolk, and Weston, Suffolk; died 12 Dec. 1486 = **Catherine** dau. of John Whitwell
  - **John Drury** inherited from his father the manor of Cowling and lands in Weston, afterwards belonging to Edmond West; died 1499 = **Margaret** dau. of John Felton [*al.* Chapman] of Sudbury, Suffolk, whose will was proved 3 Dec. 1493
    - **John Drury** supervisor of will of Edmond West =

1478.—WILL OF EDMOND WEST. *P. C. C.* 11 *Thower.*

1531 The will of Edmond West of Weston, Co. Suffolk, dated 10 February, 1529. To the high altar of Weston church for tithes forgotten 20d. I will that the residue of my goods be at the disposition of Dorothy my wife. Also that after the decease of Master Edward Walgrave, esquire, and of Mistress Grisell, his wife, my mother in law, all my manors messuages fields &c. in the towns or fields of Great Cornard, Little Cornard, Assington, Sudbury and Newton in the county of Suffolk, as they be now in the possession of the said Edward Walgrave and Grisell, his wife, do remain unto Dorothy my wife and to the heirs of my body lawfully begotten. And I will that whensoever it happen that the said manors and places come into the possession of Dorothy my wife and my heirs that the said Dorothy shall give and release up to my next heir or heirs for ever the manor of Bedfont with all other lands and tenements in the parish of S. Giles in the Fields or *elsewhere in the county of Middlesex* which the said Dorothy my wife hath now in joynture to the performance of this my last will and testament. I make and ordain Dorothy, my wife, my sole executor and my brother in law, John Drury, esquire, my supervisor.

Witnesses, Nicholas Burton, parish priest of S. Andrews in Holborne, Henry Carrowe, barbour-surgeon, Sir William Cherche, parson of Cavendish and Weston, and others.

Proved 16 November, 1531.

Humphrey Adam, of Lyons Inn, whose will was proved in 1507, bequeathed to Thomas West, father of Edmond West, a gold ring; to Edmond West, Eustace West and Lettice West other gifts. To Henry Adam, his son, he bequeathed "the bed I lay in at Lyons Inn, and also the bed that my servant lay in." To his brother Nicholas, "my books, rolls, estate and muniments concerning the King's Chancery," and to the Fellowship of Lyons Inn 6s. 8d.

The will of Thomas West, father of Edmond, was proved in P. C. C. in 1508; it contains no mention of property in Middlesex. His executors were his wife, Gressell, Edward Waldegrave and Sir William Waldegrave, the latter to have the rule and marriage of his eldest son. Other children were Eustace and Lettice. After the death of Thomas West, his widow Grysell married John Rochester, by whom she had several children; she married thirdly Edward Waldegrave.

1479.—EDMOND BOKENHAM TO THE TREASURER OF THE INNER TEMPLE. *Feet of Fines*, (*Midd.*), *Easter*, 24 *Eliz.*

27 *April* 1582 Final concord between Nicholas Hare, esquire, of the Inner Temple, London, plaintiff, and Edmond Bokenham of Great Thornham in the county of Suffolk, deforciant, of a capital messuage or tenement with all the buildings, rooms, backsides, orchards, yards and gardens unto the same belonging with all and singular the appurtenances, commonly called or known by the name of Lyons Inn, situate in the parish of S. Clement Danes without the bars of the New Temple, which Elizabeth Golding mother of the said Edmond holds for the term of her life.

Nicholas Hare sold Lyons Inn to the Inner Temple 18 June, 1583, for £143 4s. 8d. The old rent of the Inn—namely, £4 yearly—was allowed to remain unaltered; the rent of five other tenements outside the Inn, but attached thereto, also bought by the Inner Temple, was £3 13s. 4d.

The arms of the Bokenham family were: *argent*, a lion rampant *gules*; those of Lyons Inn were: checky *or* and *azure*, a lion rampant *gules*; those of the West family, ancestors of Edmond Bokenham on his mother's side, were: *sable*, a lion rampant *gules*, collared *or*. Which of these were in earliest use has not been traced.

1480.—RICHARD FORSTER TO JOHN BOSHAM. *Close Rolls*, *Chan.* 234, *m.* 22 *d.*

10 *Dec.* 1391 Charter of demise and sale by Richard Forster, citizen of London, to John Bosham, citizen and mercer of London, his heirs and assigns of

A messuage called le Bernes by the Stronde in the parish of S. Clement Danes, which Robert Warbulton and Thomas Austyn, citizens and mercers, now deceased, John Shadworth, citizen and mercer, and the said Richard Forster had by feoffment of John Dane.

Also 2 messuages, 16 acres of land and 10 acres of meadow in Kentisshetoun and in the parishes of S. Clement Danes and S. Giles of the Lepers, which the same feoffees had by feoffment of the said John Bosham.

Witnesses, John Shordyche, William Pecche, John Marschall, John Bykenet, William Fote, John Davy, John Lovey, John Wodcote, William Parker, Robert Dane, Robert Leper, clerk.

Dated, Parish of S. Clement, 10 December, 15 Ric. II.

JOHN BOSHAM TO DENIS LOPHAM AND OTHERS. *Close Rolls* 234, *m.* 21 *d.*

12 *Dec.* 1391 Charter, with warranty, of the above named premises, of John Bosham, citizen and mercer of London, to Denis Lopham, clerk, Robert Guppy, John Lane, citizens and mercers, and Richard Forster, citizen of London, which the grantor had by the enfeoffment of the said Richard.

Also 3 acres of land purchased by the grantor of Henry Boseworth in the grantor's own field, whereof 2 acres lie opposite his gate on the east side, and one at the end of the great garden towards the north.

Witnesses, as above; dated 2 days later.

The messuage called le Bernes became known as Boshams Inn, then as S. Mary Inn, then as New Inn; one of the other two messuages was afterwards known as Clements Inn; the lands at Kentishtown became known as Cantlows Manor. The second of the above grants mentions three additional acres, which may very likely have been added as additional garden plots to his great Inn.

Other lands conveyed by these same deeds were Pantersmede, land east and west of Suggen Lane, land north of le Muweswall, land east of Colmanhedge, all in the parishes either of S. Martin or S. Margaret, and land in Moynesoke at the head of Oldewiche Lane over against the Stone Cross, between the street leading to Westminster on the south, Oldewiche on the west and north, and tenements sometime of Thomas de Lyncoln on the east.

On 29 September, 1402, William Causton and John Purchas, Vicars of S. Paul's Cathedral and guardians of the light of the chapel of S. Mary in the new work of that church, gave an acquittance to the executors of John Bosham for one year's rent for a new garden by the great Inn of the said John in Aldewych without the bar of the New Temple, in the street that leads to S. Giles [Deeds of S. Paul's A, Box 71, No. 1839].

1481.—DENIS LOPHAM AND OTHERS TO RICHARD RYNGESTEDE AND OTHERS. *Close Rolls, Chan.* 254, *m.* 24 *d.*

1 *Feb.* 1404/5 Denis Lopham, clerk, Robert Guppey and John Lane, citizens and mercers of London, and Richard Forster, citizen of London, have enfeoffed demised and confirmed to Richard Ryngstede, Robert Domenyk, citizens and mercers of London, William Cressewyk, citizen of the same, and Robert Wombewell, vicar of S. Laurence Jewry, London,

The messuage called le Bernes next the Stronde in the parish of S. Clement.

Also 2 acres of land and a toft and their right in 3 acres lying in the field there which John Bosham purchased of Henry Bosworth, two of which three acres lie opposite the grantors' gate on the east and one acre at the end of the great garden towards the north

All which the grantors had of the enfeoffment of the said John Bosham, late citizen and mercer of London, as appears by his deed enrolled in Chancery, 15 Ric. II. [see No. 1480]. To hold the said premises to the said Richard Ryngstede and his fellow grantees, their heirs and assigns, of the chief lords by the customary services for ever.

Dated 1 February, 6 Hen. IV.

The properties afterwards known as Clements Inn and Cantlows Manor were not included in this deed.

The above grantors were also executors of John Bosham's will, which was dated 29 September, 1393, and proved in the Commissary Court of London on 16 December following. He desired to be buried at the entrance to the choir of the Church of S. Laurence Jewry in the tomb where his wife, Felicia, and his children were buried. Masses were to be celebrated for the souls of his father, mother, wife and children and for his own soul in the Churches of S. Laurence Jewry, S. Martin Oteswich, Bishopsgate, and S. Clement beyond Temple Bar, and in the University of Oxford or Cambridge. Legacies were made to, amongst others, Denys Lopham, Sir Robert Leper, vicar of S. Laurence Jewry, John Umphrey, Robert Guppey, John Lane, Alice, formerly wife of Thomas Austyn, Richard Odiham, Richard Forster, Prior of Tanrigg, Co. Surrey, Sir Thomas atte Wode, chaplain of the parish of Bosham, Sussex, and to Stephen, his chaplain, he to say masses in S. Clement Danes Church. He appointed Denys Lopham, Richard Forster, Robert Guppy, and John Lane to be his executors.

No mention was made in his will of any lands or surviving relatives.

In 1405 the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's gave acquittance for rent issuing from a new garden belonging to John Bosham adjoining his great Inn in Aldewych without la Temple Barre on which three houses formerly stood [Deeds of S. Paul's A, Box 6, No. 889].

1482. THE WILL OF THOMAS HERVEY. *Comm. Lon. Courtney*, 386.

17 *Jan.* 1398 I Thomas Hervey of Kidwelly desire to be buried in the church of S. Clement Danes in the chapel of S. Benedict and the Glorious Trinity on the right of the altar before the image of the Holy Trinity. I bequeath to the upkeep of the said chapel and the belfry of the said church 10 marks of silver; to divers chaplains and friars to celebrate 3000 masses for my soul and those of the faithful departed as quickly as may be after my decease £16 6s. 8d.; to three priests to celebrate as quickly as may be three trentals of S. Gregory £10; to the renovation of the church of S. Mary of

Kidwelly £5; to the church of S. Mary atte Stronde a new piece of camaca and half a piece of velvet; to William Whitewell for life a breviary [*portiforium*] which after his death is to be bound with iron and remain in the said church of S. Clement for ever; to Isabel, sister of Alice Hervey 40s. and money due upon bond by Michael Morton.

William Kettering, William Ouerby and Sir James Belmar shall grant to Maud, my wife, all the lands and tenements which I have in the parishes of S. Mary atte Stronde and S. Clement Danes, except a brewhouse called the Aungel in the Hope with all its shops, for her life, she to permit no deprivation nor waste, which lands and tenements the said William, William and James formerly had of the feoffment of the said Maud, under condition that they should re-enfeoff me and the said Maud and afterwards the said Maud, whensoever it should please me, to hold to me and the said Maud and to my heirs and assigns for ever in accordance with an indenture sealed by the said William, William, James and John [*sic*], feoffees, which indenture is in the keeping of Sir James Belmar.

Moreover I will that all the said lands and tenements in the aforesaid parishes, except a messuage or brewhouse called "the Aungel on the Hope" with its shops adjoining thereto in the parish of S. Clement Danes, shall remain after the death of the said Maud, my wife, to John, Duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster, and the heirs of his body for ever, upon condition that the Duke and his said heirs take their oath on the Holy Gospels to pay a yearly rent of £20 to all the poor people dwelling in the Almshouse of the New College of S. Mary of Leicester in manner as appears in an indenture delivered to Sir James.

All the lands and tenements which were late of John Pak' of Greneford shall be sold by the feoffees, William Bool and Walter Burton, for the repair of the church of S. Peter, Westminster, upon condition that the Abbot and Convent are bound to the wardens of the church of S. Clement aforesaid in £40 to provide yearly for ever at their own expense a wax candle weighing 9 lbs. of wax to burn every day before the image of the Holy Trinity in the said church during the celebration of divine offices, and after the candle has wasted to find another; if the Abbot and Convent refuse this condition the feoffees shall sell the lands and give the proceeds equally for the repair of the churches of S. Mary and S. Clement Danes.

To Geoffrey, my wife's brother, 40s.; to William Bole a pair of coral beads; my wife Maud to have the residue of my estate to ordain for the health of my soul; and other bequests.

Executors, my wife, Maud, William Keteryng, Sir James Belmar, Sir Reginald Goz, Sir William Aylleward, Thomas Langley and Walter Burton.

Witnesses, John Elvet, Archdeacon of Leicester, William Pecche, Thomas Coventre, Walter Burton.

Dated 17 January, 1398; proved 24 January, 1398.

1483.– MAUD HERVY TO THE KING. *Pat. Rolls* 11 *Hen. IV. pt. I. m.* 1.

8 *March* 1410 Commission to the King's clerk, William Aghton, to take seisin in the King's name of 5 messuages, 10 cottages, 7 shops, and 3 gardens in the parishes of S. Mary del Stronde and S. Clement Danes without the bar of the New Temple, London, which Maud, late the wife of Thomas Hervy, has granted to the King with the intention that he should grant the same to her for life, with remainder to the Dean and Canons of the new collegiate church of S. Mary Leicester, in frank almoin, in augmentation of the maintenance of the poor in the almshouse within the said College; and to certify thereon to the King, in Chancery.

One messuage called LE SWAN, with a garden, a cottage and a shop adjoining, lies between the tenement sometime of William Goldman on the west and the tenement of William Skrene on the east, in the parish of S. Mary del Stronde.

Another called LE FLOURDELISE, with 3 cottages and 3 shops adjoining, lies between the tenement of John Shelton on the west and the lane extending towards the Hospital of S. Giles on the east, in the said parish of S. Mary del Stronde.

A third, with a garden and a dovecote in it, lies between the tenement of John Everdon, clerk, on the west and the tenement of the Master of the New Temple on the east, in the parish of S. Clement Danes.

A fourth, called SEYNT MARY INNE, by LE ANGEL, with a garden, 3 cottages and 2 shops adjoining, lies between the garden which William Fowler holds on the west and the messuage called LE ANGEL on the east, in the said parish of S. Clement Danes.

And the same messuage, called LE ANGEL, with 3 cottages and one shop adjoining, lies between the said messuage called SEYNT

MARY INNE on the west and the tenement which Robert Thorley holds on the east, in the said parish of S. Clement Danes.

William Goldman was a Chancery Clerk and had been attached to the service of Richard II.; William Skrene was a Serjeant-at-Arms; John Shelton was Attorney in 1399; John Everdon was Dean of S. Patrick's, Dublin, and one of the Auditors of the Receiver-General's Accounts of Queen Anne, the first wife of Richard II.; Robert Thorley was King's Receiver for Cornwall, Constable of Restormel Castle, Steward of the Abbey of Bury S. Edmunds, and Treasurer of Calais.

The *hospicium* called the Swan up on the Hoop, Strand, is mentioned in the will of John French, proved in the Commissary Court of London, 3 October, 1384.

The third tenement, here left unnamed, was probably that afterwards known as Clements Inn, upon the immediate east of which lay land formerly belonging to the Templars, and which in 1442 is mentioned, together with Boshams Inn [or S. Mary Inn], in a deed referring to Angel Inn [see No. 1498].

1484.—THE KING TO MAUD HERVY. *Pat. Rolls* 11 *Hen. IV. pt. II. m.* 24.

16 *March* 1410 — Grant for life to Maud, late the wife of Thomas Hervy, of 5 messuages, 10 cottages, 7 shops and 3 gardens in the parish of S. Mary del Stronde and S. Clement Danes which she has granted to the King, with remainder to the dean and canons of the new collegiate church of S. Mary Leicester in frank almoin in augmentation of the maintenance of the poor of the almshouse within the college.

These properties clearly refer to those of the previous record, dated only eight days earlier. At least two of them—namely, S. Mary Inn and Angel Inn—had previously belonged to John Bosham; it is probable they all had. Their history between the dates of 1393, when Bosham's will was proved, and of 1410 has not been fully traced. The five messuages were probably all legal Inns or became such; their names, with their shops, cottages and gardens, were:—

Le Swan	1 cottage	1 shop	1 garden
Le Flourdelice	3 cottages ...	3 shops	nil
Clements Inn (?) ...	nil	nil	1 garden with dovecot
S. Mary Inn	3 cottages ...	2 shops	1 garden
Le Angel	3 cottages ...	1 shop	nil
	10	7	3

On 13 October, 1450, the Dean, Canons and Chapter of the New Collegiate Church of the Blessed Mary of Leicester granted a lease of the Flourdelise to William Normanton, Clerk of the Chancery, for ninety-five years dating from Easter, 1440 [see Close Rolls, 29 Hen. VI., m. 33 d.].

Clements Inn is not specified by name in the preceding deed, but, inasmuch as it contained a dovehouse [see No. 1506] and belonged in the year 1486 and earlier to the

same owner as S. Mary Inn and Angel Inn, it may be fairly concluded that its identity is established.

Thomas Hervey probably held these properties for a term of years from the feoffees of John Bosham.

1485.—WILLIAM RYNGSTEDE TO SIR JOHN GERMY AND OTHERS.

Close Rolls 7 *Hen. VI. m.* 19 *d.*

12 *Nov.* 1428 Charter of Walter Ryngstede, kinsman and heir of John, son of Richard Ryngstede, formerly citizen and mercer of London, granting to John Germy, knight, Edmund Wynter, Henry Drury, John Braunchere and Robert Broom, esquires,

his messuage called LE BERNES JUXTA LE STRONDE, otherwise called BOSEHAMMESYN, in the parish of S. Clement Danes and all his lands and tenements with meadows, feedings, pastures, rents, services and other appurtenances and commodities in the said parish or in the parishes of S. Martin's in the fields and S. Margaret's, Westminster, To hold to them, their heirs and assigns, of the chief lords of that fee by the services due and accustomed, with warranty from the heirs of William against all men forever.

Witnesses, Thomas Charleton, knight, John Gambon, esquire, Robert Warner, Robert Hore, Thomas Benet.

Dated Friday after the feast of S. Martin in the Winter, 7 Hen. VI.

Close Rolls, ibid., 15 *d.*

William Ryngstede, described as above, appoints John Heydon and William Fraunceys as his attorneys to deliver seisin of the above named premises to the said grantees [no witnesses, dated same day].

For meadows, &c., in the parishes of SS. Martin and Margaret, see note to No. 1480.

Edmund Wynter was escheator for Co. Norfolk.

In the *King's Bench Ancient Indictments* [*File* 243, *S. II., m.* 13] it is stated that Geoffrey Mone, of the parish of S. Clement Danes, gent, on 12 February, 1440, and on divers occasions has thrown 100 cartloads of refuse on the highway called Newynlane; this suggests that in 1440 Boshams Inn was already known as New Inn.

In the year 1442 Sir John Fortescue, Chief Justice of King's Bench, was one of the feoffees of New Inn, Angel Inn, and Clements Inn [see No. 1498].

In the next record, dated 1449—that is, during the exile of Sir John Fortescue—New Inn appears under the ownership of John Gedney, who, on 6 January, 1444, had granted the premises to his wife. The above grantees were probably feoffees of John Gedney, Master of the Drapers' Company.

1486. JOAN LARGE AND JOHN GEDNEY. *Chancery Inq. p. m.* 27 *Hen. VI. No.* 27.

20 *Feb.* 1449 *Middx.* 20 February, 27 Hen. VI. John Gedney.

Joan Large, widow, Thomas Morsted, Philip Malpas, Alexander Arable, Thomas Staunton, and Thomas Style of London, mercer, were lately seised in their demesne as of fee of the manors of Pembrokes, Bruses, Dawbeneys and Mokkings in Totenham and Edelmeton, and of a messuage and garden, parcel thereof, in the parish of S. Clement Danes, and other premises in Totenham, which
6 *Jan.* 1444 by their indenture [dated 6 Jan. 22 Hen. VI] they demised to the said John Gedney, citizen and draper and Alderman of London, for the term of his life, with reversion to themselves. The tenements in S. Clement Danes are held of the Master of the Hospital of S. Giles of Burton Lazars, by what service the jurors know not, and are worth 4 marks a year.

John Gedney died 12 February, inst.

The indenture dated 6 January, 1444, referred to in the above deed was evidently made when Joan Large married her fourth husband, John Gedney, in 1444, and it suggests that before her marriage Joan had been granted by John Gedney the messuage and garden in the parish of S. Clement Danes, known as New Inn; the Inn appears from other deeds to have descended from John Gedney to Richard Turnaunt, Joan's son by her second husband. See Close Rolls 2 Ed. IV., m. 12, where the same feoffees are mentioned in respect of the same property, granted to Joan for her life, with remainder to Richard Turnaunt, son of Joan by her second husband. She died in 1462, when her son came into possession.

At this period the rentcharge formerly due to the Hospital of S. Giles of the Lepers was being received by the Hospital of Burton Lazars, who held S. Giles of the Lepers, Middlesex, as part of their own institution.

1487.—OWNERS OF NEW INN, STRAND.

Joan Gode, widow, *owned New Inn by gift of John Gedney her 4th husband in 1444*; died 1462 = (2) Richard Turnaunt of Winchester; probably a native of Turnhout, Flanders; died 1433 = (3) Robert Large, Mayor of London 1439, property in old Jewry and S. Olaves, Southwark; died 1441 = (4) John Gedney, Mayor of London 1427, Master of the Drapers' Co., held manors of Tottenham, Mokkings, &c.; *Owned New Inn*; died 12 Feb. 1449

Joan Stokton (1), dau. of John Stokton; Mayor in 1470 (Richard Turnaunt mard. 2ndly Elizabeth) = Richard Turnaunt of Tottenham, Mokkings and other manors sold manor of Little Rayne, Essex, to Sir Wm. Capel 1486 *owned New Inn*; died 31 July 1486; Will proved 4 Aug. 1486 = (3) Margaret widow of John Pye

Edmond d.s.p.

Thomasine (1) born 1460; died 1504 = Sir John Rysley of Eltham, Greenwich, Tottenham, Mokkings, bequeathed *New Inn to be sold for works of charity*; died 1512 = (2) Joan

1488.—RICHARD TURNAUNT *v.* JOHN SMITH. *Early Chancery Proceedings B.* 45, 35.

Bill (undated, addressed to the Bishop of Bath, Chancellor) by Richard Turnaunt, landlord of the Newe Inne without the bar of New Temple of London.

Whereas it has been accustomed that the Principals of New Inne pay to the landlords of the Inne all the rents for the farm thereof, one John Smith, now Fellow and late Principal [from
1465-67 Easter 5th year to Easter 7th year Ed. IV.] received from the Fellowship of the said Inne for the farm of the Inne in that time £12; he paid in certain pensions and reparations to him allowed £4 10s.; the residue he refuses to pay to the complainant.

Pledges of the prosecution : Henry Pachet of London, gent.
Richard Baron of London, gent.

1489.—WILL OF RICHARD TURNAUNT. *P. C. C. Logge* 25.

25 *July* 1486 I, Richard Turnaunt of Totenham, esquire, make my will on the feast of S. James 1486 as follows. I give my body to be buried at the discretion of Sir John Rysley, knt., Dame Thomasine, his wife, my daughter, and Margaret, late wife of John Pye. I make bequests to the high altars of the churches of S. Katherine by the Tower and of Tottenham Co. Middx., for tithes forgotten, and to the church of All Saints, Reynes, Co. Essex, and to the poor of Tottenham.

To my daughter Thomasine I give a cup of silver gilt, with a cover in fashion of a columbine with pearls on the knop weighing 43 oz.; two silver basins parcel gilt with marks or arms of leopards' heads at the bottom; a salt cellar with the image of a stag upon it and other plate and jewels to the value of £80; also the sum of £200. Also I give to her the £60 due to me from John Shukburgh, citizen and draper of London, and all my moveables in my manors of Edmonton and Totenham on condition that she and her husband declare themselves satisfied thereby for my mother's bequests to the said Thomasine, as well as for her share of my goods according to the custom of England or of the city of London.

To my brother Edmond Turnaunt I give 26s. 8d. in clothes and other necessaries at the discretion of the said Margaret.

All the rest of my goods, unbequeathed, I give to the said Margaret whom I make my executrix together with John Tyrell, esquire, and William Turnor, clerk.

Witnesses, Master William Wrixham and Thomas Jane, clerks, Master Nicholas Alston, chaplain, Master William Chaunt, notary public, William Bank, grocer, William Dogett, Brian Pol, notary public.

I will that the said Thomasine shall have to her and the heirs of her body my manors of Pembrokes, Bruses, Daubeneys, Mokkings and Twifords and all my other lands and tenements in Tottenham and Edmonton, except the lands in Totenham which I lately bought from John Pye, with contingent remainder to my executors, by them to be sold for the good of my soul and the souls of Joan Gedney, my mother, deceased, and Elizabeth late my wife.

Nicholas Pachett shall have all the above excepted lands not sold by me.

My said daughter shall have for the term of her life all my inn or tenement called *le New Inne* in the parish of S. Clement Danes outside the bar of the New Temple London with remainders successively to the heirs of her body and my brother Edmond Turnaunt, his heirs and assigns.

Proved 4 August 1486 by Margaret the relict and executrix named, with power reserved etc.

1490.—WILL OF SIR JOHN RYSLEY. *P. C. C. Fetiplace, fo.* 12.

13 *Sept.* 1511 The will of Sir John Rysley, knt., dated 13 Sept. 1511. I desire to be buried in the chapel of our Lady of Berkyng, London, in the place I have provided for my sepulture. Bequests to the vicars of Totenham, Co. Middx., and Eltham and Grenewich, Co. Kent.

I bequeath to my sister Margaret £20; to Joan, wife of John Roper, gent, all my moveables remaining in the place where I lodged at Eltham; to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Skylman, towards her marriage £10; to the making of the cloister and glazing of the work by me made at Jesus College, Cambridge, if I perform it not in my life time, £160, whereof is paid to Dr. Egliston of the same college for the glazing £20; to the maintenance and finding of 5 poor women to pray for my soul and the soul of Dame Thomasyn, late my wife, during the space of five years

£8 13s. 4d. a year; to young Thomas Hoggeson and to John Schotton £10 apiece in money.

All the residue of my goods I give to Dame Joan, my wife, whom I make my executrix together with Richard Broke, serjeant at law, John Roper, Edward Skern, William Maryner, and John Brown of Eltham. I ordain that a priest sufficiently endowed of 12 marks yearly shall in perpetuity sing and pray for my soul, the souls of Dame Thomasyn, Richard Turnaunt and Margaret his wife, and Dame Joan Gedney his mother, and the souls of my father and mother in the said chapel of Barking. The residue of the profits of my lands and tenements in London I give towards the finding and exhibition of a doctor or batchelor of divinity to read divinity in the same college of Jesus freely to every scholar that will come to hear the same lecturer for the increase of virtue and the maintenance of Christ's faith forever.

I will that my tenement called the Newe Inne without Temple barre of London, if it be not disposed of by me in my life, shall be sold by my executors, and the money thereof coming or disposed for the health of my soul in deeds of charity.

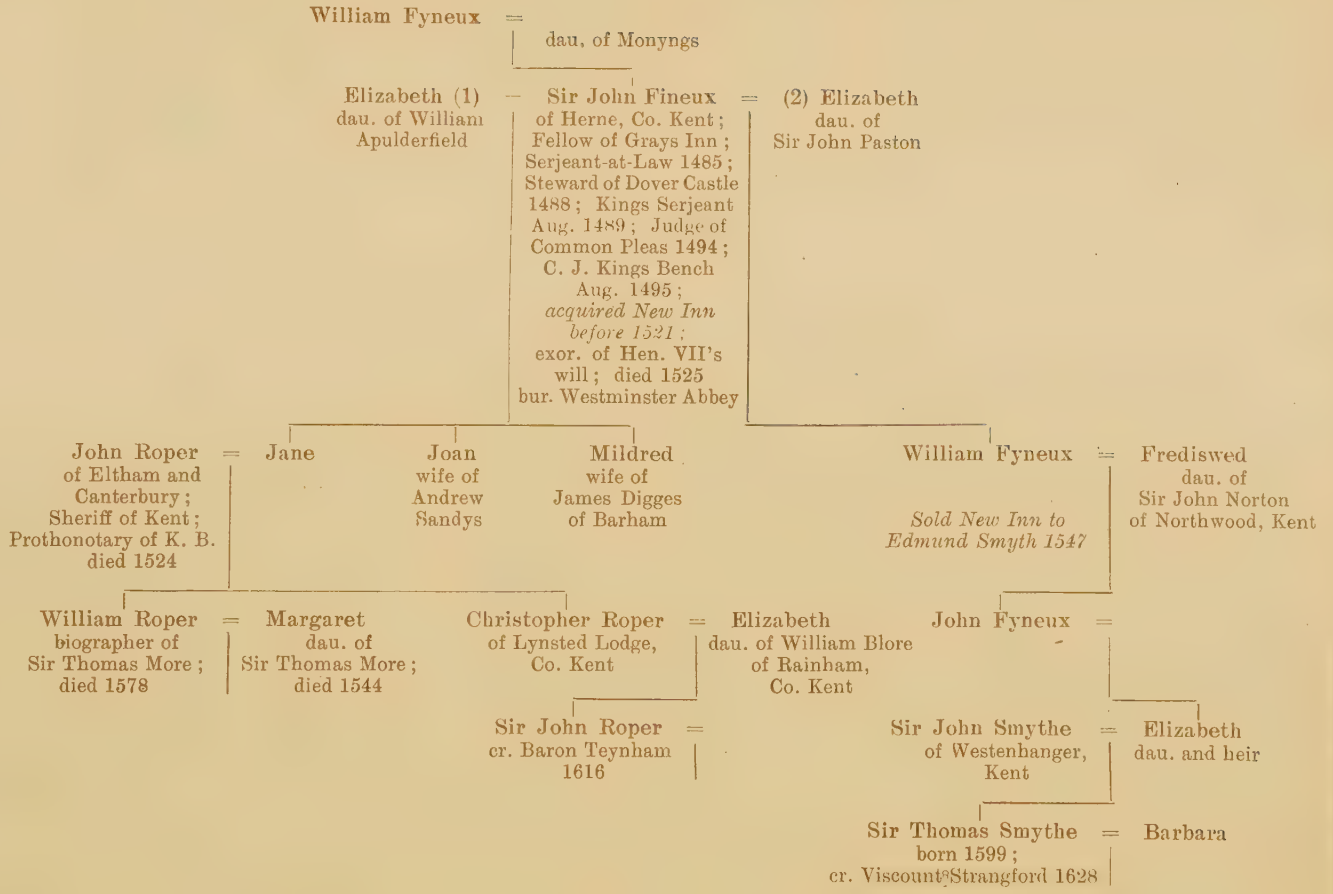
14 *May* 1512 Proved 14 May 1512 by the proctor of Dame Joan, relict and executrix, with power reserved etc.

This will was made 13 September, 1511, and proved eight months afterwards. As New Inn certainly came into possession of Sir John Fineux, it may fairly be assumed that he acquired it in 1512 if it was then sold in accordance with the provisions of Sir John Rysley's will. But if there was an intermediary between Rysley's executors and Fineux, then the latter may have made the purchase any time between 1512 and 1525, when he died.

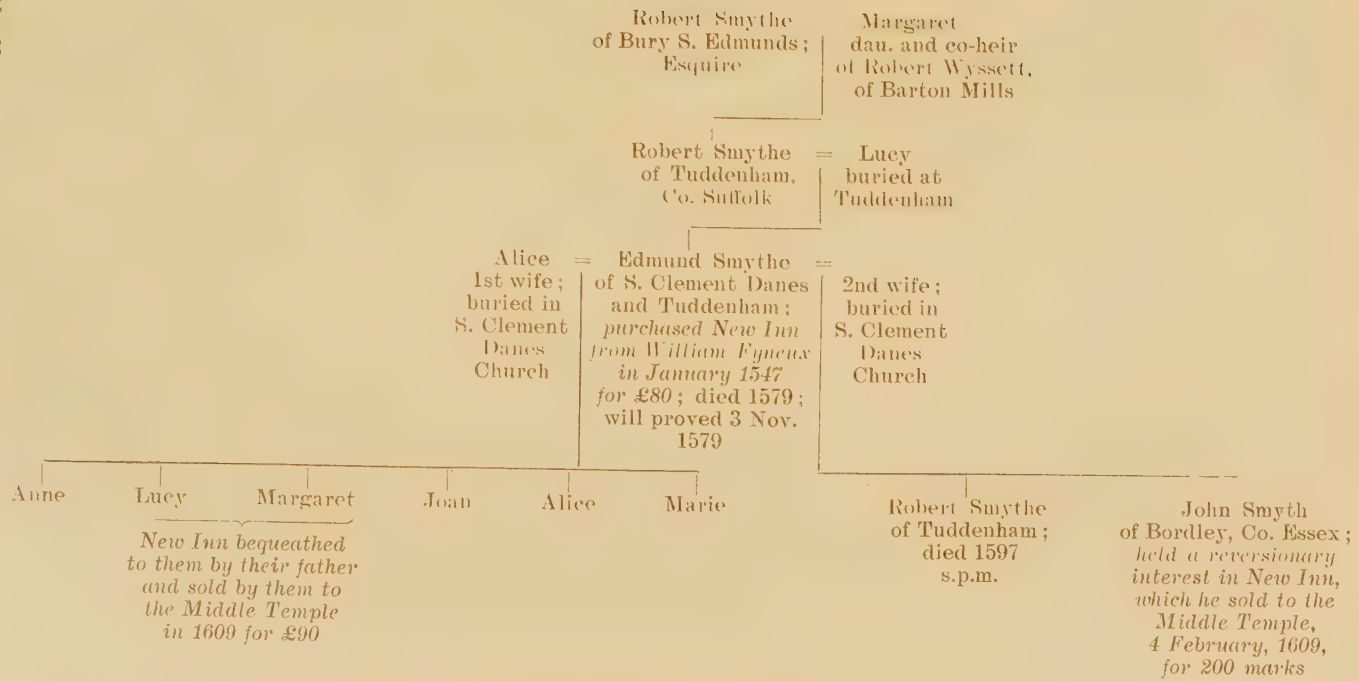
1547. WILLIAM FYNEUX TO EDMUND SMYTH. *Feet of Fines, Middx.* 1 *Ed. VI.*

Jan. 1547 Final concord in Hilary term 1 Ed. VI. between Edmund Smyth, gent, and Alice his wife, plaintiffs, and William Fyneux, esquire, deforcant, of a messuage, 3 gardens, an orchard and 2 acres of land in the parish of S. Clement Danes without the bar of the New Temple, London, which the plaintiffs acquire to themselves and the heirs of Edmund for £80.

1492.—FAMILY OF SIR JOHN FYNEUX.


William Fyneux =
dau. of Monyngs
Elizabeth (1) dau. of William Apulderfield
Sir John Fineux of Herne, Co. Kent; Fellow of Grays Inn; Serjeant-at-Law 1485; Steward of Dover Castle 1488; Kings Serjeant Aug. 1489; Judge of Common Pleas 1494; C. J. Kings Bench Aug. 1495; *acquired New Inn before 1521*; exor. of Hen. VII's will; died 1525 bur. Westminster Abbey
(2) Elizabeth dau. of Sir John Paston
John Roper of Eltham and Canterbury; Sheriff of Kent; Prothonotary of K. B. died 1524
Jane
Joan wife of Andrew Sandys
Mildred wife of James Digges of Barham
William Fyneux
Sold New Inn to Edmund Smyth 1547
Frediswed dau. of Sir John Norton of Northwood, Kent
William Roper biographer of Sir Thomas More; died 1578
Margaret dau. of Sir Thomas More; died 1544
Christopher Roper of Lynsted Lodge, Co. Kent
Elizabeth dau. of William Blore of Rainham, Co. Kent
John Fyneux
Sir John Roper cr. Baron Teynham 1616
Sir John Smythe of Westenhanger, Kent
Elizabeth dau. and heir
Sir Thomas Smythe born 1599; cr. Viscount Strangford 1628
Barbara

1493.—OWNERS OF NEW INN.


Robert Smythe of Bury S. Edmunds; Esquire
Margaret dau. and co-heir of Robert Wyssett, of Barton Mills
Robert Smythe of Tuddenham, Co. Suffolk
= Lucy buried at Tuddenham
Alice 1st wife; buried in S. Clement Danes Church
= Edmund Smythe of S. Clement Danes and Tuddenham; purchased New Inn from William Fyneux in January 1547 for £80; died 1579; will proved 3 Nov. 1579
= 2nd wife; buried in S. Clement Danes Church
Anne
Lucy
Margaret
Joan
Alice
Marie
New Inn bequeathed to them by their father and sold by them to the Middle Temple in 1609 for £90
Robert Smythe of Tuddenham; died 1597 s.p.m.
John Smyth of Bordley, Co. Essex; held a reversionary interest in New Inn, which he sold to the Middle Temple, 4 February, 1609, for 200 marks

Edmund Smythe of Tuddenham and S. Clement Danes received confirmation of arms quartering those of Wyssett of Barton Mills in 1561.

1494.—EDMUND SMYTH TO JOAN ROBYENT. *Feet of Fines, Middx. Easter, 5 Eliz.*

Easter 1563 Final concord made in Easter 5 Eliz. between Joan Robyent, widow, plaintiff, and Edmund Smyth, gent, and Alice, his wife, deforciants of 3 messuages in the parish of S. Clement Danes outside the bars of the New Temple, London, which the plaintiff acquires to herself for £40.

In 1575 a ditch separated New Inn from Clements Inn, and Edmund Smyth granted licence to the lessees of Clements Field to set up a little gate or stile for their servants to go a-milking of their kine, and to fetch water from Smyth's ditch.

1495.—WILL OF EDMUND SMYTHE. *P. C. C.* 42 *Bacon.*

2 *Sept.* 1578 The will of Edmund Smythe of S. Clement Danes, dated 2 September 1578. To be buried within the parish church of S. Clement Danes aforesaid by my two wives; or if I die in county Suffolk, in the church of Tuddenham, by my mother Lucy Smythe. I will that my five daughters, Lucy, Margaret, Joan, Alice and Marie shall have all my goods and chattels according to a deed of gift thereof made unto them and my daughter Anne, which said Anne since in consideration of a certain sum of money given by me with her in marriage, and of an annuity or yearly rent of £10 granted out of my lands in Suffolk, hath released all her said interest in the said goods and chattels.

Also I give unto my said daughters Lucy and Margaret my house in S. Clement Danes parish wherein I now dwell and all estate interest and term of years yet to come of and in the same by virtue of a lease thereof made by the president and scholars of S. Mary Magdalene, Oxford.

I ordain my daughters Lucy and Margaret, Joan, Alice and Marie my executors of this my last will and testament, willing them to perform the same with other things to me by them faithfully promised to the use of Robert and John my sons and others before the making of my said deeds of gift unto them as is my special trust in them.

3 *Nov.* 1579 Proved 3 November, 1579.

1496.—Mrs. LUCY SMITH AND NEW INN. *Hist. MSS. Com.: MSS. of the M. of Salisbury, Vol. IV.*

*Feb.*1592/3 Matters to be imparted to Mr. Serjeant Owen.

Lease to be granted from Mrs. Lucy Smith, landlady of New Inn to R. S. in consideration of the recovery of the same in her right; R. S. to have but so much as the gentlemen of the House now occupy. Mr. Edmond Smith bought it of one Mr. Phenix in King Edward the 6th's time, and gave it to his daughter Lucy Smith in fee simple. It was then for the westrine carriers especially: and had for the sign the sign of Our Lady, before the gentlemen had it for their House.

Clements Inn is holden of Sir William Hollys by lease, and their covenants read every Whitsun Sunday; all the gentlemen to hear the letters read under pain of 12d. a piece if they depart.

Query likewise of Lyons Inn, which is improved some part of it, and so of other Houses of Chancery.

Endorsed, " Feb. 1592."

Thomas Owen of Lincolns Inn became Serjeant-at-Law in 1589.
For Mr. Phenix read William Fineux, son of Sir John Fineux.
Lord Burghley, who wrote the above "memo.," was in error in implying that the gentlemen of the House were not in occupation of it before Edward VI.'s time, see No. 1488, where the Principal in 1466 is named.
Sir William Holles, the second of that name, died in January, 1591; his grandson and heir held Clements Inn at the date of the above memorandum: see pedigree, No. 1515.

1497.—THE MIDDLE TEMPLE AND NEW INN. *Common Pleas Recovery Roll, Easter, 55 Geo. III. rot.* 64.

18 *April* 1815 This indenture made 18th April 1815 between the Right Honorable Sir James Mansfield, knight, and others [representing the Middle Temple] of the one part, and William Eldred, under-Treasurer of the Middle Temple, of the other part witnesseth that the said Sir James Mansfield, etc, have sold to the said William Eldred all that great house or capital messuage commonly called the New Inn; and all the new buildings parcel of the same in the garden precinct belonging to the said messuage; and the garden between the messuage or tenement formerly called the Angel on

the east and the said messuage on the west; with the brick walls on the north and south sides of the garden; all which premises are in the parish of S. Clement Danes in the county of Middlesex. To have and to hold the same unto the said William Eldred, his heirs and assigns, but subject to such uses as shall be declared in a certain indenture of release already prepared and to be made between the said Sir James Mansfield and others of the first part, William Eldred of the second part and the Masters of the Bench of the Middle Temple of the third part.

A further indenture dated 19 April, 1815 [*ibid.*, Rot. 66] states that the third party are to hold the premises for the benefit and behoof of the Masters of the Bench and Society of the Middle Temple for the time being, and recites previous feoffments in trust for the same uses.

1498.—SIR ROBERT HUNGERFORD AND OTHERS TO SIR WILLIAM ESTEFELD AND OTHERS. *Ancient Deed C.* 3154.

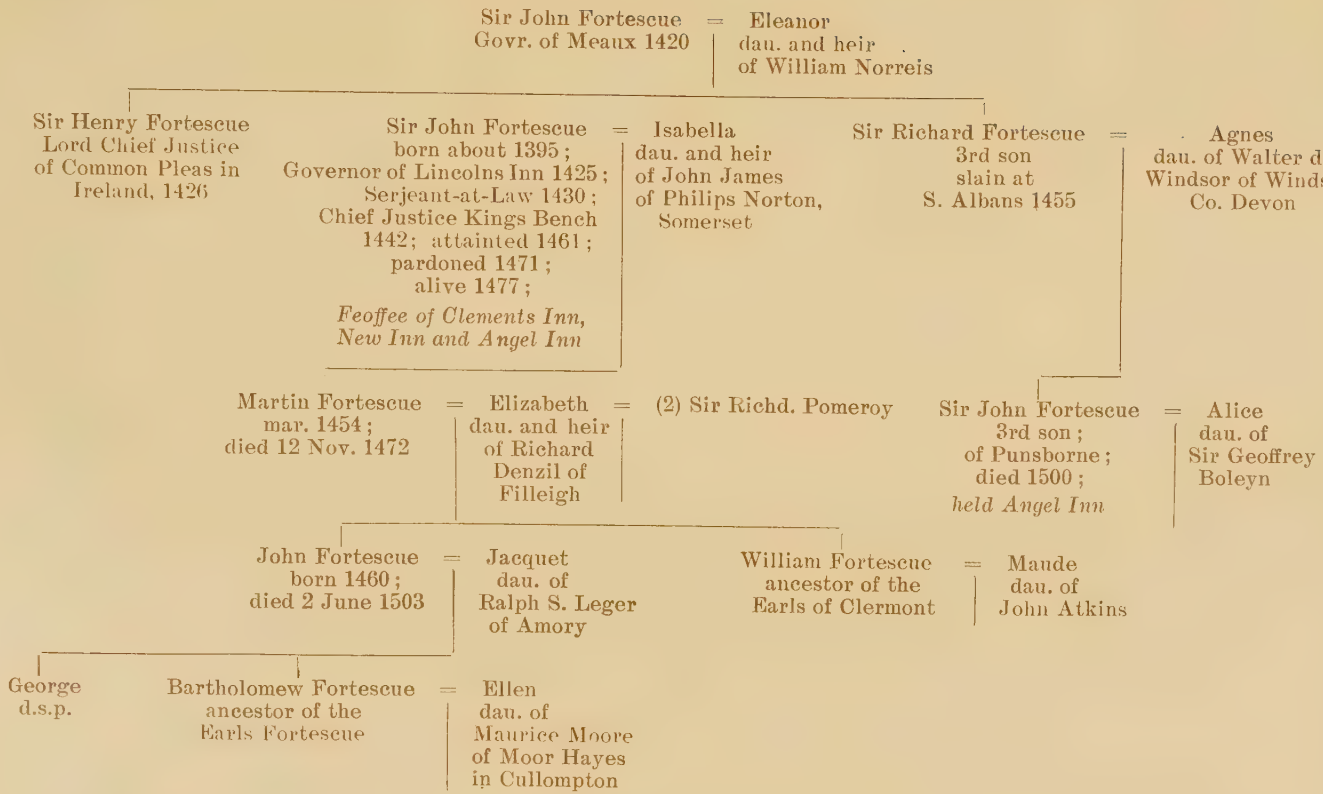
11 *May* 1442 Demise by Sir Robert Hungerford, Sir John Fortescue, Chief Justice of Pleas before the King, and Sir Richard Newton, Chief Justice of the Common Bench, knights, John Cheyne of Pynne, esquire, Thomas Burton and John Gogh to Sir William Estefeld, knight, Henry Frowyk, William Melreth, John Olney and William Cantelowe, citizens and mercers of London, Thomas Gloucester, esquire, and Laurence Pycot, woolman, of all their meadow adjoining their messuage called Bosammesynne on the west and their land called Clementesynnemede on the north, reserving a sufficient footpath for their servants &c. to go by the said meadow from the gate of the said messuage towards London &c.

Dated 11 May, 20 Hen. VI.

Witnesses, William Normanton, clerk, Thomas Mayer, Richard Bedeford, Robert Nyk, Henry Drakes, John More, tailor.

This property appears to be that known as Angel Inn [see No. 1484]. "The Aungell with the Hope" and garden adjacent in tenure of William Halome, innholder, in the parish of S. Clement Danes, and "The Swan with the Hope" (*sic*), and the cartway or lane there in the parish of S. Mary le Strand late of the College of S. Mary of the New Work, Leicester, were granted in 1548 to William Gyes of Stronde and Michael Purefey of Wellesboro', Leicester; see Particulars for Grants, Ed. VI., No. 1636.

THE FAMILY OF SIR JOHN FORTESCUE.



1499.—HUGH DE PIRIE OF S. CLEMENTS TO S. PAULS CATHEDRAL. *Deeds of S. Pauls A Box* 6, 887.

1252 *to* 1257 Grant by Hugh de Pirie of S. Clement's to the church of S. Paul for the light at the altar of S. Mary of a quit rent issuing from houses in Aldewych in the parish of S. Clement Danes.

Witnesses, Walter the chaplain, Master of the Hospital of S. Giles; Nicholas, Penitentiary of S. Pauls; John de Breingford, Chamberlain of S. Pauls; and seven others (named).

The property is mentioned in the Deeds of S. Pauls W. D. 4 L. 47-50, where the rent is stated to be 5s. 4d. a year, and it is described as being in the place called Aldwick against the Stone Cross.
Hugh of S. Clement occurs as a witness in No. 1559, the date of the deed being 1252—1257. Walter de Thame was Master of the Hospital of S. Giles 1227—1257. Guy, son of Hugh of S. Clements, occurs in the Feet of Fines, Middlesex, in 1252.

1500.—JOHN WALSH TO JOHN BOSHAM. *Ancient Deed C.* 1423.

23 *June* 1382 Quit claim with warranty by John Walsh of London, goldsmith, to John Bosham of London, mercer, and Felicia, his wife, of all his right in a moiety of two messuages, 16 acres of land and 10 acres of meadow in Kentisshton and the parishes of S. Clement Danes without New Temple Bar and S. Giles of the Lepers without Old Temple Bar, London, which they had by gift of the said John Walsh by fine levied in the King's Court.

Dated Monday, the vigil of the Nativity of S. John Baptist, 6 Ric. II.

Witnesses, James Lyons, John Frensh, William Pecche, Richard Cooke of S. Giles, William Fote.

This quitclaim is enrolled on the Close Rolls of this year, and the Final Concord is to be found on the Rolls of 5th year Ric. II. The premises included one messuage, the site of Clements Inn, and another messuage with land, afterwards known as the Manor of Cantelowes, which were held of a Prebend of S. Pauls.
John Bosham died in 1393; for his will see No. 1482. He was Sheriff of London in 1378. In July, 1383, he was appointed with others to array ships and vessels of war for the convoy of twenty-four ships of certain merchants of London from Zeeland to England, whither they had not dared to come for fear of capture by a fleet of the King's enemies of Flanders. In July, 1384, he received a grant of three years' pavage in aid of paving Fleet Street from the bar of the New Temple to the Savoy, which grant was renewed in July, 1387, with the addition of Chancery Lane; three years later it was again renewed for a further three years, leviable upon articles for sale passing along the streets and lanes aforesaid and reaching from near S. Martin's Church and *les Mues* as far as Colmanbregg [query Colmanhedge].

1501.— DENNIS LOPHAM AND OTHERS TO THOMAS CHARLETON AND OTHERS. *Close Rolls, Chancery,* 21 *Ric. II., m.* 14.

16 *March* 1398 Denis Lopham, clerk, Robert Guppeye and John Lane, citizens and mercers of London, release and quit claim to Thomas Charleton of Middlesex, Thomas Aleyn, Richard Forster, Thomas Thornburgh, William Norton, clothier, William Kelshill, fishmonger, and John Clooes, citizens of London, their heirs and assigns, all their right and claim in two messuages 16 acres of land and 10 acres of meadow in Kentissheton and in the parishes of S. Clement Danes and S. Giles of the Lepers which the said grantees have by demise and feoffment of the said grantors by charter thereof.

Dated 16 March, 21 Ric. II.

For the grant by John Bosham of this property to Dennis Lopham, see No. 1481. The will of Dennis Lopham, clerk, was proved Com. Lon. 31 March, 1414. In 1387 he and Sir George de Felbrigge, knight, were sent oversea by the King as special envoys for certain business of his, the ship being specially provided and starting from Harwich.

1502.—THOMAS CHARLETON TO THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS AND OTHERS. *Close Rolls* 3 *Hen. IV. pt. I. m.* 23 *d.*

22 *Oct.* 1401 Charter of Thomas Charleton of County Middlesex, Thomas Aleyn, Richard Forster, Thomas Thornburgh, William Norton, clothworker, William Kelshill, fishmonger, and John Cloos, citizens of London, granting to Thomas Stanley, John Wakering, John Hertipole, Henry Maupas, Simon Gauntstede, John Mapilton the elder and Thomas Preston, clerk, 2 messuages, 16 acres of land and 10 acres of meadow in Kentisshetown and the parishes of S. Clement Danes and S. Giles of the Lepers, which said messuages, land and meadow the grantors had of the demise of Denys Lopham, clerk, and Robert Guppey and John Lane, mercers, and citizens of London, to have and to hold to the grantees, their heirs and assigns of the chief lords of the fee for ever.

Witnesses, Richard Palmer, parson of the church of S. Clement Danes, William Pecche, John Smert, Adam Pollard, John Lillyngeston, William Fote and John Bygonet.

Dated in the parish of S. Clement's aforesaid, 22 October, 1401.

The new grantees at the date of this deed, made in the third year of Henry IV., were all connected with the King's Chancery. Thomas Stanley was Master of the Rolls; Wakering, Hertilpole, Maupas, and Gauntstede were Masters in Chancery; Mapilton the elder was Master in 1413, if not before; Preston was a Chancery Clerk and chaplain. They did not retain the properties for long; in less than a year the ownership was changed twice.

1503.—WILLIAM BRIDDLEBROKE TO RICHARD PALMER AND OTHERS. *Close Rolls* 4 *Hen. IV. m.* 11 *d.*

22 *July* 1402 Charter of William Briddlebroke, clerk, granting to Richard Palmer, parson of the church of S. Clement Danes, Thomas de Sireston and John Thorlethorpe 2 messuages, 16 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow in Kentisshetoun and in the parishes of S. Clement aforesaid and S. Giles in the Fields, which said messuages, land and meadow Thomas Carnyka, clerk, Thomas Brodecrofte, clerk, and the same William late had of the grant and demise of John Mapilton the elder and Thomas Preston, clerk, to have and to hold to Richard Palmer and his co-grantees, their heirs and assigns, of the chief lords of those fees.

Witnesses, Thomas Benet, William Pecche, Adam Pollard, John Lillyngeston, William Fote, John Bygonet and William Tyrell.

Dated in the parish of S. Clement, 22 July, 1402.

From No. 1509 it will be seen that Richard Barry, who was living in 1434, became, probably about that year, owner of Clements Inn and the land in Kentishtown. From him these passed to his daughter Margaret, who married Sir William Cantelowe, for whose descendants see No. 1508. In addition to a rent to S. Paul's, it appears from the next document that one was also paid to S. Giles Hospital.

1504.—WILLIAM CANTELOWE AND S. GILES HOSPITAL. *Ancient Deed C.* 6188.

11 *April* 1463 Acknowledgment by William Sutton, Master of Burton S. Lazar of Jerusalem and Warden of the Hospital of S. Giles outside London, of the receipt from William Cantelowe, knt, of 15s. being a half-year's rent of a tenement called Clementis Inne in the parish of S. Clement Danes.

Easter Monday, 3 Ed. IV.

1505.—THE WILL OF SIR WILLIAM CANTELOWE. *P. C. C. Godyn*, 4.

21 *Feb.* 1462/3 I, Sir William Cantelowe, kt, citizen and mercer of London, make my will in my dwelling house in Milk Street, S. Mary Magdalene's parish, this 21st day of February 1462. I give my body to be buried in the church of S. Mary Magdalene. I make my wife Elizabeth, Master John Aleyn LL.D., Henry Merland and William Button my executors.

My wife shall enjoy my said dwelling house for the term of her life and the tenement adjoining in which William Cogan, mercer,

late dwelt, and my lands and tenements in the parish of S. Clement Danes without the bars of the Old (*sic*) Temple, also my lands etc. in Faversham, co. Kent. After her death my said dwelling house and all the premises in the parish of S. Clement shall remain in tail successively to my sons William and Henry, my daughters Anne, Joan and Katherine jointly, and my son, Thomas Cantelowe, and the premises in Feversham to Henry, William and Thomas successively.

Codicil dated 18 *April*, 1463. I give the issues of the messuage in the parish of S. Mary Magdalen, in which Richard Syff, mercer, dwells, from Lady Day 1465 to the end of the apprenticeship of my said son Henry, to be delivered to him that he may better begin the world and afterwards he shall have the said messuage to him and his heirs with contingent remainder to my wife, Dame Elizabeth, for her life, and my sons William and Thomas successively.

11 *May* 1464 Proved 11 May 1464 by the relict Elizabeth, Henry Merland renouncing; power reserved for commissions to the other executors.

1506. SIR JOHN CANTLOW TO WILLIAM ELYOT AND JOHN ELYOT. *Close Rolls* 2 *Hen. VII.*

20 *Dec.* 1486 Sir John Cantlow, knt, grants to Master William Elyot, clerk, and John Elyot, gent, all that Inn called Clements Inn, and six chambers without and near the south gate of the said Inn, and two gardens adjoining, in one of which is a dovehouse and in the other a barn with stables; also a house called a gatehouse and a close called Clements Inn Close; all which are situate in the parish of S. Clement Danes in the county of Middlesex between the tenement of the said Sir John Cantlow in the tenure of John Elyot and Fykettsfeld on the east, and a tenement of the said Sir John Cantlow, in the tenure of the said William Elyot and John Elyot and the Inn and garden of Sir John Fortescue, knt, on the west, and between the highway opposite the parish church of S. Clement on the south, and a close or pasture belonging to the chapter of S. Giles Hospital on the north. To have for 80 years at a yearly rent of £4 6s. 8d. and a fine of 40 marks sterling.

Sir John Fortescue, mentioned above, was nephew of the Chief Justice of that name. This deed also establishes the fact that in 1487 certain other property belonged to Sir John Cantlow, in tenure of William Elyot and John Elyot, lying between New Inn and Clements Inn, which probably was Angel Inn [see No. 1498]. The will of John Eliott is given in No. 1510.

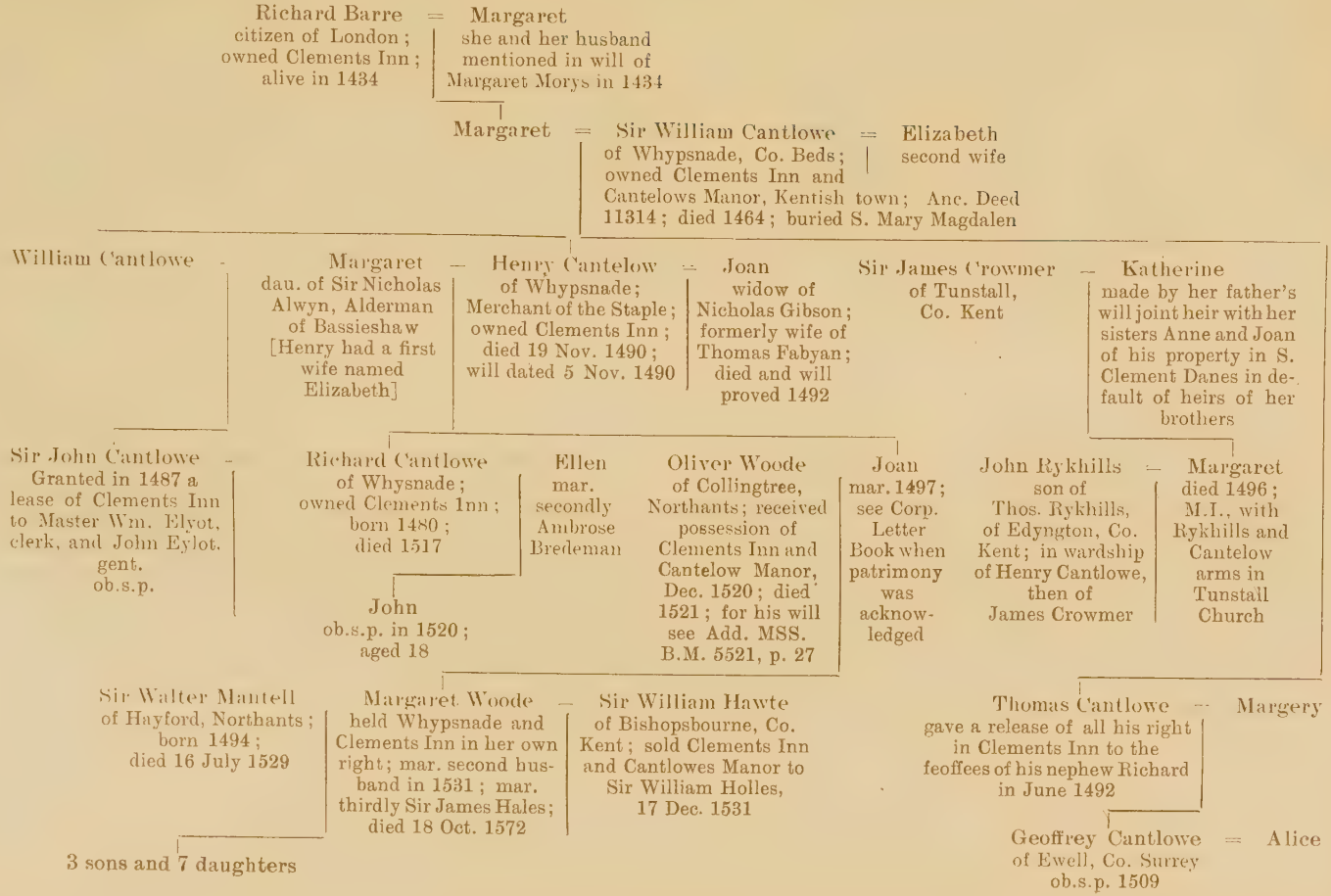
1507.—THE WILL OF HENRY CANTELOWE. *P. C. C. Milles.*

5 *Nov.* 1490 I, Henry Cantelowe, citizen and mercer of London, make my last will in form following the 5th day of November 1490. I bequeath my body to be buried in the chapel of Our Lady in the church of S. Mary Magdalen, Mylkestrete, of London in the place where the body of Sir William Cantlow, knt, my father lieth buried. I will that Joan my wife have two thirds of my goods and chattels to her own use, and the third equal part of my said goods I bequeath to Richard Cantlowe and Joan Cantelowe, my children, to be equally divided between them, and to be delivered to them when they shall come of lawful age or else be married, if one should die before reaching lawful age or marriage the survivor to have both shares, if both die the whole to be disposed to the marrying of poor maidens &c.

I bequeath to the high altar of the said church 40s. and I will that during one month after my decease masses be sung in the same church daily for my soul, the souls of Elizabeth and Margaret late my wives, of my father and mother, brethren and sisters and of all Christian people. I bequeath to the reparation of the church of Whipsnade 20s. and to every householder in Whypsnade 20d. I bequeath to John Gibson, William Gibson and Stephen Gibson, sons of Joan my wife, £20 each to be delivered to them when they shall come to the lawful age of 23 years, and to Margaret Gibson and Julian Gibson, daughters of the same Joan, my wife, when they shall come to the lawful age of 21 years or be married. To my cousin Richard Morlond £20 and to Henry, Edward and William, sons of Henry Morlond, 20 marks; to Nicholas, son of the said Henry Morlond, deceased, £10; to James White, mercer, 20s.; to my cousin Elizabeth, his wife, 40s.; to Margaret Philypp, my mother in law, late the wife of Richard Syff, mercer, £3 6s. 8d.; to Margaret, wife of William Hariott, draper, £3 6s. 8d.; to my brother in law Richard Alwyn, merchant of the Staple of Calais, £20 and to his wife 40s. I bequeath to Dame Kateryn Crowmer, my sister, wife of Sir James Crowmer, £40; to my cousin, Margaret Crowmer, daughter of the same, £3 6s. 8d.; to my brother, Thomas Cantlow, £6 13s. 4d.; to Jeffrey Cantlowe, son of the same Thomas Cantlowe, 10s., and towards the marriage of Alice, daughter of the said Thomas Cantlow, £6 13s. 4d. I forgive unto the same Thomas Cantlow and Jefferey his son one half of the debt they owe me.

I make Joan my wife and Nicholas Allwyn and William Hariott my executors and Richard Fox, Bishop of Exeter, overseer.

1508.—PEDIGREE OF WILLIAM CANTLOWE.


Richard Barre
citizen of London; owned Clements Inn; alive in 1434
Margaret
she and her husband mentioned in will of Margaret Morys in 1434
Margaret
Sir William Cantlowe
of Whypsnade, Co. Beds; owned Clements Inn and Cantelows Manor, Kentish town; Anc. Deed 11314; died 1464; buried S. Mary Magdalen
Elizabeth
second wife
William Cantlowe
Margaret
dau. of Sir Nicholas Alwyn, Alderman of Bassieshaw [Henry had a first wife named Elizabeth]
Henry Cantelow
of Whypsnade; Merchant of the Staple; owned Clements Inn; died 19 Nov. 1490; will dated 5 Nov. 1490
Joan
widow of Nicholas Gibson; formerly wife of Thomas Fabyan; died and will proved 1492
Sir James Crowmer
of Tunstall, Co. Kent
Katherine
made by her father's will joint heir with her sisters Anne and Joan of his property in S. Clement Danes in default of heirs of her brothers
Sir John Cantlowe
Granted in 1487 a lease of Clements Inn to Master Wm. Elyot, clerk, and John Eylot, gent. ob.s.p.
Richard Cantlowe
of Whysnade; owned Clements Inn; born 1480; died 1517
Ellen
mar. secondly Ambrose Bredeman
Oliver Woode
of Collingtree, Northants; received possession of Clements Inn and Cantelow Manor, Dec. 1520; died 1521; for his will see Add. MSS. B.M. 5521, p. 27
Joan
mar. 1497; see Corp. Letter Book when patrimony was acknowledged
John Rykhills
son of Thos. Rykhills, of Edyngton, Co. Kent; in wardship of Henry Cantlowe, then of James Crowmer
Margaret
died 1496; M.I., with Rykhills and Cantelow arms in Tunstall Church
John
ob.s.p. in 1520; aged 18
Sir Walter Mantell
of Hayford, Northants; born 1494; died 16 July 1529
Margaret Woode
held Whypsnade and Clements Inn in her own right; mar. second husband in 1531; mar. thirdly Sir James Hales; died 18 Oct. 1572
Sir William Hawte
of Bishopsbourne, Co. Kent; sold Clements Inn and Cantlowes Manor to Sir William Holles, 17 Dec. 1531
Thomas Cantlowe
gave a release of all his right in Clements Inn to the feoffees of his nephew Richard in June 1492
Margery
Geoffrey Cantlowe
of Ewell, Co. Surrey ob.s.p. 1509
Alice
3 sons and 7 daughters

1509.—THOMAS CANTLOWE TO THE TRUSTEES OF RICHARD CANTLOWE. *Close Rolls, Chan., 7 Hen. VII., m.* 15.

2 *June* 1492 Release by Thomas Cantlowe, son and heir of Sir William Cantelow, knight, and cousin and heir of Richard Barry, to wit, son of Margaret, daughter of the said Richard, and Geoffrey Cantlowe, son and heir of the said Thomas, to Richard, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Nicholas Alwyn, mercer, William Haryot, draper, Thomas Quadringe and Richard Alwyn, mercer, citizens of London, to the use of Richard Cantlowe, son and heir of Henry Cantelow, late citizen and mercer of London, and brother of the said Thomas, of all right in

A great messuage or Inn called CLEMENTS INN in the parish of S. Clement Danes and in all other lands, tenements &c. in that parish and in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers, which formerly belonged to the said Richard Barry, and afterwards to the said Sir William Cantlowe.

Dated 2 June, 7 Hen. VII.

Richard Fox had previously been Bishop of Exeter; subsequently he became Bishop of Durham.

On the same day the same Thomas Cantlowe and his son Geoffrey quitclaimed to James Crowmer, knight, to the use of the same Richard Cantlowe, all right in that close of land or pasture called CANTLOWES CLOSE, in Kentisshtowne in the parish of S. Pancras in the Fields, between the highway on the west, land of the Prior and Convent of the Order of Carthusians in London on the east, land of the same Prior and Convent and land of George Sutton, Master of the Hospital of S. Giles of the Lepers on the south, and land of the Prebend called Totenhalecourt on the north [Close Rolls, 7 Hen. VII., No. 14].

1510.—WILL OF JOHN ELIOTT. *P. C. C.* 15 *Dogett.*

11 *Nov.* 1492 This 11th day of November, 1492, I, John Eliott of the parish of S. Clement of the Danes, make my last will as follows. I bequeath my soul to God and my body to be buried in the chapel of Our Lady "there afore Clements Pewe." And I give to the reparation of the said church 40s.; to the high cross 3s. 4d.; to my wife all my stuff of household being in the chambers, in the garden, in the kitchen and in the hall, and all its array. I bequeath 20d. to make the Company of Clements Inn to drink the day of my burying; all the residue of my goods I give to my brother Thomas Elyott.

I bequeath to Robert Lynton, gentleman, a long russett gown furred, and to Alice Lynton, his wife, a little gold ring; to Henry Myles a long green gown furred; to John Cliffe, two doubletts, whereof one is of red velvet and the other of silk, and all my books of law. I make Thomas Eliott and Agnes, my wife, my executors.

Proved by Thomas Eliott, 28 November, 1492.

For pedigree of Thomas and John Elyot, see No. 1513.

1511.—WILL OF WILLIAM ELYOT. *P. C. C. Adeane* 21.

25 *Oct.* 1500 I, William Elyot, provost of the church of S. Edmund of Salisbury, this 25th day of October, 1500, make my last will as follows. I bequeath my soul to God and my body to be buried in the cathedral church of Salisbury, 100 masses to be said at Oxford or Salisbury. I bequeath one noble each to 5 priests, Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford, for 5 years to pray for my soul. I give to every poor person in the almshouse near the church of S. Edmund a pair of new sheets; to the said College all my books of civil and canon law, rhetoric and poetry; to each parish church or chapel of which I have at any time received the fruits and tithes a pair of vestments or a cope, price 33s. 4d., and a service book called *Sermones parati* unless I perform it before my death; to Shaftesbury Abbey 60s. to say exequies on the day of my burial, my month's mind and anniversary, and to the said church of S. Edmund my best missal and another missal to the cathedral church of Salisbury.

My brother Richard shall have all my tenements in Shaftesbury and Stanes, and in county Middlesex outside the bar of the Temple in the suburb of London, which I have there in fee, to hold to him and his wife and the heirs of their bodies, with contingent remainder to my sister Alice Gilpren, in recompence of a bond to my said brother in £100 in which I was bound to Sir Thomas Aylmer, knt, Thomas Woode and Thomas Inglefelde, as in the condition there set forth appears. My sister Alice shall have my best gown and hood, and Alice Barbur the other gown and hood and 40s. To Margaret Hawkyns, Alice Wymborne and the sister of Alice Barbur, and to Dame Isotta Grene, nun at Shaftesbury, 40s. each to pray for me. To Master John Gilbert, formerly Fellow of All Souls, my "jornale."

My lands and tenements in Co. Lincoln shall be sold for the keeping of my obit in the cathedral church of Salisbury and at

All Souls aforesaid. I ordain Master Yate, Fellow and Scholar "de valle Sase," and my sister Alice my executors.

19 *March* 1506/7 Proved 19 March 1506/7 by John Thomson, the executors named having died before taking upon them the duty of execution.

1512.—WILL OF SIR RICHARD ELYOT. *P. C. C. Maynwaring* 24.

9 *Oct.* 1520 Will of Sir Richard Elyot, knt, one of the King's Justices of his Common Bench, dated 9 October, 1520. I desire to be buried in the cathedral church of Salisbury in the place there prepared for me and my wife. I make my son Thomas Elyot my executor, and my daughter Margery, wife of Robert Puttenham, esquire, my overseer. Bequests to the cathedral church and parish churches of Salisbury; to the churches of S. Dunstan, Fleet Street, London, and of Long Combe, Co. Oxon; to Lincoln College and All Souls' College, Oxford; to the church of East Shifford, Berks; and to the Friars of Greenwich, Richmond, London, Oxford, Salisbury and Fisherton, Wilts; to the Master of the church of the Temple within Temple Barre at London 6s. 8d.

No tomb shall be made upon my grave, but a flat stone with convenient writing. My daughter Eleanor, nun [*mynchyn*] of Shaftesbury shall have two spoons and a little maser [*drinking cup of maple wood*] and an annuity. My son John Fetiplace the elder, esquire, shall have the bedding I leave at East Shefford, the hangings of the chamber and the hall, etc, at Shefford; if he attempt the possession of the manor, or anything there except the mill, my bequests to him to be void.

Immediately after my decease 17 score of ewes shall be left at Petwik for the children of my wife, Elizabeth, late the wife of Richard Fetiplace, esquire, according to an indenture thereof made. Every of my sons John Fetiplace the elder, Edward Fetiplace and John Fetiplace the younger, Anthony and Thomas Fetiplace, shall have a black gown of cloth and at the day of marriage 40s.

To my cousin Agnes Brice, daughter of James Brice £10 to her marriage; plate and gowns to James Brice, Richard Crouche, my cousin Margaret, sometime wife of Richard Hawkins, her daughter Joan, wife of John Barowe, gent, of Co. Gloucester, John Mychell, otherwise Elyott, dwelling at Coker in Somerset, his wife and his son William, sometime my clerk, Henry Pauncefote, Charles Bulkley, David Brokeway, Thomas Mayre and John Dyer, which have been my clerks; and others.

My daughter Margery shall have two less gilt salts, with a cover

of the new fashion, all my bedding and napery that I have in London in my chamber, except my joined press which I will Thomas Elyott have to the Temple, and there it leave after his decease, for there I had it; my daughter shall also have the sparver of my bed in London, with the hanging of my chamber, except that my son Thomas shall have the border thereof, and my great fair primer with silver clasps; and my son shall have my fair great psalter, and the primer that I wrote myself, and my little primer that I occupy daily. My daughter shall have all my English books, and my son all my Latin and French books.

Thomas Scopeham shall have one of my gowns furred with foyns and £10 to his marriage. —— Ballard, son and heir of Robert Ballard, esquire, of Kent, his three married daughters and the daughter that is a mynchyn at Barking shall have 20s. apiece, so they trouble not my executors. My daughter in law, Eleanor, daughter of Richard Fetyplace, esquire, shall have after her marriage celebrate £40 to her exhibition, yearly £3 6s. 8d. till she be professed in religion and at such time as she shall be professed to the said £40 as much as shall be necessary in books or apparel.

I will that all my manors, etc, remain in the hands of my feoffees in trust for my son Thomas Elyott in tail male, with contingent remainders to all my daughters and his; but as to Long Combe and Wotton, Co. Oxon, for my cousin Thomas Fynderne in Co. Cambridge, lord of the manor of Carleton. In default of heirs of the bodies of myself and my son, all my tenements without Temple Barre of London, and in Stanes Co. Middlesex, shall remain to John Gilpren, son of my sister Alice, and to Richard Crouche, son of my sister Joan, sometime of Wyncalton, Somerset, in tail successively. All my tenements in London, in like case, to remain to my cousin Thomas Somer, son of Isabel, daughter of Katherine, sister of my mother Joan, daughters of John Bryce, otherwise called Bassett, and to James Bryce, son of my uncle John Bryce, son of the said John Bassett, son of Bryce Bassett, my great grandfather on my mother's side, in tail male successively. My lands in Wilts, Somerset and Dorset are to remain, in default as above, in tail successively to John Michell, otherwise called Elyot, of Coker, son of Philip, son of Michell Elyot my grandfather, and to John Huet of Taunton and John Soper, sons of Alice, daughter of Katherine Lydford, sister of my father Simon Elyot. To my cousin Alice Wymborne, for her life, the tenement she dwelleth in in Salisbury.

26 *May* 1522 Proved 26 May, 1522, by the executor.

1513.—THE WILL OF SIR THOMAS ELYOT. *P. C. C. Alen* 14.

29 *Aug.* 1531 The will of Sir Thomas Elyot, knt, dated 29 August, 23 Hen. VIII. I desire to be buried in the next Christian burial where I shall happen to depart, with some image or stone set in a wall next to my grave, wherein shall be graven in Latin my name with the time of my death. Bequests to bedridden poor folk and poor maidens, and to every servant that goeth with me over the sea and abideth with me till my return.

All my books shall be sold, and the money distributed to poor scholars which be good students, after the rate of 6s. 8d. each. Robert Puttenham, esquire, my brother in law, shall be discharged of £6 13s. 4d. he oweth me on condition he do not trouble my wife and executrix. An obit shall be kept for me yearly at Weston Colville, Co. Cambridge. I bequeath to my friend William Raynisforde 20 links of my chain.

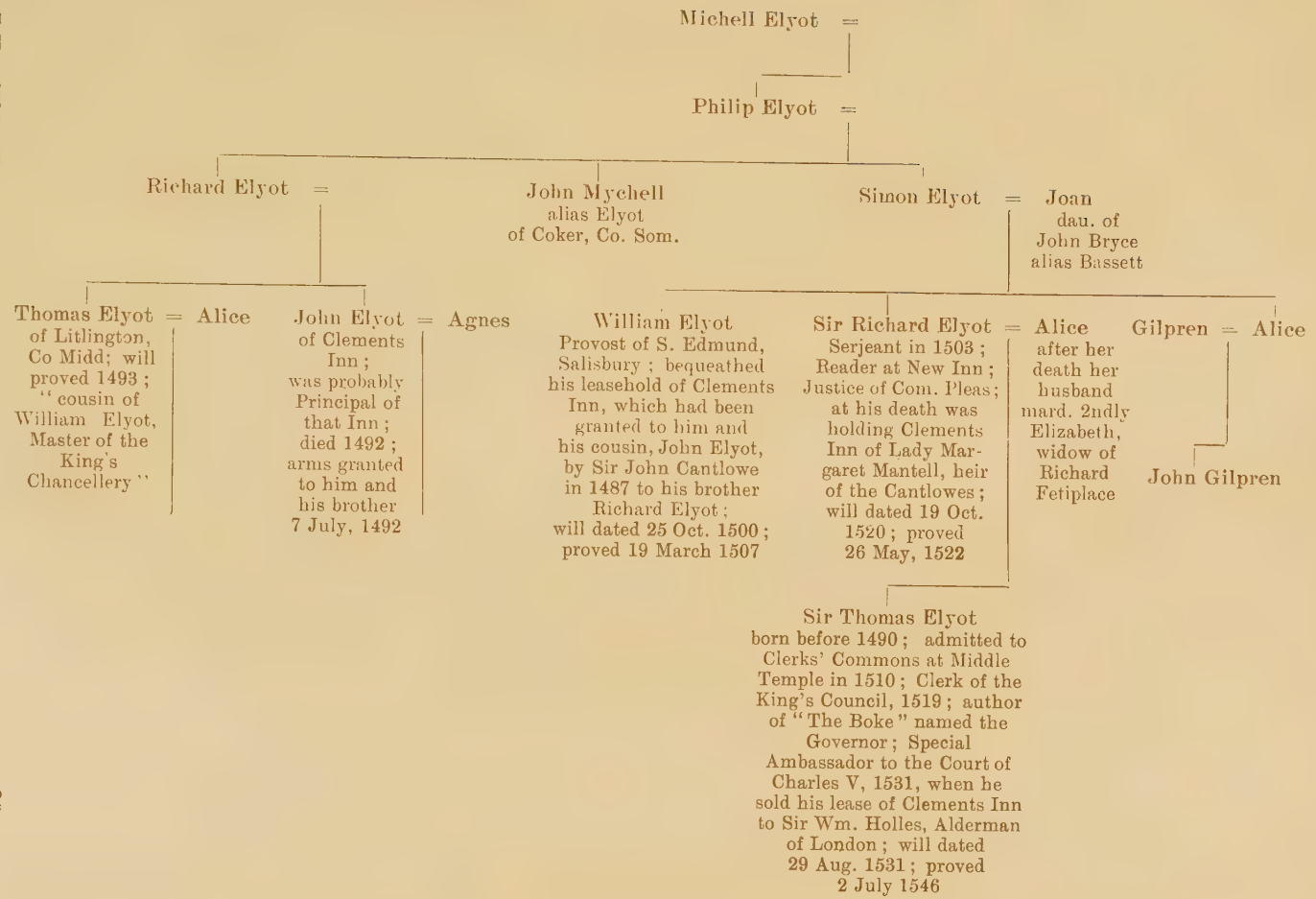
All the residue of my goods I give to Dame Margaret my wife, whom I make my executrix. She shall enjoy my manor of Faierwood and other my manors in Dorset for her life, with remainder, if I die without heirs of my body, to my sister Margery in tail, and to John Eliot of Graver in tail male, successively; and in like manner my manor of Musclyffe in Co. Southampton and lands in Ebbesborne Wake and elsewhere in Co. Wilts, with remainder to John Elyot of Frome; and my manors of Little Carleton, Weston Colville, Weston Moynes and Leuerers, Co. Cambridge, for the which she shall keep an obit at Weston for the souls of Sir William Fynderne, knt, Sir Richard Elyot, knt, and Alice his wife, for my soul and all Christian souls. Also she shall cause me to be rehearsed and prayed for by name at the cross of S. Paul every term, and to give every Friday 3d. to three poor men to pray for me, my father and mother. And my wife shall have my farm in Chalk, Co. Wilts, therewith to keep an obit.

Witnesses, Sir John Sharpe, curate of Combe, John Colles, Christopher Greffreye, Christopher Maye, Robert Newman.

24 *March* 1536 *Corroborated* by the said Sir Thomas Elyot, sick in body, 24 March, 27 Hen. VIII, in the presence of Sir Gyles Alington, knt, and Thomas Elrington, esquire.

2 *July* 1546 *Proved* 2 July, 1546, by the proctor of the executrix.

1513A.—PEDIGREE OF SIR THOMAS ELYOT.


Michell Elyot =
Philip Elyot =
Richard Elyot =
John Mychell alias Elyot of Coker, Co. Som.
Simon Elyot = Joan dau. of John Bryce alias Bassett
Thomas Elyot of Litlington, Co Midd; will proved 1493; "cousin of William Elyot, Master of the King's Chancellery" = Alice
John Elyot of Clements Inn; was probably Principal of that Inn; died 1492; arms granted to him and his brother 7 July, 1492 = Agnes
William Elyot Provost of S. Edmund, Salisbury; bequeathed his leasehold of Clements Inn, which had been granted to him and his cousin, John Elyot, by Sir John Cantlowe in 1487 to his brother Richard Elyot; will dated 25 Oct. 1500; proved 19 March 1507
Sir Richard Elyot Serjeant in 1503; Reader at New Inn; Justice of Com. Pleas; at his death was holding Clements Inn of Lady Margaret Mantell, heir of the Cantlowes; will dated 19 Oct. 1520; proved 26 May, 1522 = Alice after her death her husband mard. 2ndly Elizabeth, widow of Richard Fetiplace
Gilpren = Alice
John Gilpren
Sir Thomas Elyot born before 1490; admitted to Clerks' Commons at Middle Temple in 1510; Clerk of the King's Council, 1519; author of "The Boke" named the Governor; Special Ambassador to the Court of Charles V, 1531, when he sold his lease of Clements Inn to Sir Wm. Holles, Alderman of London; will dated 29 Aug. 1531; proved 2 July 1546

1514.—OWNERS OF CLEMENTS INN.

Sir William Holles = Elizabeth
will dated 7 Aug. 1543, and proved 18 Dec. 1543; dau. of John Scopeham
purchased Clements Inn 1531

- Sir Thomas
- Sir William Holles = Anne
  born 1507; Knt. of the Shire for Notts and Derbs.; died 15 Jan. 1591
- Francis

Denzil Holles = Eleanor
of Irby, Co. Lincs.; born 1538; died 12 Apl. 1590; dau. of Edmund, 1st Baron Sheffield

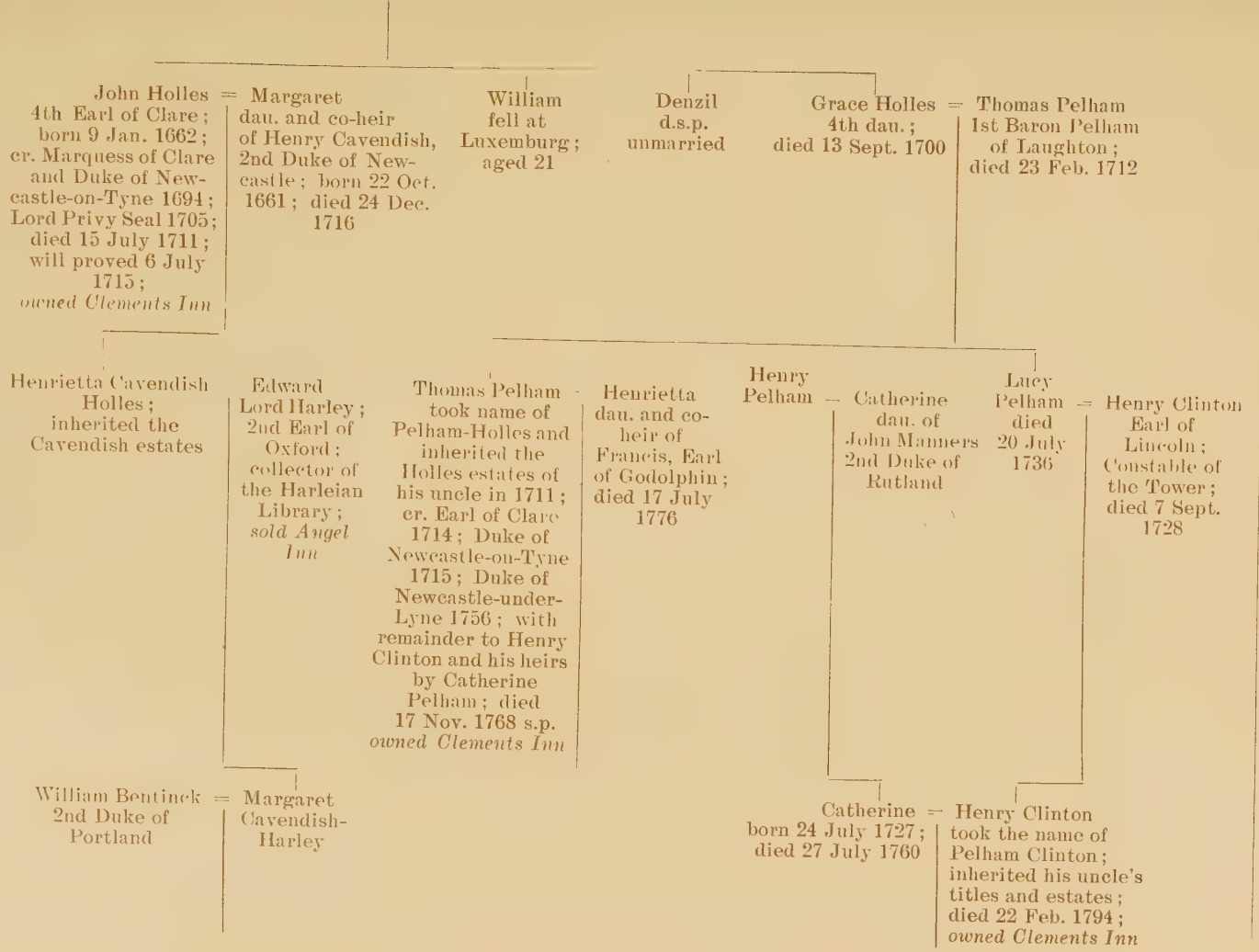
Sir Gervase Holles
died 5 Mar. 1627

- John Holles = Anne
  born May 1564; Fellow of Grays Inn; Controller to P. of Wales 1611; cr. Baron Haughton 1616; cr. E. of Clare, Suffolk 1624; died at Nottm. 4 Oct. 1637; dau. of Sir Thomas Stanhope; mard. 23 May 1591; died at Covent Garden, 18 Nov. 1651
- William, died young
- Sir George
- Thomas
- 6 daus

John Holles = Elizabeth
2nd Earl of Clare; born 13 June 1595; died 2 June 1666; dau. and co-heir of Horatio Vere, Baron Vere; died Dec. 1683

- Denzil Holles of Ifield, Sussex; cr. Baron Holles 1661; died Jan. 1694; s.p.
- Arabella, wife of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford
- others

- John, died young
- Gilbert Holles = Grace
  3rd Earl of Clare; born 24 April 1633; died at Warwick House, Holborn, 16 Jan. 1689; dau. of Hon. William Pierrepont; died 1702
- 14 daus


John Holles
4th Earl of Clare; born 9 Jan. 1662; cr. Marquess of Clare and Duke of Newcastle-on-Tyne 1694; Lord Privy Seal 1705; died 15 July 1711; will proved 6 July 1715; *owned Clements Inn*
Margaret dau. and co-heir of Henry Cavendish, 2nd Duke of Newcastle; born 22 Oct. 1661; died 24 Dec. 1716
William fell at Luxemburg; aged 21
Denzil d.s.p. unmarried
Grace Holles
4th dau.; died 13 Sept. 1700
Thomas Pelham
1st Baron Pelham of Laughton; died 23 Feb. 1712
Henrietta Cavendish Holles; inherited the Cavendish estates
Edward Lord Harley; 2nd Earl of Oxford; collector of the Harleian Library; *sold Angel Inn*
Thomas Pelham took name of Pelham-Holles and inherited the Holles estates of his uncle in 1711; cr. Earl of Clare 1714; Duke of Newcastle-on-Tyne 1715; Duke of Newcastle-under-Lyne 1756; with remainder to Henry Clinton and his heirs by Catherine Pelham; died 17 Nov. 1768 s.p. *owned Clements Inn*
Henrietta dau. and co-heir of Francis, Earl of Godolphin; died 17 July 1776
Henry Pelham
Catherine dau. of John Manners 2nd Duke of Rutland
Lucy Pelham died 20 July 1736
Henry Clinton Earl of Lincoln; Constable of the Tower; died 7 Sept. 1728
William Bentinck 2nd Duke of Portland
Margaret Cavendish-Harley
Catherine born 24 July 1727; died 27 July 1760
Henry Clinton took the name of Pelham Clinton; inherited his uncle's titles and estates; died 22 Feb. 1794; *owned Clements Inn*

1515.—SIR WILLIAM HAWTE TO WILLIAM HOLLYS. *Feet of Fines, Middx. B.* 27, *F.* 181, *No.* 26.

Jan. 1532 Final concord, Hilary term, 23 Hen. VIII. between William Hollys, alderman of London, John Hardy, alderman of London, John Whyddon, Robert Dene, and John Hutton, plaintiffs, and Sir William Hawte, knight, and Margaret his wife, deforciants, of a capital messuage called Clements Inne, 8 messuages, 8 gardens, a barn and 24 acres of land in the parish of S. Clement without the bars of the New Temple and in the parish of S. Pancras, which plaintiffs acquire to themselves and the heirs of William Hollys, with warranty against the deforciants and the heirs of Margaret, for £360.

The date of the deed of purchase was 17 December, 1531. The additional premises described as being in the parishes of S. Giles and S. Pancras were on the boundary of the two parishes, the manor house of Cantelowe being situate north of the common boundary in the parish of S. Pancras.

Sir William Holles died in 1543, and bequeathed to his wife Elizabeth "all those messuages, lands &c. lying in the parish of S. Clement Danes which I purchased of Sir William Hawte, knight, and Sir Thomas Elyot, knight, severally, to hold for the term of her life, or so long as she lives unmarried, and afterwards to remain to Francis Hollys, my son." The latter died without issue, and his brother William became his heir.

In the year 1531 the premises consisted of the house of Clements Inn of the yearly value of £6 13s. 4d.; a tenement held by the Principal of that Inn of the yearly value of £1 13s. 4d.; other tenements held by William Bird, Robert Carter, —— Logan, —— Mihel, and Henry Gaffney; a close of fourteen acres called Clements Field, with a stable, barn and certain waste ground; and a close called Cantlowes Close lying beside Tottenham Court and adjoining Bloomsbury Field.

In 1649, according to the report made by order of Parliament, the demesne lands of the manor of Cantlows then consisted of about 210 acres. The manor house was sold to Richard King, merchant, of London, and the manor lands [which had been demised to Philip King and George Duncomb] to Richard Utbar, draper. At the Restoration the lessees or their representatives were reinstated. About 1670 the lease came into possession of John Jeffreys, esquire, uncle of Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys of Roehampton, Alderman of London. By marriage with Elizabeth, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Nicholas Jeffreys, grandson of Sir Jeffrey, it came into possession of Earl Camden, from whom Camden Town obtained its name.

1516.—DENISE GABRIELL TO JOHN COKWORTHY AND OTHERS.
Pat. Rolls 8 *Hen. V. m.* 24.

20 *May* 1420 Whereas John Cokworthy, clerk, John Cokworthy, esquire, Henry Person, Richard Cokworthy and William Frensshe lately acquired to themselves and their heirs from Denise Gabriell a messuage and 5 shops in the parish of S. Clement Danes without the bar of the New Temple London held of the King in chief, and entered thereon without licence, the King for 20s. paid into the hanaper pardons this trespass.

John Cokworthy, together with Richard Fortescue and Henry Fortescue, were Commissioners of the Peace for Co. Devon in 1434. He, William Gybbes and Denise Gabriell were executors of the will of Richard Gabriell, King's Clerk and Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, and of the "parisheprovendre de Bosham" in the King's free chapel of Bosham, Co. Sussex.
Sir John Fortescue had two brothers, named Henry and Richard. He became one of the feoffees of this property in 1449, together with William Normanton, who received a demise of the Flour de Lice in the year 1451 [see note to No. 1519]. The Flour de Lise is mentioned as one of the properties belonging to Maud Hervy in No. 1483.

1517.—JOHN COKWORTHY AND OTHERS TO JOHN HATHERLE.
Pat. Rolls 12 *Hen. VI. pt. I. m.* 24.

1 *Feb.* 1434 Pardon, for 5 marks paid into the hanaper, to John Hatherle, citizen and ironmonger of London, and Isabel his wife for acquiring to themselves and his heirs and assigns from John Cokworthy, clerk, Henry Person, John Cokworthy, William Frenshe and Richard Cokworthy and entering without licence, a messuage and 5 shops in the parish of S. Clement Danes without the bar of the New Temple, London, held of the King in chief.

1518.—JOHN HATHERLE TO ROBERT DANVERS AND OTHERS. *Pat. Rolls* 26 *Hen. VI. pt. I. m.* 5.

11 *March* 1448 Licence, for half a mark paid into the hanaper, for John Hatherle, citizen and ironmonger of London, to grant to Robert Danvers, Stephen Forster, Geoffrey Boleyn, John Melbourne, Richard Loy and Richard Quartremayn and Sibyl his wife, their heirs and assigns, a messuage and 5 shops in the parish of S. Clement Danes without the bar of the New Temple London held of the King in socage.

The will of John Hatherle, Alderman of London, was dated 12 April, 1459, and proved February, 1466. He desired to be buried in the Church of S. Michael, Queenhithe, and mentioned his three wives, Isabella, Johanna, and Margaret, all deceased, and the son of his daughter Agnes, Robert by name, to whom he left the hostel in which he dwelt.

Sir Robert Danvers was Governor of Lincolns Inn in 1428, Recorder of London in 1442, Serjeant-at-Law in 1443, King's Serjeant in 1444, M.P. for the city in 1445, Justice of Common Pleas in 1450, and died in 1467. He married Agnes, daughter of Richard Quartremain of Rycot, Co. Oxford.

Stephen Forster became Mayor in 1454.

Geoffrey Boleyn became Mayor in 1457, and was an ancestor of Queen Elizabeth.

The grantees were evidently feoffees for the use of Richard Quartermayn.

1519. –ROBERT DANVERS AND OTHERS TO SIR JOHN FORTESCUE AND OTHERS. *Pat. Rolls* 27 *Hen. VI. pt. III. m.* 10.

26 *July* 1449 Licence, for half a mark paid into the hanaper, for Robert Danvers, Stephen Forster, Geoffrey Boleyn, John Melbourne, Richard Loy, and Richard Quatremayn and Sibyl his wife, to grant to Sir John Fortescue, knt, William Normanton, clerk, Nicholas Wylloughby, John Lynton, Thomas Asshecombe and Thomas Stokes and their heirs a messuage and 5 shops in the parish of S. Clement Danes without the bar of the New Temple held of the King in socage.

See Feet of Fines, London and Middlesex, 28 Hen. VI.

See also Close Rolls, 29 Hen. VI., m. 35, which makes reference to a demise of the Flour de Lice to William Normanton, clerk.

The Sir John Fortescue above mentioned was the Chief Justice of that name.

Section 38.

[1520] *THE THIRD LINCOLNS INN.*

WHEN the Templars moved in 1162 to Fleet Street they were already owners under the Abbot of Westminster of both sides of Chancery Lane, except Cottrells Garden and the very small plot of land between that garden and High Holborn. Twenty-three years later, in 1185, they were holding in their then called New Street, "of the fee of Westminster," as many as eighteen distinct properties, one of which was the Old Temple, rented by the Bishop of Lincoln for 7s. yearly, and another, behind S. Dunstan's Church, was leased. The rest were tofts, and amongst them was the site of the present Lincolns Inn.

Early in Henry III.'s reign Ralph de Neville, Vice-Chancellor in 1214, Bishop of Chichester in 1222 and full Chancellor in 1226, acquired a plot on the west side of the lane where (as Mathew Paris, his contemporary, says) he built a noble palace. Adjacent thereto he provided for the clerks of his office other houses which were, as will be seen presently, the original foundation of the Inn of Court now occupying that site. The yearly rent paid by him and his successors to the Knights Templars was 30s.

The land held by the Templars in the suburb of London falls naturally into four divisions: (1) the consecrated area, with its church, cemetery and dwelling-houses, reserved for the Knights and their retainers; (2) the secular portion, afterwards known as the Middle Temple, subject to rent; (3) the land on both sides of New Street, put to farm; and (4) Ficketts Field, used at first by the Knights as a tilting ground, and latterly by the legal fraternity and others for sports and pastimes. In Edward III.'s reign the site of the present Lincolns Inn was included in the second of these divisions, and until the year 1338 its rent was merged with those of that division in one total. Using modern nomenclature, it would be correct to say that the Middle Temple and Lincolns Inn were then one united

property, a fact which is fully evident from the deeds attached to this Section and to Section 35.

[1521] Three distinct grants respecting land in New Street were made to Ralph de Neville. The Templars made one grant to him of land on the west side of the lane, perhaps soon after his appointment in 1226 to the Chancellorship; its date cannot be accurately determined because in Richard II.'s reign the records of the Templars were destroyed by the incendiary mob that gutted the palace of John of Gaunt. A second grant of land, on the east side of the lane, was made to him by the King in May 1226, and consisted of a garden formerly belonging to John Herlizun, whose possessions had become forfeit; it had been held by Herlizun under the Templars; it was now to be held by Neville during the King's pleasure. In the following Easter term, at the King's Court held at the Tower, it was decided by the Judges that escheats in the city belonged to the King, a decision which enabled him to make a third and enlarged grant, dated the 19th day of July, 1227, giving Neville the same garden in perpetuity, and describing it as formerly of John Herlizun, "who forfeited his lands in the street called New Street opposite the land of the Bishop in the same street." It was to be held of the King, Neville doing the services due to the chief lords, who, as Deed No. 1193 proves, were the Knights Templars. This Section supplies a history of the first grant only.

[1522] Neville was an illegitimate scion of the noble house of Raby, and was born at Raby Castle, Co. Durham. But to a man of his massive force of character bastardy was no bar to influence and power. Having obtained from the Pope a dispensation removing the disabilities of his birth he was ordained priest, became a Chancery Clerk, and in 1213 was already in charge of the Great Seal under the Chancellor. Brains and industry did the rest; gathering into his hands all the threads of Chancery business he became sole director of its operations, making his supremacy felt far beyond the proper functions of his Office, even ignoring his chief, who complained to the Council that Neville persistently omitted to address him as Chancellor.

So adroitly did he handle the commanding position he had assumed that within a year of his installation as Chancellor he induced

the Council to appoint him to that Office for life, "by assent of the whole Realm," with a solemn declaration that the appointment could not be cancelled, except by the powers that made it; and following upon this most exceptional recognition of his ability and trustworthiness he appears in 1230 as Justiciar and one of the Regency during the King's absence in Brittany. But in 1236 the King, chagrined at Neville's sympathetic leanings towards Hubert de Burgh, withdrew his goodwill and called upon him to surrender the Great Seal. He refused to do so, maintaining that the Office could only be laid down at the request of those from whom he received it. But the King gained his end in 1238, obtaining the seal practically by force, though he failed completely in his efforts to compel Neville to relinquish the emoluments of the office, and after two years he was re-appointed.

[1523] Neville died in 1244, bequeathing his property in New Street to his successors in the See of Chichester. The Inn on the west of the lane being held directly, and the garden on the east indirectly, through the Crown, of the Knights Templars, as chief lords, the Templars might have hoped to recover possession upon the prelate's decease, for being both a bishop and bastard he could leave no heir. But the King, scenting their intentions, instructed his Treasurer, William de Haverhill, even before it was known that Neville's worn-out body had yielded up its active spirit, to seize all his property in the suburb so soon as his death should occur, "so that neither the Templars nor any others whatsoever who perchance shall claim a right in those houses or gardens or places belonging to them shall in any way put hands to them or in the least intrude themselves thereupon." He was to see that no one tampered with or removed any of the bishop's goods against the wishes of his executors; moreover, he was "*to provide for the safe keeping of the things belonging to all the Clerks and men of his household which are contained in the same houses.*" These said Clerks would have been Chancery Clerks, and the said houses were probably being occupied by what was known as the Household of the Clerks of the Chancery.

[1524] In accordance with the practice of those times the temporalities of the See were taken into the King's hands pending

a successor's appointment. The garden on the east side of the lane, having formerly been the King's escheat, was intrusted to the Escheators of the city; the houses on the west side probably remained in the occupation of those lodging there at Neville's death. The King, for certain reasons now to be explained, was in no hurry to nominate another Chancellor, and, acting as his own Chancellor, was during the next two years supplying some of the needs of the Chancery Clerks; as, for instance, when on the 29th day of May, 1245, he gave order to the Bailiff of Woodstock to "deliver to Richard, the Host of the Clerks of the Chancery, two oaks from the forest of Hamborough, Co. Oxford, for the repair of the stables of the Inn of the same Clerks."

To please Henry the Canons of Chichester had elected as Bishop his nominee, Robert Passelewe, Justice of the Forest, an excellent man of business, but not even a priest, who had won the royal favour mainly through his success in raising money for the King's Treasury by means of inquisition into supposed encroachments upon the forests of the Crown. But when Henry learned that Boniface, Archbishop elect of Canterbury, on account of Passelewe's ignorance and unfitness for ecclesiastical preferment, had declared the election void, he was stirred to resentment. He appealed to the Pope, who curtly confirmed the Archbishop's decree. The Archbishop now made a tactless suggestion, honest enough, no doubt, from his point of view, which did but further feed an already fiercely raging fire; he advised the Chapter of Chichester to elect as Bishop Richard de Wych, a Dominican of the Black Friars, Prebendary of their Cathedral and late Chancellor of Canterbury and of Oxford University, a man who, with his friend Edmund Rich, the previous Archbishop, had already irritated Henry by his resistance to his claims in the matter of appointment to vacant Sees.

[1525] As might be expected from a priest of the Order of Preaching Friars, Richard was a powerful orator. It was said of him, "With his tongue as a ploughshare he clave earthly hearts." The canons could not act against the advice of the head of the Church; they elected him, Boniface confirming their choice. Henry became increasingly furious, refusing to recognize him or to surrender to him

the temporalities of the See; the Friar, who sought his presence humbly, was repelled with scorn and insult. Thereupon, with outraged feelings, the latter submitted his cause to the Pope, by whom he was consecrated at Lyons on the 5th day of March, 1245. Returning to England he found the King all the more obdurately opposed to him, denying the validity of the Pope's action and instructing Bernard of Savoy, Keeper of the Temporalities, to see that the gates of Chichester were guarded night and day against "Master Richard de Wych, self-styled Bishop of Chichester." He was, as it were, a stranger in a foreign country, houseless, penniless, even in his own diocese a wanderer, dependent entirely upon the kindly hospitality of his clergy. Neither in the palace at Chichester nor in that of Chancery Lane could he obtain the worthy shelter he should have had by right. In this school of adversity, however, the tendencies of his character took deeper impress; more and more he led a saintly life, and in the midst of his troubles he sought the steadying, satisfying support of spiritual consolation; so that when, under threat of excommunication by the Pope, the King at last, on the 21st day of July, 1246, admitted him to his See, restoring to him its temporalities, saving those of Chancery Lane, he continued from choice to live the life of a primitive apostle, neglectful of personal needs and distributing most of his income in alms. Such a man, a reformer of clerical abuses, a defender of Church privileges, an ardent maintainer of beauty of ritual in divine service, and, above all, a man of other-worldliness, could not have succeeded a masterful personality such as Neville in the administrative office of Chancellor; nor would the houses of all the clerks and men of the household of Neville have been of any service to him beyond their rents and profits, which, according to his will, it seems improbable that he ever received. The name of the Keeper of those houses at the time of Neville's death has not been discovered; but the garden formerly belonging to Herlizun can be found accounted for on the Pipe Rolls in the names of the Sheriffs of London for thirty-two years, and in every case the amount of rent received is left unrecorded.

[1526] Passelewe had been ordained priest in expectation of being mitred Bishop of Chichester; he was compensated by another

See; but the King did not make him Chancellor, nor did he create another Chancellor for seventeen years; for the first time since the beginning of that office the Great Seal was held by persons performing the duties of Chancellor without bearing the title. Richard de Wych exercised his episcopal charge barely seven years, and died the 3rd day of April, 1253, as poor as he had always lived. His bequests in money amounted to only £262; his assets, however, fell far short of that sum. But he directed his executors to claim from the King the profits unjustly appropriated; for concerning them he says in his will: "I will even require payment before the Most High, unless he shall have satisfied my executors according to their desires." Henry, however, was in no wise perturbed; he did worse. Stephen Burghsted, formerly chaplain to Richard, having been elected to the See in 1262, had set off to Rome, heading a deputation, to obtain canonization for his late chief; and Henry, interpreting the act as one of defiance, promptly annexed the temporalities once more. After Henry's death, however, his son, Edward I., began repaying the debt, "for the unburdening of the soul of my said father as was right to do"; £100 was paid in 1274, and £300 in 1276, £100 of the latter amount being for the debt due to Bishop Burghsted; and in the same year Herlizun's garden in New Street was restored to the See. It may be that it was about that time, when the enthusiasm for Richard's memory was freshest, that the chapel in the Inn in Chancery Lane was erected and dedicated to the new saint. The present chapel in Lincolns Inn is built upon its foundations.

John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, had presented Richard with a Cross, which by his will he bequeathed to Edmund, Lincoln's son, whom, when only twelve years old, in 1240, he had taken under his spiritual care, and who thereafter always retained an affectionate remembrance of his saintly tutor. When Edmund de Lacy founded a Carmelite monastery at Pontefract, he dedicated its first stone "to the Virgin, S. Dominic and S. Richard, bishop and confessor, formerly my lord and spiritual friend." This Edmund was father of Henry de Lacy, whose Inn was in Shoe Lane, where there was a chapel dedicated to S. John the Evangelist, but who is said to have had a palace on the site of the present Lincolns Inn, although the

Black Books of that Inn warn all and sundry against belief in such fables by recording under date of 1466 that " S. Richard, formerly Bishop of Chichester, was late dwelling in this House of Lincolns Inn and true possessor thereof in right of his church of Chichester." Some special reason may have caused the Benchers to remember Richard, the saint and evangelist, in connection with their property, rather than his immediate predecessor, Ralph de Neville, the enlightened and talented statesman, the true founder of their houses. No Earl of Lincoln ever lived there; but Henry de Lacy, with the pious devotion of those times, may perhaps have attended mass in the chapel of the saint for the souls of his father and his father's friend.

[1527] The above entry in the Black Books was made 200 years after Richard's decease and his dwelling in the Inn may have been no more than a tradition, for at his death the Inn was in the hands of a Keeper named Walter de Grey. The bishop had died at early mass at Dover on the 3rd day of April, 1253; the news reached London the next day, and on that day the King, who had not yet appointed a Chancellor, committed the houses in Chancellors Lane to " his well beloved and trusty John de Grey for the lodging of himself and his household in the same so long as the bishopric should be vacant "; and Walter de Grey, Keeper of those houses, was ordered to deliver them to John de Grey or to his recognized representative. John de Grey was almost certainly he of that name who was Justiciar of Chester and father of Reginald de Grey, founder of Greys Inn; Walter de Grey may, perhaps, have been the man of that name to whom Richard de Wych bequeathed £5, and perhaps was nephew to Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York; if so, he was also nephew to John de Grey.. It does not seem probable that Richard de Wych could have occupied Neville's mansion, nor could the houses attached thereto, in Neville's lifetime occupied by his clerks, have been of much use to one who held no position in the Administration. An inquiry into the status of those houses becomes essential, therefore, to the history now under consideration.

Only fifteen months after Neville's death, whilst the persecution of Richard was especially severe, those houses being still in the King's hands, the King made a gift of oakwood for the repair of their stables

to the Inn of the Chancery Clerks. In making this gift—and there were others of a similar nature—the King merely did what the Chancellor was wont to do, who appointed his own purveyors to bring in from all parts of the country " wine, fish, meat, hay, oats, litter and other necessaries for the sustenance of the Household of the Clerks of the Chancery," payment for the same being made from grants receivable from the Exchequer. In Henry III.'s reign the Chancellor's fee " for his own charges and for the upkeep of the Clerks of the Chancery " was £333 6s. 8d. (500 marks). This works out at about 18s. a day; but if only 10s. of that sum were spent on food it could have supplied during that period 75 lbs. of beef, 36 fowls, 750 eggs, 30 lbs. of butter, and 108 quartern loaves collectively—sufficient to supply a daily sustenance for a fairly large Household. In those days even the best business premises in Holborn did not fetch a higher rental than 16s. a year, equal to 7d. a week. It should be remembered, however, that the penny of those days was a silver coin containing about as much of the precious metal as the threepenny piece of to-day; therefore, all these money figures should be reckoned at three times their stated value. One hundred years later, in 1341, " in consideration of the heavy charges incumbent upon him in keeping the Household of the Chancery, and by reason of his Office being beyond that which Chancellors before these times have sustained," the fee was increased " by £300 beyond his usual fee and £200 towards the purveyance of the said office." One of the purveyors, in the year 1347, whilst engaged " in bringing victuals etc. to London for the sustenance of the Chancellor and the King's Clerks and servants of the Chancery," was assaulted near the Hospital of S. Giles of the Lepers and robbed of goods valued at £60. This coupling of the Chancellor and the Chancery Clerks in one Household is significant.

[1528] In 1347, when this highway robbery took place, the senior Chancery Clerk had for at least forty years been known as Keeper of the Rolls, and he and his subordinates had been lodged at the House of Converts, now the Record Office, opposite the Bishop of Chichester's Inn in the same street. His office had become a specialized department. But we still read of twelve Clerks of the

First Form, twelve of the Second Form, and twelve of the Robes, each of whom, as Masters, had their subordinates. Thomas de Cotyngham, who owned an Inn in Holborn, is described in 1356 as one of the Clerks of the Second Form; Robert de Chesterfield, in 1361, for his long service, received a grant "of the same estate, grade and place in the King's Chancery which William de Newenham, late one of the twelve Clerks of the Robes, had held whilst he lived," and Newenham had held an Inn in Holborn next to that of Cotyngham. But there were certain Chancery Clerks who at this period were lodged at some fixed place. In 1362, the Chancery having been removed to Westminster, the Keeper of the Hanaper was ordered "to deliver £10 to the Clerks of the first grade for the expenses of their barge in bringing them from the Palace of Westminster, where they commonly hold their sitting for the business of the King and Commonwealth, to the lodging of William, Bishop of Winchester, and thence to their own." Neville had been dead fifty-eight years when William de Grenefeld, upon his appointment as Chancellor, took up his residence "in the Chancellor's lodging in the Bishop of Chichester's Inn." A few years later William de Ayremyn, Keeper of the Great Seal, received certain letters from the King which "were delivered to him in the Bishop of Chichester's Inn where he was lodging"; but elsewhere he is described as "Keeper of the Inn of the Chancery Clerks." This again suggests an identity.

[1529] Under Edward III. great administrative changes were taking place; more and more legal business was being transferred to the Palace of Westminster. In 1367 the Keeper of the Hanaper was ordered to pay £16 to "the Clerks of the Chancery of the First Bench for a barge bought by them for passage to and fro across the Thames to the manor of Simon, Archbishop of Canterbury, where the Inn of the Chancery is now held." This change was not temporary; for, when Simon resigned in September, it is again recorded that "the Inn of the Chancery is moved to Lambeth Palace where the Bishop [of Winchester] had taken lodging." It had become the custom, apparently, for the Chancery Clerks of at least the first grade, or such of them as were required, to follow each

newly appointed Chancellor to a lodging of his own selection, and for each Chancellor, unless he were owner of one of the larger ecclesiastical Inns, to receive lodging for himself and his retinue of Clerks at one of the more commodious Inns of his more wealthy brethren. That is, the Chancellor and the Chancery Clerks still formed one Household. This custom once again supports the assumption that at an earlier date the Inn of the Bishop of Chichester may have been for long periods identical with that of the Chancery Clerks.

[1530] The originating cause of this change has already been explained in the Section relating to the New Temple. The Bishop of Chichester's Inn, upon the attainder of Despenser in 1327, had come into the hands of Edward III., who in January, 1332, farmed it to his confessor, a lawyer-priest named William de Langeford, to whom the rent of 30s. due from Chichesters Inn was now payable; but in 1336 the King, to ease his conscience with regard to the sanctified area, surrendered that portion to the Hospitalers. In 1338, therefore, William de Langeford was still holding both of the properties now known as the Middle Temple and Lincolns Inn. Another Bishop of Chichester, Robert de Stratford, was holding Chichester Inn as sub-tenant, paying rent to the said William. But the King was in need of money for the war with France; so he parted with the secular portion also to the Hospitalers, stipulating, however, that that part of the rent payable in respect of Chichester's Inn should be pardoned for ever. On the same day—the 12th day of May, 1338—that this pardon in the King's name was granted, the Hospitalers, the new owners, were licensed to grant to the Bishop twenty-one acres of land adjoining the Bishop's houses, comprizing what is now known as Lincolns Inn Fields and Stone Buildings, and what was then known as Ficketts Field. It was a reward to him for "his good service to the King and Commonwealth." By these mutual concessions the connection between the Temple and Chichesters Inn ceased, the latter remaining, nevertheless, integrally an Inn of the King's Court, owing fealty only to the Hospitalers; whilst at the same time it comprised the additions above mentioned.

[1531] Cottrells garden and the site of Lincolns Inn Fields had never been the property of the Templars; they had always

belonged to the Hospitalers, to whom William Cottrell had made a grant of the garden in 1199, which the King in the same year confirmed. But the Hospitallers had created a rentcharge of 9s. upon the latter property, which the Bishop was now required to pay. In 1339 they created another charge upon it in support of the lighting and divine service in the Temple church, thus making good to that church any loss occasioned by the freeing of the Bishop's Inn; but there is no evidence that this or any other payment to the Temple church was made by the Society of Lincolns Inn when, 100 years later, they became possessed of the garden.

The Household of the Clerks of the Chancery may have ceased to occupy Chichester Inn soon after Bishop Stratford's time. During the Chancellorship of Archbishop Langham it was moved, as already stated, to Lambeth; in September, 1367, it was again there. But in 1386 it was in the Strand; for Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, was sworn in as Chancellor "in the presence of the Clerks of the first and second grades and of others, in a great chamber within the Inn of the Bishop of Worcester, where the Chancellor lodges." When Arundel became Chancellor the Chancery was moved to Ely Palace in Holborn, he being Bishop of Ely; and during his Chancellorship several of the Masters in Chancery occupied chambers there.

[1532] It may naturally be asked to what uses the houses in Chichesters Inn were put during the period between 1350 and 1422. Were they still being occupied by legal persons? About 1370 a certain Roger Legat, holding an Inn in Holborn, afterwards known as Barnards Inn, had been granted certain leases in close proximity to Chichester Inn; one, called Paternoster Rents, comprising a messuage and ten shops, ran from north to south from Holborn, skirting the west side of Cottrells garden; another, near by, the exact position of which is uncertain, comprised a messuage and five shops; and a third, granted in 1374, lay between Paternoster Rents on the west, Chancellor Lane on the east, the garden of the Bishop on the south, and the way called Holborn on the north—that is, it lay along the north side of Cottrells garden. The three leases seem to have bordered the north and part of the west sides of the Inn. On the 24th day of March, 1374, Roger Legat, of Holborn, citizen

of London, was summoned at the instance of the Bishop of Chichester to appear at the Court of Hustings in the city to answer a plea of trespass for having recently made a ditch in the lane called Chancellors Lane, in the parishes of S. Dunstan in the West and S. Andrew in Holborn, so deep and so close to the foundations of certain houses and walls of the Bishop's Inn that a great part of the wall fell down with some of the houses, namely, the bakehouse and the brewery, whilst other parts of the walls were in a tottering condition. In his defence Roger said the ditch was four feet distant from the walls, and certain houses had fallen down during exceptional storms of wind and rain owing to their defective condition, their age and their need of better roofing. The judgment in this suit has not been found, but bad blood and an antagonistic spirit may have been engendered, for the following year further trouble arose. There appears to have been a right of way from the Inn both to Lincolns Inn Field, or S. John's Croft, as it was then called, and to Fiketts Field; and this time Roger was accused before the King's Council of setting iron traps in his ditch, not merely to bar access thereto, but, knowing that every day, as they had done time out of mind, "the Clerks of the Chancery and Apprentices of the Bench and others came there to play their common games, with malicious intent that they should be maimed, or at least be grievously hurt." He was sent to prison, and only released therefrom upon payment of a heavy fine. He met with more serious trouble later on. He had been permitted to retain his office of Chief Assizer for the city, and, as such, was an object of hatred amongst the rabble of Wat Tyler. During the insurrection in June, 1381, in fear of his life, he took sanctuary in the church of S. Martin le Grand, but the mob violated sacred usage, and dragged him into Cheapside, where they beheaded him. One authority says they burnt his house, but this could hardly have been Barnards Inn, which he owned but probably did not occupy.

His new-made ditches dug so near to Chichester Inn renders it almost certain that the complaining Clerks of the Chancery and Apprentices of the Bench could only have come therefrom, and that therefore they must have been occupants of that Inn. In the reign of James I. the Benchers of Lincolns Inn made use of this piece of

ancient history in their protest against the erection of new buildings in Lincolns Inn Fields, a protest they renewed in the reign of Charles I. and during the Commonwealth.

[1533] In the year following Roger's discomfiture Thomas Arundel, Bishop of Ely, was constituted Chancellor, and Ely Palace in Holborn became the Chancellor's Inn. He held that office during five several periods, nor did he vacate the palace when he became Archbishop of York. The records of Ely Cathedral contain many references during this period to the Clerks of the Chancery resident in the palace in Holborn. Their Inn can be localized. In 1440 a gutter was repaired "between the lord's stables and the Inn of the Masters in Chancery." The stables were at the back of the property; the Inn of the Chancery would, therefore, have been situate between those stables on the north and the Chapel on the south. From this period to the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign several Chancellors made it their official residence. Alcock, Morton, and Goodrich naturally held courts there, for they were also Bishops of Ely; but Lord Wriothesley and Sir Christopher Hatton also resided there, the latter holding his court there three days a week during term. During Arundel's Chancellorship the Bishop of Chichester's Inn is not once mentioned on the Rolls; no mention of it has been found in any will of any Bishop of Chichester. But Bishop Robert Rede, whose will was proved at Lambeth on the 6th day of July, 1415, bequeathed to William Mitton of London and to Agnes his wife "all the utensils and vessels for the table, chamber and kitchen in the Inn in Peterlane, left in his keeping there, together with the two fixed tables, the trestle table, cupboards and other things left in the Inn." This could not have been the Inn in Chancery Lane, which may have been occupied by unofficial practitioners of the law, and not used to its fullest capacity; in that case the time would have been ripe for new developments. In 1422 the Society of Lincolns Inn, migrating, apparently, from Holborn, took a lease there, changing the name of the Inn to Lincolns Inn, and, about fifty years later, the dedication of the chapel from S. Richard to S. Mary, to whom their chapel in Holborn had been dedicated.

[1534] The Bishop retained for his own use the restricted area

LINCOLNS INN CHAPEL IN 1804
[erected 1621, from designs by Inigo Jones] upon the site of the Chapel of S. Richard.

of the building and garden where once stood Neville's palace; his successors did not part with it until Queen Victoria's reign; for a lease of the rest of his gardens and houses he charged the incoming Society a rent of £6 13s. 4d. The Society came into an ancient, well-established property, with a Hall, a Chapel, a bakery, a brewery, and all such things as an Inn of Court would necessarily need. Fortescue appears as one of its Governors two years after the supposed date of its arrival; at that time he and others were taking an active interest in legal Inns, especially in the reorganization of the supplementary Inns then becoming known as Inns of Chancery; and when he published his work "De Laudibus" his own Inn contained over 200 students, and was no less prosperous than other Inns of Court.

[1535] The Society had very quickly put its house in order: it started keeping records in 1422; they are the most notable and the earliest records of their kind extant. Though not incorporated by statute, the Society was a sworn brotherhood, as in a gild; each member upon admission took an oath of obedience to the rules, and sureties were taken for the payment of fees. In 1427 the Society bought three table-cloths, presumably for the Benchers; the juniors sat at uncovered tables using bread as trenchers and knives but no forks. The two-meal day of Plantagenet times had now become a three-meal day—an early breakfast of bread and ale, dinner at 12 instead of at 9 a.m., and supper between 5 and 6 p.m. The Hall was always used in common. The chambers were mostly houses of two stories, timber and plaster, much like the present frontage of Staple Inn; and each house had its own separate appellation, such as the Dovehouse, le Horsemill, &c.; probably each hung out its sign. The dormitories were used in common, and contained cubicles partitioned off for individual study. Fines were inflicted for misconduct or neglect of the rules. In 1428 some new silver was bought for S. Richard's Chapel, and in 1437 a chalice was added. John, the chaplain, was Clerk of the Chapel in 1441, but in 1452 one of the Benchers was Clerk. In 1479 the chapel became known as that of S. Mary. It was also about this time that the erroneous Henry de Lacy tradition began to take root.

[1536] It seems not unlikely that in 1438 the Society was still

Drawn by S. Rawle.

LINCOLNS INN HALL AND CHAPEL IN 1805.

paying a rent for the farm of Lincolns Inn in Holborn, the original rent having been reduced from £8 to £2 by its owner the Abbot of Malmesbury, who had taken part of the Inn for the use of the monks, whilst the rest had become dilapidated; for in the above-mentioned year the Black Books of the Inn state that John Row, Pensioner,

> " delivered to John Fortescue and others in the name of the Society to be paid to ..... Halssewylle for the farm of Lyncollysyn in arrear for the 15th year [of Henry VI.] in the time of Bartholomew Bolney, then Pensioner, in full payment 40s. out of the money received by him."

But the rent of the premises leased by the Bishop of Chichester was ten marks—that is, £6 13s. 4d. a year; Halssewylle, the recipient of the payment of £2, was not a member of Lincolns Inn, nor does his name occur in Chichester records. The name " Halswell " is that of a Somerset family of those times. Again, in 1456, the Society was still holding " the farm of Lyncollysyn," the rent for which was still 40s. In that year Robert Fulbery was examined in the presence of the Society touching 40s. required of him for the time when he was Pensioner (1451-2), which he had retained in his hands, and which ought to have been paid to Master Thomas Hanwell (who, again, was not a member of the Society) for " the farm of Lincolns Inn." Fulberry confessed that of the 40s. he had but 13s. 4d., and that the residue was in the hands of Alvery Mauleverer for the repair of his chamber. It was ordered by the Society, Thomas Stodeville and his fellows then being Governors, that they should receive the 13s. 4d. from Robert (which was handed to Thomas Stodeville), and that the residue be made up by the assignment of the said chamber and the sale of a certain study therein. Sulyard bought the study for 8s., which he paid to the Treasurer. The 13s. 4d. received from Fulbery, together with 20d. received from " red-headed Davy," for the sale of timber, made the sum of Thomas Stodeville's receipts 15s., of which he craved to be allowed certain sums for expenses. A memorandum says " he paid for the repair of the ditch, 25 perches in length, outside the nets for the conies, to the gardener of Staple Inn." But why should the gardener of Staple Inn repair the ditch of the Bishop of Chichester's leased premises? The ditch referred

Drawn by Manson.

LINCOLNS INN GATEWAY IN 1800
[erected in 1518].

to may possibly have been that between Staple Inn and the Inn next to it in Holborn, known as Lincollysyn, of which the Society may possibly have held the farm. Thomas Hanwell, who was to receive the £2, though not a member of the Society of Lincolns Inn, was a Master in Chancery. The rents of the premises held of the Bishop of Chichester were collected by the Pensioner; he usually handed them to the Treasurer of the Society, not to one of the Governors nor to an outsider.

[1537] The earliest known lease from the Bishop bears date the 20th day of December, 1535, when " the great messuage called Lyncolns Inn " was leased to William Sulyard, Esquire, to whom and to his brother, Eustace Sulyard, the Bishop conveyed the freehold in 1536, to be held of the Hospital by fealty only, with warranty against the Abbot of Westminster; for it was from the Abbot that the Templars had originally received it. William Sulyard died without issue; Eustace had a son, Edward, who by deed dated the 12th day of November, 1580, conveyed Lincolns Inn to Richard Kingsmill and others, Masters of the Bench of the Inn, it being then described as one messuage, one garden and six acres of land.

On the 5th day of June, 1574, as explained by Deed No. 1273, that part of Chancery Lane fronting the Inn ceased to be within the jurisdiction of the city; but previously thereto, in May, 1541, during the ownership of Eustace Sulyard's trustees, the Benchers had applied to the City Chamberlain requesting to have that part of the lane repaired. A controversy ensued as to obligation, and in the following year Parliament authorized the repaving to be put in hand: the city authorities were to undertake it, but the Benchers were to contribute towards the cost, deducting their share of the expenses in instalments year by year from the rent due to Sulyard's executors, until they were fully reimbursed; the paving was with stone; the job took six months to complete, and the cost to the Inn was £53 9s. 2½d.

[1538] Attempts were made in James I.'s reign to prevent any increase in the number of houses in the so-called suburb. The Benchers lodged complaint in respect of Lincolns Inn Fields, still held by the Bishop as the feoffee of the Hospitallers. Abstracts of deeds proving its ancient possession by that Order are appended to

Drawn by T. H. Shepherd.

THE CHANCELLOR'S COURT, LINCOLNS INN OLD HALL
[erected 1489].

this Section. The Prince's Comedian had set up a playhouse in the Fields, and there were other houses recently built there to which the Benchers objected; and they cited the old story of Roger Legat's offences to prove their ancient right to use the site as a playing field, urging also the paramount need of pure air for their students. In response to their representations the Privy Council, in September, 1613, ordered the Justices for Co. Middlesex to forbid further building there. In November, 1618, a commission was granted to the Chancellor and others to lay out the fields with walks hedged in. Inigo Jones laid out the square, and designed some of the houses on its west side. A footpath from north to south passing through the centre of the square had already existed, the west side being known as Persefield, and the other as Cupfield. Nevertheless, in 1626, after the laying out had been completed, a scheme was proposed to construct an amphitheatre there "wherein to exercise martial discipline"; but the grant to do so was cancelled, the proposal being in effect, so it was said, to transfer the playhouse and bear garden at Bankside "to a place much more unfit." Further attempts to erect buildings adjacent to the Fields were made in 1638 by a man named Newton, who obtained a right to do so by Letters Patent of Charles I.; but in 1656 the Benchers petitioned Oliver Cromwell against further building on the ground that the inhabitants of the neighbourhood "time out of mind have enjoyed ways and passages through the said Fields to walk, take fresh air and recreate and exercise themselves therein"; and on the 15th day of August, 1656, orders were issued to stay proceedings. But the paths became a source of danger at night to pedestrians; thieves and cut-throats, or mumpers, as they were called, in collusion, probably, with some of the torch-bearers, would extinguish the lights, and hold the passers-by at their mercy; in 1716 the poet Gay advised wayfarers to keep to the public streets,

> ". . . where oily rays
> Shot from the crystal lamp, o'erspread the ways";

and so in 1735 the Fields were completely enclosed, access thereto being obtainable by the neighbouring inhabitants only, whose trustees looked after them. In 1894 the London County Council purchased such private interests as existed.

33 Ralphs Court
37 Little Turnstyle Alley
38 Gregories Alley
39 Partridge Alley
40 Phillips Yard
41 Vine Court
42 George Inn
43 Partigers Court

1539.—THE KING TO WILLIAM DE HAVERHILL. *Close Rolls* 28 *Hen. III. m.* 15.

5 *Feb.* 1244 Order to William de Haverhill, the King's Treasurer, if the lot of humankind shall have happened [*humanitus contigerit*] to Ralph, Bishop of Chichester, before the receipt of the King's letter, or as soon as it shall happen—to seize into the King's hands the houses which were his in the suburb of London, and to hold them in safe custody, so that neither the Templars nor any others whatsoever who perchance shall claim a right in those houses, or in the gardens or places belonging to them, shall in any way put hands to them or in the least intrude themselves thereupon. The things also and the goods which the same Bishop had in those houses he shall not allow in any part to be touched or taken away against the wish of the executors of his will; and moreover he is to provide for the safe keeping of the things belonging to all the clerks and men of his household which are contained in the same houses, so that none against the wish of those to whom those things shall belong and until they shall have disposed of the same according to their pleasure shall handle or in any way interfere with them.

1540.—HENRY III. TO THE CLERKS OF THE CHANCERY. *Close Rolls* 29 *Hen. III. m.* 8.

29 *May* 1245 Mandate to William de S. Audoeno that he shall cause Richard the host [*hospiti*] of the Clerks of the King's Chancery, to have two oaks from the forest of Handborough, Co. Oxford, to repair the stables of the Inn [*hospicium*] of the same clerks.

William de S. Owen was Bailiff of Woodstock.

1541.—THE KING TO JOHN DE GREY. *Close Rolls* 37 *Hen. III. m.* 13.

4 *April* 1253 The King commits the houses which belonged to the Venerable Father R[ichard de Wyche], Bishop of Chichester, in the street of the Converts in London, to his well beloved and trusty John de Grey for the lodging of himself and his household in the same so long as the bishopric shall be vacant and in the King's hand. And

Walter de Grey, keeper of the aforesaid houses, is ordered to deliver the aforesaid houses with appurtenances to the same John de Grey or to his authorized representative as is aforesaid.

Dated 4 April, 1253.

The Latin of the final phrase is, "quod predictas domos cum pertinenciis eidem Johanni de Grey vel certo nuncio suo liberet sicut predictum est." According to Du Cange, *nuntius* (of judges) means *apparitor*, to carry about their nuntia or pronouncements—a judge's official. The same authority gives *nuntius armorum* = SERVIENS, *sergent d'armes*.

Walter de Grey was probably the legatee of that name mentioned in the will of Richard de Wych, who bequeathed to him the sum of £5. One of that name, son of Robert de Grey, was a Chancery Clerk, who married Isabel, daughter of William de Duston, and was nephew of the said John de Grey and of Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York.

1542.—THE CHANCELLOR'S CHAMBER IN THE INN OF THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER. *Close Rolls* 30 *Ed. I. m.* 5 *d.*; 31 *Ed. I. m.* 18 *d.*

30 *Sept.* 1302 After mass in the King's chapel at S. Radigund's, near Dover, Sir Adam de Osgodby delivered the seal to the King who delivered it to William de Grenefeld, Dean of Chichester, whom he had chosen as his Chancellor.

11 *Dec.* 1302 On Tuesday before the feast of S. Lucy Sir Adam de Osgodby, Keeper of the Rolls of Chancery, delivered the King's Great Seal to Master William de Grenefeld, Dean of Chichester and Chancellor of England in the Chancellor's chamber in the lodging of the Bishop of Chichester, in the presence of John de Cadomo, William de Byrlay and Robert de Bardelby, under whose seal Adam kept the said Seal by the King's order while the Chancellor was abroad on the King's affairs.

1543.—EDWARD III. TO THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER. *Pat. Rolls* 12 *Ed. III. pt. I. m.* 2.

12 *May* 1338 The King to all &c. Know that of our special grace and for the good service which the venerable father Robert, bishop of Chichester, our Chancellor, has heretofore done and continues to do in directing our business and that of our kingdom, we have remitted

and pardoned to the same bishop those thirty shillings worth of rent which he is held to pay us yearly for his houses in the street called " Converslone " in the suburb of London, and his gardens there, *by reason of the manor of the New Temple of London being in our hands* through the forfeiture of Hugh le Despenser the younger.

Witness, the King at the Tower of London, 12 May.

Robert de Stratford was Bishop from 1337 to 1362; he was Chancellor from 24 March, 1337, to 6 July, 1338, and again in 1340.

1544.—THE KING TO THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER. *Pat. Rolls* 12 *Ed. III. pt. I. m.* 2.

12 *May* 1338 The King &c. Know that of our special grace we have granted and given licence for us and our heirs as much as in us lies to our well beloved in Christ the Prior of S. John of Jerusalem in England that he may give and grant 21 acres of land with the appurtenances adjoining the houses of the venerable father Robert, bishop of Chichester, in the street called Converslane in the suburb of London, to the before named bishop. To have and to hold to him and his successors for ever.

Witness, the King at the Tower of London, 12 May [the same date as the preceding deed].

1545.—THE HOSPITAL OF S. JOHN OF JERUSALEM TO THE WARDENS OF THE TEMPLE CHURCH. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI.* 26 *b.*

15 *June* 1339 Know all men present and to come that we Philip de Thame, of the holy house of the hospital of S. John of Jerusalem, the humble prior of the same in England, with the unanimous assent and will of our entire chapter, have granted and by these presents have confirmed to brother Hugh of Lichefeld, our co-brother, guardian of our church of the New Temple, and to his successors, in aid of their maintenance and in augmentation of the lighting and divine service of our said church, that land next Templebarre which is called Fikeysfeld and the garden which is called Coterelles-

gardyn. To have and to hold the aforesaid land and the garden aforesaid to the same brother Hugh and his successors, Wardens of the Church of the New Temple aforesaid, in aid of their maintenance and in augmentation of the lighting and divine service of our church there for ever. In witness of which thing we have affixed our common seal to this charter.

Given at the holding of our chapter at Melcheburn on Tuesday next after the feast of S. Barnabas the Apostle in the year of the Lord 1339 and in the 13th year of King Edward III.

See also No. 1423, where other rentcharges on former property of the Templars are devoted to the same purpose.

1546. THE CHANCELLOR AS RULER OF THE HOUSES OF CHANCERY.

Close Rolls 39 *Ed. III. m.* 26 *d.*

2 *June* 1365 To the Sheriffs of London.

Order to stay altogether further holding of a plea before them at the suit of John Baret for an alleged trespass against him, in the suburb of London where the chancery now is, committed by William de Notynham, a servant dwelling with certain clerks of the chancery, and to tell the said John on behalf of the King to repair to the Chancery and there sue for justice if he shall think fit, as the cognizance of pleas concerning trespasses by the said clerks, their ministers or servants dwelling with them there, committed against others, pertains to the Chancellor or the Keeper of the Seal for the time being, and has been used to do so time out of mind, and that custom was accepted and approved by the King, the prelates, earls,
A.D. 1344 barons and others in parliament held at Westminster in the 18th year of the reign, as appears by endorsement of a petition presented in the said parliament and enrolled upon the rolls thereof, and the sheriffs are holding pleas before them at the suit of the said John drawing to them cognizance of matters which pertain to the Chancellor now being there and to none other, contrary to the custom aforesaid and the approval thereof, and the King would not that the clerks of the chancery, their servants or ministers, should be dealt with otherwise than in times past used to be done.

1547.—THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER *v.* ROGER LEGAT. *Pleas and Memoranda Rolls* 48 *Ed. III. A* 19, *m.* 8 *d.*

22 *March* 1374 At the Court of Husting, Wednesday after the feast of S. Benedict the Abbot.

Roger Legat of Holburne was attached to answer William, Bishop of Chichester, in a plea of trespass, namely making a ditch in the lane of Chauncellereslane in the suburb of London in the parishes of S. Dunstan in the West and S. Andrew, Holburne, so deep and so close to the foundation of the houses and walls of the Bishop's Inn in the said Lane, commencing the same on Monday *March* 1373 in the first week of Lent 47 Ed. III. and continuing the work for a month, that a great part of the walls of the said Inn built of stone as well as of earth fell down and certain houses, namely the bakehouse and brewery and other parcel of the walls were broken down and are on the point of falling down by reason of the making of the said ditch and the depth thereof.

Legat says the ditch is 4 feet distant from the said walls and that the walls and houses fell down owing to their bad condition and old age, and for want of roofing in storms of continual wind and rain, and not on account of his ditch. A day is given to the parties who refer themselves to a jury.

See No. 1588 as to the possible position of the ditch.

1548.—ROGER LEGAT. *Close Rolls* 49 *Ed. III. m.* 40 *d.*

13 *March* 1375 Memorandum that a loud complaint as well of the clerks of chancery and the apprentices of the King's court as of others of the people of the city of London was lately made before the council, that one Roger Leget had privily put and hidden engines of iron called caltrappes upon a dike by him newly raised in Fikettesfeld near the Bishop of Chichester's Inn, where the said clerks, apprentices and others used to have their common sport, namely as well at the bottom as at the top of the dike and everywhere round about the same, knowing that every day the said clerks, apprentices and others came forth to play their common games there, to the malicious intent that all coming upon the said dike

should be maimed or at least be grievously hurt, which engines were by the said clerks, apprentices and other passers-by found and carried before the council in the chapter house of the Friars Preachers of London, and there openly shewn; the said Roger was thereupon brought before the council to answer touching the premises, and confessed his fault and malice, and submitted himself to the King and council; wherefore he was sent to Flete prison to await the King's grace. And on 12 March in the 49th year of his reign, after the said Roger had abode long in that prison, for 20 marks by him paid into the hanaper of chancery, the King admitted the said Roger to his favour, and pardoned him the trespass committed as aforesaid, willing that hereafter he should not at the King's suit be impeached or troubled by reason thereof.

1549.—RICHARD SAMPSON, BISHOP OF CHICHESTER, TO WILLIAM SULYARD AND EUSTACE SULYARD. *Records of Chichester Cathedral.*

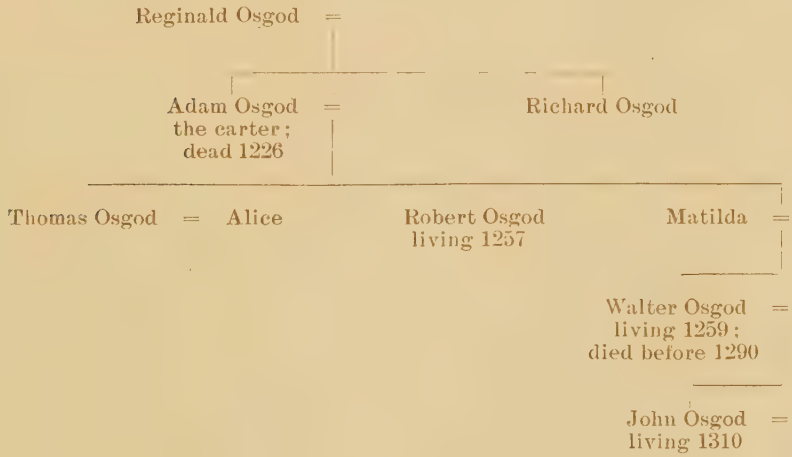
1 *July* 1536 By deed poll under the hand and seal of Richard, Bishop of Chichester, and under the corporate seal of the Dean and Chapter, the said Bishop gave granted and confirmed unto William Sulyard and Eustace Sulyard all that great messuage called Lincolns Inn with the courts, curtilages, gardens, and the garden called Coney Garth formerly called Coterell Garden, with its appurtenances, together with a certain way through the gate called the Fieldgate opposite the House of Converts, commonly called the Rolls, namely in the public street called Chancery Lane through the same gate as far as the field called Fyketts Field, and so directly to the said House to pass and repass through the same way at all times in the year, situate and lying in the parishes of S. Andrew in Holborn, S. Dunstan in the West and S. Gyles in the Fields in the county of Middlesex. To hold the same to the said William Sulyard and Eustace, their heirs and assigns, of the chief lords of the fee thereof by the services due and of right accustomed, to wit, of the Lord Prior of S. John of Jerusalem in England and his successors by fealty, for all services to be exacted and demanded, with warranty from the said Bishop against the Abbot of Westminster.

Confirmed by the Dean and Chapter, 1 August, 1536.

1550.—THOMAS OSGOD TO JULIANA, DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM LENGARIUS. *Harl. MS.* 4015, *f.* 159 *b.*

Before 1226 Thomas, son of Osgod, and Alice his wife have granted to Juliana, daughter of William, son of Lengarius, ½ acre of land with its appurtenances in the parish of S. Giles without the Bar of Holeburne, which lies between land of the said Thomas and Alice and land of Theodoric, son of Alan. To hold to Juliana and her heirs in fee and heritage for the yearly rent of 2s.; namely 1s. at Easter and 1s. at Michaelmas. With warranty against all men and women.

Witnesses, Humphrey ....., Mathew son of Walerane, Walter de Walebrok, Alan Chese, Robert Dispenser, and others.


Reginald Osgod =
Adam Osgod the carter; dead 1226 =
Richard Osgod
Thomas Osgod = Alice
Robert Osgod living 1257
Matilda =
Walter Osgod = living 1259; died before 1290
John Osgod = living 1310

1551.—THEODORE SOKELYNG TO WILLIAM DESPENSER. *Harl. MS.* 4015, *f.* 152 [*Cartulary of S. Giles*].

1232 *to* 1235 Tiric Sokelyng has granted to William Despenser with Roesia his niece in free marriage an acre of land less a quarter, which Tiric bought of James Saligrom his brother, which land lies between Tiric's messuage and the messuage of the said James, and reaches from the King's street on the north to land which is called

Ficatesfeld on the south To hold to William and his heirs freely forever for the yearly rent to Tiric and his heirs of 42d. in half yearly sums at Michaelmas and Easter. With warranty against all men and women. And William has granted through his gate free ingress and exit to and from the same land to Tiric.

Witnesses, Ailwyn Chese, Gilbert Carter, Alfred his son, William de Stapleford, Gilbert de Luvecote, Ralph le Salster, Hugh Smith, Robert Bright, Robert Lingedraper, Nicholas the parchmenter.

1552. —WILLIAM LE JAY TO ANDREW BUKERELL, SON OF ANDREW BUKERELL. *Ancient Deed B* 2376.

29 *Sept.* 1236 *to* 29 *Sept.* 1237

William le Jay has given to Andrew Bukerell, son of Andrew Bukerell, citizen of London, a certain messuage with 2 acres of land with appurtenances in the parish of S. Giles without London, which lie between land of William Despenser towards the west and land of Robert, son of Osgod the Carter, towards the east, and which he has held of the grant of Gilbert de Worcester and Christiana his wife To hold to Andrew and his heirs in fee and heritage forever, returning thence yearly to the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital of S. Giles 4s. 3½d. at each of the terms Easter and Michaelmas, and to Gilbert and Christiana and their heirs 12d. yearly, namely 3d. at the feasts of S. John Baptist, S. Michael, Christmas, and Easter, and to William Jay and his heirs 1 lb. of cumin or 1d. at Easter. With warranty against all men and women. For this Andrew gave 5 marks sterling in gersom.

Witnesses, Henry de Cocham and Jordan de Coventre, then Sheriffs of London, John de Cudres, then Sheriff of Middlesex, Richard Renger, John Viel, John Tulesan, James of New Rents, Gilbert Lovecote, William de Leycestre, Adam Smith, Gilbert Chibolle, Safoul, Edward Wrigenal, Peter Lorimer, Martin of S. Giles, John de Wroting, Henry de Limburn, Augustine de Kent, William son of William.

The sheriffs of London witness this probably because at this date they were Wardens of the Hospital of S. Giles, or, perhaps, because Andrew Bukerell, the grantee, was Mayor.

1553. –GILBERT OF WORCESTER TO ANDREW BUKERELL, SON OF ANDREW BUKERELL. *Ancient Deed B* 2375.

29 *Sept.* 1236 *to* 29 *Sept.* 1237 Confirmation by Gilbert of Worcester and Christiana his wife to Andrew Bukerel, son of Andrew Bukerell, citizen of London, of the donation which William le Jay made to the same Andrew of a certain messuage and 2 acres of land in the parish of S. Giles without London so that Gilbert and Christiana may claim nothing further forever in the house and 2 acres than the service of 12d. For this charter and confirmation Andrew gave them a gold ring.

Witnesses, Henry de Cokham and Jordan de Coventre, then sheriffs, John de Cudres, then sheriff of Middlesex, Richard Rengery, John Viel, John Tulesan, John de Wuburn, James of New Rents, Gilbert Lovecote, Robert de Purtepol, Adam Cheese, William Despenser, Martin of S. Giles, John de Wroting, Henry de Limburne, Augustine de Kant, William son of Roger, John de Bedefunt, William son of William.

1554.—S. GILES' HOSPITAL AND GILBERT DE LOVECOTE. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI.* 41.

1237 *to* 1240 Walter the chaplain, Procurator of the Hospital of S. Giles, and the Brethren and Sisters thereof, have granted to Gilbert de Lovecote land in the parish of S. Giles, between land of Edward Friginell on the west and land of Geoffrey Utlage on the east, for the yearly rent of 18d. payable in half-yearly payments at Michaelmas and Easter. With warranty against all men and women. For this Gilbert has given 1 mark and a cask of ale.

Witnesses, Ralph Aswey, then Warden of our house, Goce FitzPeter, alderman, Robert Lingedraper, William de Rye, Robert Brick, William Stapelhirst, Terric Sokeling, James Sokeling, William Dispenser, William Algor, Eli Hug, portreeve, Geoffrey Utlage, William Ortholanus, Edward Frigenell, John Cook, and many others.

Robert Lovecote = dead in 1234

Gilbert Lovecote = dead in 1253

Robert Lovecote = Dionisia living 1257

Egidia

Robert Lovecote = Isabella living 1294

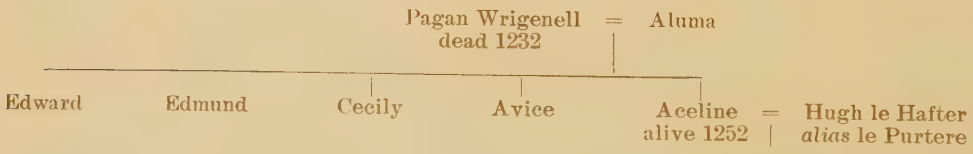
Philip Lovecote living 1280

1555.—EDMUND, SON OF PAGAN WRIGENELL, TO GILBERT DE LOVECOTE. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f.* 41 *b.*

1232 *to* 1235

Edmund, son of Pagan Wrigenell, has granted to Gilbert de Lovecote land with houses built thereon and appurtenances outside the Bar of Holeburn, between the land of Hugh le Hafter on the west and land of the aforesaid Gilbert on the east, for the yearly rent to Edmund and his heirs of 1d. at Michaelmas, and to the chief lords of the fee 7d. namely 3½d. at Easter and Michaelmas, and to Cicely, Edmund's sister, 10d. and to Avice his sister 7d. at the same two terms for all secular services. With warranty against all men and women. For this grant Gilbert gave 10s.

Witnesses, James of New Rents, Peter FitzWalter, Robert de Purtepol, William le Spenser, Peter Lorimer, Adam Chese, Hugh le Hafter, Hugh le Madler, Adam Smith, Ralph de Purtepol, Edward de Purtepol, Edward Wrigenell, William Algar, Alexander de Smethefeld, clerk, and others.



1556.—HENRY DE ALDEWICH TO ADAM DE BASING. *Augmentation Office Carte Miscellanee, Vol.* 16, 189.

1241 *to* 1252

Release by Henry, son of Richard de Aldewich, to Adam de Basing, citizen of London, of 4d. yearly quit rent which Henry used to receive from 2 acres of land in Erthnutelond, which Hamo de Castel holds, between the land which was of William le Despenser and land of the said Hamo, and which are of the fee of Adam; for 3s. paid down.

Witnesses, Hamon de Castel, Richard de Camberwell, Symon de Clifford, Robert de Purtepol, Peter "ad duo hostia," Gilbert atte Lovecote, Richard ....., Robert de Haliwell, William de Stapelhurst, James of New Rents, William Despenser, Hugh le Ha[fter], [Alexander de] Smethefeld, clerk, and others.

1557.—RICHARD PINCH AND ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2384.

1241 *to* 1252 Richard Pinch has granted to Adam de Basing, citizen of London, ½ acre of land in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers for 14s. sterling, which Adam gave to Richard in gersom; which ½ acre lies between land of the New Temple towards the south and land of Robert Osgod towards the north. To hold to Adam, his heirs and assigns, hereditarily forever, returning thence yearly to the Hospital of S. Giles 6d. at Easter and 6d. at Michaelmas. With warranty against all men and women forever, and acquittance towards the lords of the fee concerning suits and services.

Witnesses, Gilbert atte Lovecote, William de la Rye, Robert Brith, William le Dispenser, Terric Sokeling, Gilbert Chibole, Robert de Haliwell, Richard the butcher, Adam de Aldewich, Richard, son of Robert Knifsmith.

(Seal of Richard fil' Pagani.)

1558.—RICHARD PINCH AND JOHN DE CRUCE. *Harl. MS.* 4015, *f.* 164.

Before 1252 Richard Pinch has granted to John de Cruce 2 acres of land with their appurtenances, which formerly belonged to James, uncle of the said Richard, and lie between land formerly of William le Dispenser on the east and on the west, and extend in length from the Kingsway on the north as far as to the field of the Templars towards the south which is called Fiketthesfeld, in the parish of the Hospital of S. Giles of the Infirm; also all that land which Adam le Noreys has held of the said Richard in the same parish. To hold of Richard and his heirs for 1d. rent yearly at Michaelmas, and by doing the accustomed services to the chief lords of that fee. With warranty against all people. For this grant John gave Richard 40s. sterling.

Lincolns Inn Fields is 625 feet from north to south; assume 95 feet from the north side to High Holborn, and we have roughly a length of 720 feet to Ficatesfeld; if this is one dimension of the two acres, then the other is 125 feet.

For land which Adam le Norreys held of Richard, see No. 1731, giving second half of this deed.

1559.—ROBERT, SON OF WILLIAM DISPENSER, TO S. GILES' HOSPITAL. *Harl. MS.* 4015, *f.* 186.

1252 *to* 1257 Robert, son of William Dispenser, grants to the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital of S. Giles without London all his land in the parish of the Hospital, which lies in length between the King's Street and the field called Fikettesfeld, and in breadth between land of John de Cruce and land formerly of Richard Pink, to hold for ever for the yearly rent of 1d. at Michaelmas to Robert his heirs and assigns. With warranty against all people. For this the Brothers and Sisters gave Robert 2 marks.

Witnesses, William Lyndraper (Lunpannario), William ....., William de Beverle, Hugh de S. Clement, Widon, clerk, Robert Lovecote, Robert Osgod, William, cordwainer, Adam le Norreis, and many others.

1560.—WILLIAM DE STAPELHURST TO STEPHEN BUKKE. *Ancient Deed B* 2379.

Before 1258 William de Stapelhurst has granted to Stephen Bukke a certain part of his land with a house built thereon in the parish of S. Giles' Hospital outside London, which lies between lands formerly of Gilbert the carter towards the west and of Gervase the priest towards the east, and extends from the King's street northwards as far as to land of the said William towards the south; containing in breadth next the King's street on the north side 5 rods, where every rod contains 16½ feet, and on the south side 5 rods 6 feet, and on the east side 8 rods 2 feet, and on the west 9 rods 9 feet. To hold to Stephen and his heirs in fee and heritage forever for 6d. yearly rent, namely 3d. at Easter and 3d. at Michaelmas, to William and his heirs, and to the chief lords, the Brethren and Sisters of S. Giles' Hospital, 13d. at the same two terms yearly, and to Walter, chaplain and rector of the Hospital, and his assigns, 13d. at the same terms yearly. With warranty against all men and women for ever. For this Stephen gave 1 mark.

Witnesses, Master Walter, chaplain, then rector of the Hospital of S. Giles, Robert ....., Robert de Haliwell, Thomas Sokeling, Walter Christmas, Valentine Hamund, cordwainer.

Walter de Thame was Rector of the Hospital of S. Giles from 1227 to 1257 inclusive

1561.—CLARICE, WIDOW OF STEPHEN BUKKE, TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2380.

Before 1258 Grant by Clarice, late wife of Stephen Bukke, to Adam de Basinges, citizen of London, certain land with a house built thereon in the parish of S. Giles' Hospital without London, which lies between land which was of Gilbert the carter towards the west and land which was of Gervase the priest towards the east and extends from the King's street northwards as far as to land of William de Stapilhurst towards the south [containing the same measurements as in No. 1560]. To hold to Adam and his heirs of Clarice and her heirs hereditarily for the rent of one clove at Christmas when demanded upon the land, and to the chief lords, the aforesaid Hospital, 12d. and to the Rector of the Hospital 12d. yearly. With warranty against all people Christians and Jews forever. For this Adam gave 44s.

Witnesses, Master Walter, then Rector of the Hospital of S. Giles, William de Kent, Simon de Pourtepol, Hugh le Welleburne, William, son of Robert de Haliwell, Hamund the cordwainer, William de Stapulhirst, Walter Taylor, William de Eringweth.

1562.—WILLIAM DESPENSER AND ROBERT DE BRETFORD TO S. GILES' HOSPITAL. *Harl. MS.* 4015, *ff.* 188 *b*, 152 *b*.

1253 *to* 1258 Robert de Bretford has granted to the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital of S. Giles without London all the land with the buildings thereon and all its appurtenances, which he has bought of William Dispenser, son of Robert Despenser, in the parish of the Hospital of S. Giles, lying between lands formerly of Gilbert le Fraunceis and of James Saligrom, and extending in length from the King's street to the land which is called Fikattesfeld. To hold to them and their successors and to whom they may sell or assign it for the yearly rent to Robert and his heirs of 1d. at Easter.

Witnesses, Adam de Basing, William de Kent, Simon de Purtepol, Hugh de Weleburne, Gerin Gorgerer, Robert Lovecote, William Lyndraper (Lunpannario), Adam le Noreis.

f. 152 *b*.

Robert son of William Dispenser quit claims to the Master and Brethren of S. Giles' Hospital 1d. yearly quit rent which the

Master and Brethren used to return for ½ acre of land of their fee lying next land formerly of Tiric Sokelyng, which they bought of William.

Witnesses, William Lyndraper, Robert Lovecote, William Christmasse, Adam le Noreys, William le Cordwainer, Robert Osegod, John de Cruce, Stephen de la Bachuse (de Pistrino), Hamon le Cordwaner, and others.

To make this deed and quit claim clearer it should be explained that William Despenser the elder had a son Robert, who was father of the William Despenser from whom Robert de Bretford obtained the property.

1563.- ADAM DE BASING TO ROBERT OSGOD. *Ancient Deed B* 2386, *and Harl. MS.* 4015, *f.* 193.

1241 *to* 1252 Adam de Basing has granted to Robert Osgod all his land with the houses and appurtenances without the Bar of Holeburne in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers, between land which Robert Paage holds of the said Adam on the east and land of William Dispenser on the west, and it extends from the King's street as far as to Fikattesfeld. To hold to Robert his heirs and assigns in fee and heritage forever, returning thence yearly 13s. 4d. at the four chief yearly terms namely 40d. at each term. With warranty against all men and women and acquittance towards all people, saving the royal service and suit to Adam's court and the court of his heirs. And Robert and his heirs shall maintain the houses on the said land, so that in no way the annual rent shall fail.

Witnesses, Gilbert atte Lovecot, Robert de Haliwell, Richard the butcher, Terric Sokeling, William Dispenser, Robert Paage, Hugh le Hafter, Adam Chese, Ralph Snaw, William de Leicester, Richard, son of Robert Knifsmith, Alexander, clerk.

1564.- RICHARD, SON OF REGINALD OSGOD, TO GILBERT LOVECOTE. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f.* 42 (*Cartulary of S. John's Hospital*).

1232 *to* 1235 Richard, son of Reginald Osgod, has granted to Gilbert, son of Robert Lovecot, ½ acre of land in the parish of S. Giles outside London, which lies between land of Osbert Wrignell on the east and land which was of William Kuherd on the west, and abuts upon the field called Ficatesfeld on the one part and on the other part

on the yard of Osbert Wrigenell on the north. To hold to him and his heirs in fee and heritage of Richard and his heirs for the yearly rent to the Hospital of S. Giles of 6d. at Christmas and 6d. at Easter, and to Richard 1d. within 8 days of S. Michael. With warranty against all men and women. For this grant Gilbert released the demise which Adam, son of Reginald Osgod, made to Robert de Luvecote his father of the land which to the same Robert and his heirs he granted by charter for 30s. Item, for the sake of peace this was done in the Court of the Master of the Hospital of S. Giles; and Richard to have the charter gave Gilbert 4s.

Witnesses, Master Walter of the Hospital of S. Giles, Andrew Bukerell, Roger Duce, Henry FitzWilliam, Gilbert Carter, Thomas Osgod, Robert Lingedraper, Hugh de Meldeburn, William Algar, Edward Wrigenall, Richard Gunter, Hugh the Serjeant, William Dispenser, Alfred, son of Gilbert Carter.

1565.—ACELINE, DAUGHTER OF PAGAN WRIGENELL, AND ROBERT DE LOVECOTE. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f.* 41 *b.*

1252 *to* 1253

Aceline, daughter of Pagan Wrigenell and Aluma his wife, has given to Robert, son of Gilbert Luvecoth, all her land with houses built thereon and appurtenances without the Bar of Holeburn, in the parish of S. Giles, of the gift of Aluma her mother, between the land which Robert bought of her brother Edmund on the west and Robert's own land on the east, and it extends in length from the King's street to the land of the said Robert on the south. To hold to Robert and his heirs and assigns of her and her heirs for ½d. yearly rent at Michaelmas to her and her heirs, and to the Hospital of S. Giles 4d. at Easter and 4d. at Michaelmas. With warranty against all people for ever. For this grant Robert gave her 10s., and a house which he had in the parish of S. Andrew of the fee of S. Paul, between land of Edward her brother on the west and land of Avice sister of Robert on the east.

Witnesses, Walter the Chaplain, then Master of the aforesaid Hospital of S. Giles, William de Beverlay, William Lingedraper, Stephen de Grene, John de la Cruys, Richard the butcher, William le Dispenser, Robert de Purtepol, Simon de Clifford, James of New Rents, Peter "ad duo hostia," Ralph Swan, William de Warewik, Alexander de Smethefeld, clerk, and others.

1566.—WILLIAM ATTE BACHUSE TO ADAM DE BASING. *Augmentation Office Carte Misc. Vol. XX.* 51.

1252 *to* 1262 Grant by William atte Bachuse to Adam de Basing, citizen of London, of the land which Stephen Bucke held of the said William in the parish of S. Giles without London, in length from the highway on the north to land of William Cristemesse on the south, and in width from land of William atte Bachuse on the west to land of Henry de Kinton on the east, for the yearly rent of 2s., and 20s. paid down.

Witnesses, Hugh de Waleburn, Simon de Gardino, Gerin le Gorgerer, William de Kent, William le Lingedraper, Adam le Noreis, William Cristemesse, John de Strand, John de Cruce, and others.

1567.—MATILDA OSGOD TO ROBERT LOVECOTE. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f.* 42.

After 1257 Matilda Osgod in her free widowhood has granted to Robert Lovecote the messuage in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers in which her brother Robert Osgod formerly dwelt, which lies in breadth between the land and house of the same Robert Lovecote on the west and Matilda's messuage on the east, and extends in length from the King's street on the north to Matilda's land on the south, and contains in the same length 12 perches and 2 feet of the perch containing $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and in breadth next the aforesaid King's street on the north 2 perches except one foot, and in the middle 1 perch and 6 feet, and at the back towards the south 1 perch and 5 ft. To have and to hold to Robert, his heirs and assigns, forever, returning thence yearly to Matilda and her heirs 1d. at Easter and 1d. at Christmas. With warranty against all people. For this grant Robert gave 10s.

Witnesses, Simon de Gardino, Gerin le Gorgerer, William Christmasse, Henry de Thurkeby, Edmund de Borham, Walter Osgod, Ely Algar, Stephen de la Bachuse, John Vairman, Ralph Scot, William le Cordwainer, then serjeant there, and many others.

1568.—ROBERT DE DUNWICH TO ROBERT LOVECOTE. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f. 42 b.*

After 1253 Robert de Dunwich and Alice his wife have granted to Robert Lovecote a plot of ground with appurtenances in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers outside London, between land of the same Robert Luvecote on the west and land formerly of William Burtiler and land of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem on the east, and one head towards the north abuts on the King's way which leads from the aforesaid Hospital of S. Giles towards London, and the other on land of the said Robert Luvecote towards the south. To hold to Robert Lovecote and his heirs of Robert and Alice and their heirs for the yearly rent of one clove at Christmas, and to the chief lords of that fee, namely to the said Hospital of S. Giles, 5¼d. in half yearly payments at Michaelmas and Easter. With warranty against all men and women. For this grant Robert Lovecote gave 8s.

Witnesses, Simon de Gardino, Gerin le Gorgerer, William Cristemass, Edmund de Borham, Henry de Thurkeby, Eli Algar, Walter Osgod, Ralph Scot, John Feyrman, William, then serjeant of the Soke of S. Giles, and many others.

1569. -ROBERT, SON OF SIMON DE TRILLE, TO ROBERT LOVECOTE. *Cotton, MS. Nero E VI. f. 42 b.*

After 1257 Robert, son of Simon de Trille, has granted to Robert Lovecote ½ acre of land in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers outside London, which lies in length and breadth between land of the Hospital of S. John of Clerkenwell on the east and land of the said Robert Lovecote on the west, and abuts upon Ficatesfeld towards the south, and on land which was of Richard the clerk towards the north To hold to Robert Lovecote and his heirs and assigns forever of Robert, son of Simon Trill, for the yearly rent to the latter and his heirs of a clove at Christmas, and to the chief lords of that fee, the Hospital of S. Giles, 6d. at Michaelmas and 6d. at Easter. With warranty against all people Christians and Jews. For this grant Robert Lovecote gave 30s.

Witnesses, Simon de Jardin, Gerin Latrarer, William Cristemass, Gerin Lingedraper, Edmund de Borham, Stephen del Bachus, Eli Algor, Walter Osgod, William Chese, William Cordwainer, then serjeant, Richard de Hynkele, clerk, and many others.

1570.—GEOFFREY UTLAWE TO HIS SON HUBERT. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f.* 43.

1253 *to* 1257 Geoffrey, called Utlawe, gardener, and Avice his wife grant to Hubert their son for his homage and service a certain part of their land in the parish of the Hospital of S. Giles of the Infirm outside London, that part namely which lies in breadth between their land on the east and a messuage with appurtenances which Gilbert Lovecote formerly held of the aforesaid Hospital of S. Giles on the west, of which Egidia, daughter of the said Gilbert, was afterwards enfeoffed by Robert her brother, son of the same Gilbert, which parcel of land with appurtenances contains in breadth at the head next the King's street on the north 1½ perches 3 ft. of the perch of the lord King Henry III. containing 16½ ft., and in the middle 1½ perches 2½ ft., and at the end in the south 1½ perches 2 ft., and in length from the aforesaid King's Street as far as to land which was Simon Trille's 16 perches To hold to Hubert and his assigns of them and their heirs for the yearly rent to the Hospital of S. Giles of 5¼d. in half yearly payments at Michaelmas and Easter, and to Geoffrey and Avice and their heirs ½d. at Michaelmas. With warranty against all people Christians or Jews, men or women, by the said service of ½d. and especially concerning suit of court. And Avice renounces all right in the plot of land not upon compulsion, but voluntarily.

Witnesses, Walter the Chaplain, then Master of the said Hospital, Hugh de Welleburn, Simon de Purtepole, John Smith, Robert Osgod, Michael Gardiner, Richard le Braciator, Henry le Ferrur, Robert Lovecote, William le Lindraper, William Cristemass, John Cook, John le Calice, John de Windesor, Richard, clerk, and others.

1571.—HUBERT, SON OF GEOFFREY UTLAWE, TO GERIN LE GORGERER. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f.* 43.

1253 *to* 1257 Grant by Hubert, son of Geoffrey Utlawe, of the same piece of land (as before described) granted to him by his father and mother to Gerinus le Gorgerer and Dionisia his wife, for the same rents, and to Hubert or his assigns a clove to be received upon the said

land at Christmas. With same warranty. For this Gerinus and Dionisia gave 14s.

Witnesses, Walter the Chaplain, then Master of the Hospital, Hugh de Welleburn, Simon de Purtepolle, John Smith, Robert Lovecote, William le Lindraper, William Cristemass, John de Cruce, John de Calice, Robert Osgod, Michael Gardiner, Roger de Leycester, and others.

1572.—WALTER LE WALEYS AND ROGER DE AMYAS. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f. 43 b.*

29 *Sept.* 1275 *to* 29 *Sept.* 1276

Walter le Waleys, citizen of London, has granted to Roger de Amyas, " piperarius " of London, all the lands and tenements with their houses and appurtenances which John de Reylee, cordwainer, sold to him and confirmed by his deed, upon the fee of the Hospital of S. Giles without London, one part whereof lies between land of John Attecruche on the east and land of William of S. Giles, cordwainer, on the west, and reaches from the King's street towards the north to the land which was of Thomas le Waleys on the south; and the other part lies between land of S. Giles on the east and land which belonged to Thomas le Waleys on the west, reaching from the King's street on the north to land which belonged to the said Thomas on the south To hold to Roger and his heirs in fee and heritage for ever for the yearly rent of a pair of gloves or 1d. to Walter and his heirs at Christmas, and to the Hospital of S. Giles 4s. 7d. payable in half yearly sums at Easter and Michaelmas, and to the heirs or assigns of Adam de Basingge, formerly citizen of London, 14s. namely 3s. 6d. at each of the usual yearly terms, for all secular services and demands saving suit yearly to the court of the said Hospital. With warranty against all people, Christians and Jews. For this Roger gave to Walter £20 sterling.

Witnesses, Sir Gregory de Rokesle, then Mayor, John Horne and Ralph le Blund, then sheriffs, Roger, Master of the aforesaid Hospital, Robert Lovekote, Gerin le Lyngedraper, William Cristemass, Richard le Mercer, Robert de Assindon, William de Arras, Henry le Bursar, Stephen de Stebbenheth, William de Vudlee, Ralph le Coffrer, William of S. Giles, cordwainer.

1573. –ROGER AMYAS TO GOSEBERT NICOLAS. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f.* 44.

12 *July* 1277 *to* 28 *Oct.* 1277

Grant by Roger Amyas to Gosebert Nicolas, citizen and merchant of Cahors, of the same lands tenements and houses (as before described) which he had from Walter le Waleys between land which was held by Edward (John in preceding charter) at the Cross on the east, etc. (as before) To hold to Gosebert his heirs and assigns of Roger his heirs and assigns for the yearly rent of one clove, and to others (as before) for £30 sterling.

Witnesses, Gregory de Roquesle, then Mayor of London, Robert Darraz and Ralph le Fevre, then sheriffs, Robert Grapefig, Simon Godard, Stephen de Monden, William de Kent, William Fressened, William de Lough, Henry de Borser, Robert Luvecote, John de Cruce, Roger de Leycester, William le Cordewaner, Stephan del Bakehus (de Pistrino), John, clerk, and others.

1574. GOSBERT NICOLAS TO ROBERT LOVECOTE. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f.* 44.

After 1277

Gosebert Nicolas, citizen and merchant of Cahors, has granted to Robert Lovecote, fishmonger of London, and Isabella his wife all the lands etc. which he had of Robert (*sic*) Amyas (as before described) to hold to them and their heirs etc., of Gosebert and his heirs for the yearly rent of a rose at the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, and to others (as before mentioned). With warranty (as before). For this grant Robert and Isabella gave 20 marks.

Witnesses, Richard de Chigwell, Gerin le Lingedraper, William Christemas, William atte Welle, John le Mason, William Chese, Stephan del Bakehus (de Pistrino), William de Leyton, Edmund ad Crucem, Eli Algar, William le Cordwaner, then serjeant, John, clerk, and others.

1575. ROBERT LOVECOTE TO ADAM DE BIDIC. *Augmentation Office Carte Miscellanee Vol. II. No.* 10.

Before 1295

Charter of Robert Lovecote to Adam de Bidic, tailor of the King of England, and to Joan his wife, daughter of William de Hadestock, formerly citizen of London.

Whereas the said Adam and Joan gave to Robert by charter their land with houses built thereon in the parish of S. Giles' Hospital without London, between the land of the same hospital on the west and land of the said Robert on the east, for 24s. yearly rent, the said houses to be maintained by Robert so that they be always able to pay the said rent, Robert hereby grants to Adam and Joan that they may distrain for the said rent in his said tenement on the east which he has by lease of Clement de Byngeston (?) and Maud his wife, whenever necessary, and the said land with houses is found not to bear distraint (non inveniatur distringabilis).

Witnesses, Sir William Belet and Sir William Kyrkeby, knights, Richard de Chigwell, John de Camberwell, Thomas Scrirer, William Chese, John Osgod, John, clerk, and others.

1576.– ROBERT LOVECOTE, WALTER BIGGE AND THOMAS SELY. *Ancient Deed B* 2398.

12 *June* 1308 Robert, son of Walter Bigge, quitclaims to Thomas Sely all his right in all the tenements, lands and rents which belonged to Robert Lovecote, in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers without the Bar of the Old Temple, London.

Witnesses, Richard le Barber, John le Disser, Nicholas le Netter, John Osego [*sic*], Gilbert atte Brokes, Robert le Dorturer, John de Wetings.

London, Wednesday next after the feast of S. Barnabas, 1 Ed. II.

1577.—JOHN DE HATFIELD AND ROBERT SELY. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f.* 44 *b.*

13 *May* 1315 John de Hatfeld and Katherine his wife have given to Robert Sely, citizen of London, a messuage and a piece of arable land with appurtenances in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers outside London, which is situated in breadth between a tenement of Sir Philip de Aylesbyri and land of the Master brethren and sisters of the Hospital of S. Giles aforesaid on the east, and a tenement which was formerly of William de Fonte on the west, and extends in length from the King's street at the north as far as to the tenement which formerly was of the said William de Fonte on the south.

To hold to Robert Sely his heirs and assigns of the chief lords of that fee by the due and accustomed service. With warranty against all people.

Witnesses, Richard de Cornhull, Andrew de Hormed, William de Tottenhale, John Andrew, John Hereward, William de Hoo, William de Newnham, clerk, and many others.

Dated in the parish aforesaid Monday before the feast of S. Dunstan in the eighth year of the reign of King Edward son of King Edward.

1578.—S. GILES HOSPITAL AND ALICE SELY. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. ff.* 44 *b*, 45.

15 *Feb.* 1315/6 The Master, Brethren, and Sisters of the Hospital of S. Giles of the Lepers without London, with the consent of their whole chapter, have quitclaimed to Alice, who was the wife of Thomas Sely, and to her heirs and assigns, all their right in a plot of ground and its appurtenances in the aforesaid parish formerly in seisin of Robert Luvecote of the gift and enfeoffment of William de Werefeld, sometime Master of the Hospital of S. Giles, and of the convent thereof, saving to themselves and their successors, 2s. yearly. With warranty against all men forever.

Witnesses, William de Newenham, clerk, John Hereward, William de Hoo, John Chese, Andrew Hormede, John Andrew, Geoffrey, clerk, and others.

Dated in the Hospital of S. Giles, Thursday after the feast of S. Valentine the Martyr, 9 Ed. II.

William de Wythersfeld was Master of S. Giles' Hospital in 1291.

1579.—JOHN DE HATFIELD AND ROBERT SELY. *Feet of Fines, Case* 149, *F.* 47, *No.* 200.

13 *Oct.* 1316 Final agreement, made in the quindene of Michaelmas, 10 Ed. II, between Robert Sely of London, plaintiff, and John de Hathfield and Katherine his wife deforciants, of one messuage and one acre of land in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers without the Bar of the Old Temple, London. John and Katherine grant the premises from themselves and the heirs of Katherine to Robert for 100s. silver.

1580.—ALICE SELY AND JOHN DE CHERLETON. *Ancient Deed B* 2396.

29 *Sept.* 1325 Alice, formerly the wife of Thomas Sely, citizen and pelterer of London, has granted to John de Cherleton, citizen of London, all the tenements and rents with appurtenances which she and her husband jointly purchased of Emma, sister of William Scot, fishmonger of London, at Holebourne without the bar in the parish of S. Giles, Co. Middlesex. To have to John his heirs and assigns in fee and heritage of the chief lords of that fee forever by the accustomed services due thereon.

Witnesses, William de Tottenhale, John Peytevin, John Hereward, William, clerk, John Prentiz, Peter de Cornubia.

London, Sunday the feast of S. Michael the Archangel, 19 Ed. II.

1581.—ALICE SELY AND JOHN DE CHERLETON. *Ancient Deed B* 2395.

29 *Sept.* 1325 Deed of covenant declaring that the transactions recorded in Nos. 1579 and 1580 shall be void should Alice or Robert or any one in their name pay to John de Cherlton or his heirs or his or their certain attorney in John's house in Milk Street, London, on Christmas eve next after the date hereof £40 sterling; but if they fail in payment the tenements shall remain to John and his heirs for ever.

Witnesses (as in No. 1580).

Dated Sunday the feast of S. Michael the Archangel, 19 Ed. II.

1582.—ROBERT SELY TO NICHOLAS CRANE. *Ancient Deed B* 2397.

24 *Dec.* 1325 Robert Sely, citizen of London, has granted to Nicholas Crane, citizen and butcher of London, a messuage and an acre of land with appurtenances in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers Co. Middlesex which he had of the feoffment of John de Hatfield and Katherine his wife [as in No. 1579] To hold to Nicholas his heirs and assigns in fee and heritage of the chief lords of that fee by the due and accustomed services forever. With warranty against all people forever. For a certain sum which Nicholas paid down to Robert in gersom.

Witnesses, William de Totenhale, John Peytevin, John Hereward, John Chese, William le clerk, John Prentis, Peter de Cornubia, Henry Bonmarch, clerk.

Given outside the bar of Holeburne in the parish of S. Giles Co. Middlesex, 19 Ed. II.

Ancient Deed B 2394.

24 *Dec.* 1325 Alice, widow of Thomas Sely, citizen and skinner of London, and Robert Sely, citizen of London, appoint Peter de Cornubia their attorney to deliver to Nicholas Crane seisin of the above messuage and acre of land.

1583. JOHN SELY TO JOHN EXCESTRE. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f.* 45.

23 *June* 1362 John Sely, citizen and pelterer of London, has granted to John Excestre, chaplain, and Cecily his wife 24 messuages with gardens on all sides adjacent and 10 acres of arable land with appurtenances in Holbourne without the Bar of the Old Temple Co. Middlx, between the tenement formerly of John Whitchild on the east and a tenement of the Hospital of S. Giles on the west, the King's street on the north and the field called Fikettsfield on the south. To hold to John Excestre and Cecily and the heirs or assigns of John forever of the chief lords of that fee by the due and accustomed services for the yearly rent to John Sely his heirs etc. of 60s. in quarterly payments at Michaelmas, Christmas, Easter and the Nativity of S. John Baptist, with right to John Sely and his heirs to enter and distrain for the rent if behind for a year and a day, and if they find not enough on the premises to enter the tenement of John Excester and Cecily opposite the aforesaid tenements and distrain for the rent. With warranty against all people.

Witnesses, John de Paddebury, Roger Leget, Geoffrey Goldbeter, William atte March, Stephan de Holbourne, John Heynes, Roger Costantyn, Stephen Parker, and others.

Dated, Holbourne, Thursday the eve of the Nativity of S. John Baptist, 36 Ed. III.

Note.—This deed is headed in the Cartulary "Of 24 messuages with gardens and 10 acres of land in Holburne now in the hands of Simon Hulles." He acquired the property in 1431 [see No. 1602]. It may, therefore, be right to assume that the Cartulary was not compiled until after the year 1431.

A plot of 10 acres, if exactly square, would measure 660 feet on each side, and would contain 435,600 square feet. Lincolns Inn Fields, including the forecourts of the

buildings on the west and south sides, measures 821 feet by 625 feet, and contains 513,125 square feet. The base of the Great Pyramid, to which it has been compared, is 583,696 square feet, and said to be perfectly square—that is, 764 feet each side.

High Holborn—A.D. 1362

tenement of S. Giles' Hospital	24 messuages with gardens [*Lincolns Inn Fields*] and 10 acres of arable land	about 720 feet	tenement of John Whitchild

Ficatesfeld

1584.—JOHN EXCESTRE AND WILLIAM KNOTT. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f. 45 b.*

20 *Jan.* 1364/5 John Excestre has granted the same 24 messuages and 10 acres to William Knott and Joan his wife, and the heirs and assigns of William, to hold of the chief lords.

Witnesses, Stephan de Holbourne, Roger Legett, John Heynes, Roger Costantyn, John Totenhale, Stephan Parker, and others.

Dated, Holbourn, Monday the feast of SS. Fabian and Sebastian, 38 Ed. III.

For final agreement between John Excester and Gilbert Bernard, attorney of William Knott [for 100 marks of silver], see Feet of Fines, Case 151, F. 69, No. 424.

1585.—HUGH DE WALTHAM TO ROGER LEGET. *Close Rolls 48 Ed. III. m. 24 d.*

6 *May* 1374 Charter of Hugh de Waltham, citizen and capper of London, giving with warranty to Roger Leget of Holbourne and Emma his wife for their lives, with remainder to John Doget of Boterwyk, citizen of London, and his heirs, a messuage and ten shops with appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne without Old Temple Bar, called Paternosterrent.

Witnesses, Nicholas de Exton, William atte Marsh, William Knot, Stephen Child, Andrew Tetlesworth, William Louell, Richard Cook.

Dated, Holbourne, 6 May, 48 Ed. III.

For Paternoster Rents, see Plan to No. 661.

1586.—JOHN DE BOTERWYK TO JOHN WYTTENEYE AND JOHN MILTON. *Close Rolls* 10 *Ric. II. m.* 7 *d.*

4 *May* 1387 John de Boterwyk to all, etc. Whereas William Dymeyn, chaplain, and Thomas atte Wode granted to Roger Leget and Emma his wife 2 messuages and 15 shops in S. Andrew Holbourn without the bar of the Old Temple, as appears by a fine levied in Michaelmas term 3 Ric. II., to hold for life with remainder to the said John, the said Roger being now deceased, the said John has granted the reversion of the said premises after the death of the said Emma, whenever it may happen, to John Wytteney and John Milton, clerks.

Five of the shops lie between the tenements of John Bygonet and Emma his wife on the east, and the tenement of John Goldbeter on the west; the other messuages and shops lie between the tenement of William Foot on the east and the tenement of Thomas atte Mille, serjeant, on the west.

To hold to the grantees, their heirs and assigns, of the chief lords of the fee by the customary services for ever.

Given at Holbourn, Co. Middlesex, in the parish of S. Andrew aforesaid, on Thursday before Ascension day, 10 Ric. II.

Final Concord between William Dymeyn, Thomas atte Wode and Roger Leget and Emma his wife: see Feet of Fines, Lon. & Middx. Roger Leget died 13 June, 1381; his will was proved 1383.

1587.—JOHN WYTTENEY TO JOHN BYGONET. *Deeds of S. Pauls A, Box* 24, *No.* 619.

15 *Oct.* 1393 John Wytteney, clerk, has released and quitclaimed for himself and his heirs to John Bygonet of Holebourne all his right in a messuage and eleven shops called Paternoster Rents on the south side of the street of Holebourne, between a tenement of William Fote on the east and a tenement formerly of William atte Mulle on the west.

Dated, Holeborne, Sunday next after the feast of S. Luke the Evangelist, 17 Ric. II.

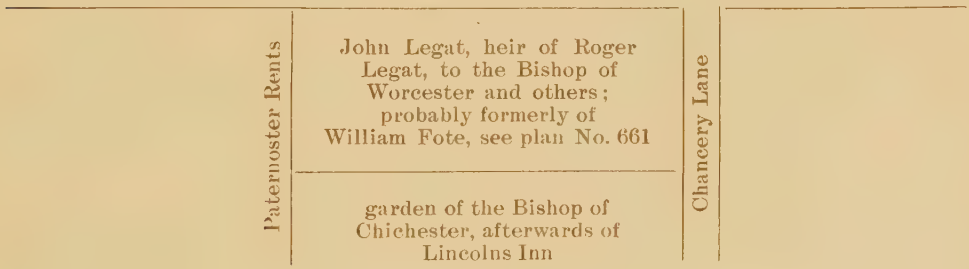
For fuller deed see No. 661; for pedigree see No. 1074.

1588.—JOHN LEGAT TO THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER AND OTHERS. *Close Rolls* 6 *Hen. IV. m.* 6 *d.*

2 *June* 1405 John Legat, kinsman and heir of Roger Legat, releases to Richard Clyfford, Bishop of Worcester, Thomas Charleton, John Lylleston, William Bury, Richard Moredon and John Askewith, their heirs and assigns, for ever all his right in two messuages in the parish of S. Andrew Holborne in the County of Middlesex, lying between the tenement late of John Bygonet called Paternoster Rent on the west, and the lane called Chauncellerlane on the east, the garden of the Bishop of Chichester on the south and the way of Holborne on the north.

Also in 7 shops lying between the tenement of the said Richard Moredon on the east, and land of the Prior and Convent of the Charterhouse and land of the said Richard Moredon on the north, the tenement and gardens of the said Prior and Convent on the west, and the highway of Holborne on the south.

Dated 2 June, 6 Hen. IV.


High Holborn—A.D. 1405
Paternoster Rents
John Legat, heir of Roger Legat, to the Bishop of Worcester and others; probably formerly of William Fote, see plan No. 661
garden of the Bishop of Chichester, afterwards of Lincolns Inn
Chancery Lane

1589.—JOAN BYGONET TO ROBERT FREWELL. *Deeds of S. Pauls A, Box* 2 *d,* 627.

20 *Oct.* 1412 Joan Bygonet, late wife of Walter Fytheler, tanner of Witney, Co. Oxford, cousin and heiress of John Bygonet, namely daughter of Richard Bygonet, uncle of the said John, in her pure widowhood has granted to Robert Frewell a tenement and cottage with garden and appurtenances, which the said John Bygonet had in Holborne without the bar of the Old Temple London, situate between a

tenement late of William Fote and formerly of Agnes atte Mille on the west, and land late of the said William Fote on the east, a field called Saint Jonyscroft on the south, and the King's way of Holbourne aforesaid on the north.

Dated 20 October, 14 Hen. IV.

For fuller deed see No. 662, and for plan see No. 661.

1590.—JOHN KNOTT TO JOHN ORCHARD AND OTHERS. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f.* 46.

12 *Dec.* 1390 John Knott, citizen and tailor of London, has granted to John Orchard, William Morys, citizens of London, Nicolas Mistreton, and Hugh de Creseghe, a tenement with a garden adjacent and 24 messuages etc. in the parish of S. Andrew without the Bar of the Old Temple Co. Middlesex, which had descended to him and his heirs after the death of William Knott To hold to them of the chief lords of that fee. John Hynde being then Mayor and Henry Vanner and John Shadworth then sheriffs of London.

Witnesses, William Fote, Richard Mordon, John Goldbeter, Robert Langele, and others.

Dated in the parish of S. Andrew of Hollebourn without the Bar of the Old Temple London, Monday next before the feast of S. Lucy Virgin 14 Ric. II.

For the twenty-four messuages see Nos. 1583, 1591, and 1596

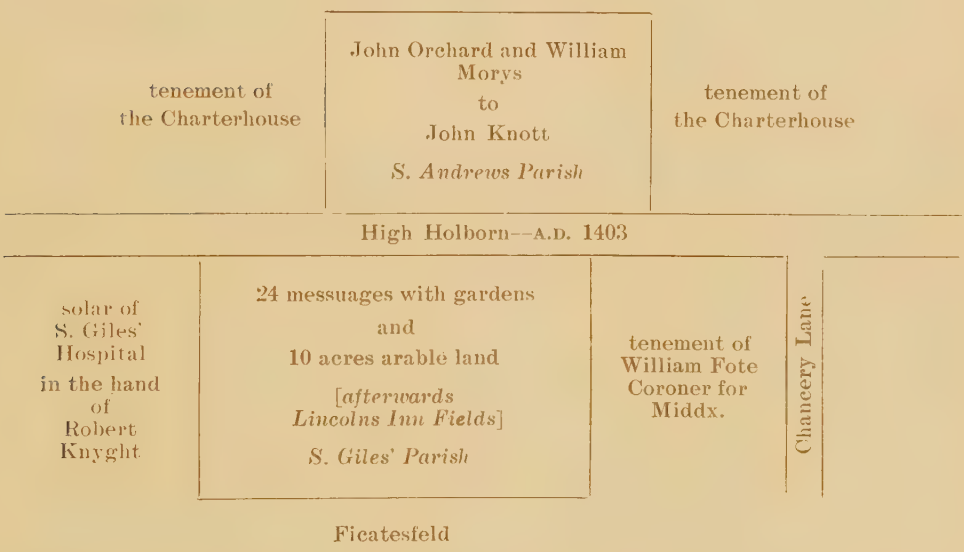
1591.—JOHN ORCHARD AND OTHERS TO JOHN KNOTT. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f.* 46 *b.*

29 *April* 1403 John Orchard and William Morys, citizens of London, have granted to John Knott, citizen and tailor of London, and Joan his wife a tenement with a garden and its appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew Holborne without the Bar of the Old Temple London, between rents of the Charterhouse; also 24 messuages etc. (as in No. 1583) in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers without the Bar of the Old Temple between the tenement of William Foot on the

east, and a solar of S. Giles, now in the hand of Master Robert Knyght, on the west. To hold to them and their heirs of the chief lords of that fee by the due and accustomed services.

Witnesses, John Bygenet, goldbeter, William Foot, John Goldbeter, Richard Mordon, Robert Langeley, John Lomp, John Palfreyman, David Meleman, Robert Greetham, and others.

Dated Holeborne Co. Middlesex, Sunday next before the feasts of SS. Philip and James, 4 Hen. IV.


land of the Charterhouse
tenement of the Charterhouse
John Orchard and William Morys to John Knott
S. Andrews Parish
tenement of the Charterhouse
High Holborn—A.D. 1403
solar of S. Giles' Hospital in the hand of Robert Knyght
24 messuages with gardens and 10 acres arable land [afterwards Lincolns Inn Fields]
S. Giles' Parish
tenement of William Fote Coroner for Middx.
Chancery Lane
Ficatesfeld

See also No. 661, from which it would appear that eleven of the shops were known as Paternoster Rents and the ten acres of land as Jonyscroft.

1592.—JOHN SELY, JOHN KNOTT, JOHN WALCOTE AND OTHERS.

Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f. 45 b.

10 *Dec.* 1390 Whereas John Sely had granted to John Excestre and Cecily his wife 24 messuages and 10 acres in Holbourn now held by John Knott for the yearly rent of 60s., John Sely notifies that he has granted the said rent to John Walcote, John Loveye, William Olyver and John Leycester, citizens of London, their heirs and assigns forever.

Witnesses, John Bygenet, William Fot, John Goldbeter, William Chaundler, Robert Nothelode, and others.

Dated Holbourne, 10 December, 14 Ric. II.

Ibid. f. 46.

15 *Dec.* 1390 John Patesselle, chaplain, Thomas Pathorne and Richard Tiderle for themselves and their heirs, have released forever to John Walcote, John Loveye, William Olyver, and John Leycestre, citizens of London, all their right and claim in 60s. rent issuing from 24 messuages etc. in Holbourne, which rent of 60s. John Walcote, John Loveye, William Olyver, and John Leycestre had of the gift of John Sely, citizen and pelterer of London.

Dated 15 December, 14 Ric. II.

John Walcot and John Loveye were Sheriffs from September, 1389, to September, 1390. Walcot became Mayor in 1402; his will was dated 11 July, 1407, and proved 18 October, 1408; he left lands and tenements in Holbourne and elsewhere in Co. Middlesex to be sold by his executors, and a good title given to the purchaser by his feoffees of the same. He made bequests to Cristina his wife.

1593. JOHN WALCOTE TO WALTER KYNG AND OTHERS. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f.* 46 *b.*

11 *April* 1406 Whereas John Sely, citizen and pelterer of London, gave to John Excestre, capper, and Cecily his wife 24 messuages etc. in Holbourne for 60s. yearly rent, and afterwards gave the said 60s. rent to John Walcote, John Lovey, William Olyver, and John Leycestre citizens of London, their heirs and assigns, for ever, John Lovey, William Olyver, and John Leycestre, being all dead the right in the said rent of 60s. rests solely in John Walcote. The said messuages and lands were lately held by John Knott. John Walcote now by his charter has granted the said yearly rent of 60s. to Walter Kyng, grocer, Bertram Compton, called Walcote, chandeller, and Thomas Brycet, citizens of London, with right to enter the premises to distrain for the rent when behind.

Witnesses, Richard Moredon, Robert Frewell, John Goldbeter, John Frensh, Robert Spencer, William Barbour, William Crane, Simon Taillour, John Jay, and many others.

Holborne, 11 April, to wit Easter, 7 Hen. IV.

Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f. 47.

12 *April* 1406 John Walcote appoints Martin Seman, clerk, to deliver to the grantees (as in above charter) full seisin and possession of the 60s. rent to be received from the aforesaid 24 messuages, etc.

Dated 12 April, 7 Hen. IV.

1594. BERTRAM COMPTON TO ROBERT WARNER AND OTHERS. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI, f.* 47 *b.*

20 *Feb.* 1410 Bertram Compton, called Walcote, chandler, and Thomas Bricet, citizens of London, have granted to Robert Warner, citizen of London, Richard Baynard, Thomas Pynchon and John Brykville, 60s. rent yearly from 24 messuages in Holbourne without the Bar of the Old Temple, formerly John Sely's, afterwards John Excestre and his wife's, which lately John Knott and Joan his wife held, which 60s. rent Bertram and Thomas held of the gift of John Walcot with Walter Kyng grocer, now deceased. With right to Robert Warner etc. to enter and distrain if the rent is in arrear.

Witnesses, Thomas Cherlton, William Norton, John Lylleston, Richard Moordon, Robert Pyke, John Frenssh, Thomas Kentebury, and others.

Holbourne, 20 February, 11 Hen. IV.

1595.—CRISTINA, LATE THE WIFE OF JOHN WALCOT, TO ROBERT WARNER AND OTHERS. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f.* 47.

28 *Feb.* 1410 Quit claim by Cristina, widow of John Walcote, late citizen of London, in her free widowhood, to Robert Warner and his co-feoffees of all her right to dower in 3 acres of land formerly belonging to John Walcote, late her husband, and in 60s. rent which the said John used to receive from 24 messuages &c. [as in No. 1594].

Dated 28 February, 11 Hen. IV.

1596.—JOAN, WIFE OF JOHN KNOTT, TO JOHN KNOTT. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f.* 48.

13 *Oct.* 1416 Joan, who was wife of John Knott, late citizen and tailor of London, has given to John Knott, Ralph Shakelache, tailors, and Nicholas Bury, sporier, citizens of London, all her tenement with garden adjacent and its appurtenances situated in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne without the Bar of the Old Temple, between the cottages and land of the Prior and Convent of the house of the Blessed Mary of the Charterhouse, London, on the west and north, and a tenement formerly of William Knott on the east, and the King's way there on the south; also 24 messuages with garden etc. in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers without the Bar, between the tenement late of William Foot on the east and the soil of the house of S. Giles on the west, the field called Fykettesfeld on the south, and the King's way on the north; all which premises John and Joan had of the feoffment of John Orchard and William Morys, citizens of London. To hold to John Knott, Ralph and Nicolas, their heirs and assigns, for ever of the chief lords of that fee, for the yearly rent to Joan and her assigns for her life of 15s. 2½d. in quarterly payments at Christmas, Easter, Nativity of S. John Baptist and Michaelmas, with right to Joan to distrain for the rent. With warranty against all people.

Witnesses, John Frenssh, Robert Hore, William Barbour, Thomas Baker, John Haunne, William Estelby, Robert Knyght, John Robyn, Richard Plott, and others.

Holbourne, 13 October, 4 Hen. V.

For plan, see Nos. 661 and 1591.

1597.—RICHARD KNOTTE AND JOHN KNOTTE AND OTHERS. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f.* 47 *b.*

17 *Oct.* 1416 Quitclaim by Richard, son and heir of John Knotte, late citizen and tailor of London, and Joan his wife, to John Knotte, Ralph Shakelache, tailors, and Nicholas Bury, sporier, citizens of London, their heirs and assigns, of all his right in a messuage and garden adjacent in the parish of S. Andrew Holbourne and also in 24 messuages and 10 acres of land adjacent in the parish of

S. Giles of the Lepers without the Bar which they have in possession of the gift of Joan his mother. With warranty against all people for ever.

Holbourne, 17 October, 4 Hen. V.

1598. JOHN KNOTT, ETC., TO SIR THOMAS CHARLTON AND OTHERS.
Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f. 48 b.

6 Feb. 1421 2 John Knott, tailor, Ralph Shakelache, and Nicholas Bury, grant to Thomas Charlton, knight, Thomas Frowyk, citizen and mercer of London, Michael Randulf of London, Walter Dautre of London, and Henry Auacre of London, 24 messuages etc. and 10 acres of land etc. in Holborne (as before described) which they lately had of the feoffment of Joan, widow of John Knott. To hold to them Thomas Charlton etc. their heirs and assigns of the chief lords of that fee by the accustomed services.

Witnesses, Walter Grene, Robert Haxey, William Norton, John Gambon, Thomas Nanseglos, Richard Mordon, Robert Uyk, and many others.

Holbourne, 6 February, 9 Hen. V.

Ibid. f. 49 b.

6 Feb. 1421 2 They appoint their attorneys, Thomas Whyte of London and John Cornysshe to deliver seisin to Sir Thomas Charlton etc.

Dated 6 February, 8 Hen. V.

1599. SIR THOMAS CHARLTON AND OTHERS TO ROBERT WARNER.
Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f. 49 b.

20 Dec. 1428 Grant by Thomas Charlton, knight, Thomas Frowyk, Esq., Michael Randulf, Walter Dautre and Henry Aubre of London, to Robert Warner, citizen of London, of 24 messuages etc. in Holborne.

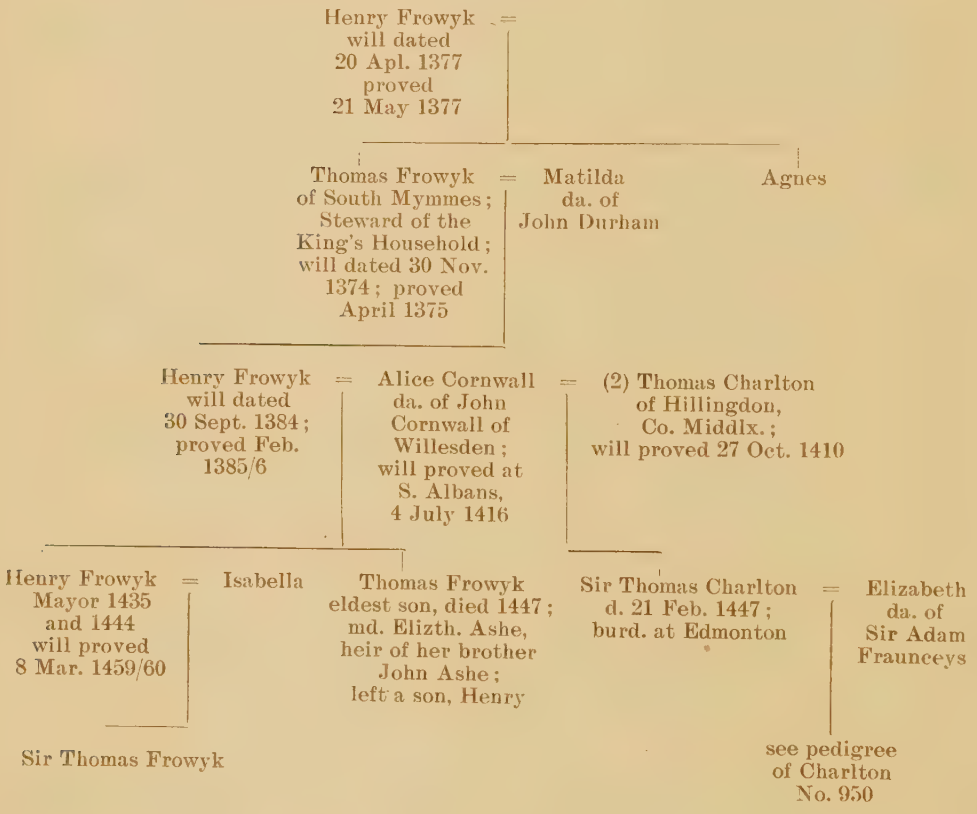
Witnesses, Walter Grene, William Norton, John Gambon, Robert Hore, Thomas Nanseglos, Richard Mordon, Robert Uyk, and many others.

Dated at Holbourne, 20 December, 7 Hen. VI.

Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f. 50.

20 *Dec.* 1428 They appoint their attorneys, William Rys and William Smyth, to deliver seisin of the same 24 messuages etc. to Robert Warner.

Dated 20 December, 7 Hen. VI.


Henry Frowyk
will dated
20 Apl. 1377
proved
21 May 1377
Thomas Frowyk of South Mymmes; Steward of the King's Household; will dated 30 Nov. 1374; proved April 1375
Matilda da. of John Durham
Agnes
Henry Frowyk will dated 30 Sept. 1384; proved Feb. 1385/6
Alice Cornwall da. of John Cornwall of Willesden; will proved at S. Albans, 4 July 1416
(2) Thomas Charlton of Hillingdon, Co. Middlx.; will proved 27 Oct. 1410
Henry Frowyk Mayor 1435 and 1444 will proved 8 Mar. 1459/60
Isabella
Thomas Frowyk eldest son, died 1447; md. Elizth. Ashe, heir of her brother John Ashe; left a son, Henry
Sir Thomas Charlton d. 21 Feb. 1447; burd. at Edmonton
Elizabeth da. of Sir Adam Fraunceys
Sir Thomas Frowyk
see pedigree of Charlton No. 950

1600.—ROBERT WARNER TO THOMAS PYNCHON AND OTHERS.

Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f. 50.

20 *Jan.* 1428/9 Robert Warner, citizen of London, has granted to Thomas Pynchon, Thomas Frowyk, Henry Frowick, John Fray, Richard Baynard, Adam Buk, William Combe, John Notebrown, Michael Randolf, Walter Dawtre, John Stanes de Hese and Henry Aubre, 24 messuages etc. in Holbourn (as before described, with 10 acres of land etc.) and also 3 acres of arable land with appurtenances

lying separately in the parishes of S. Giles Holbourne and S. Margaret's Westminster, whereof 2 acres lie in the field called Merslade, between land of the Hospital of S. Giles and land of the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, and the 3rd acre lies in the field called Spencersfield, between land of the aforesaid Master on each side. To hold to them their heirs and assigns of the chief lords etc.

Witnesses, as in previous deed.

Dated Holbourne, 20 January, 7 Hen. VI.

This grant is also on the Close Rolls, 9 Hen. VI., pt. I., m. 3 d.

1601.—THOMAS PYNCHON AND OTHERS TO HENRY FROWYK AND JOHN FRAY. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f.* 50 *b.*

20 *May* 1431 Thomas Pynchon, Thomas Frowyk, Richard Baynard, Adam Buk, William Combe, John Notebrown, Michael Randolf, Walter Dautre, John Stanes de Hese, and Henry Aubre, quitclaim to Henry Frowyk and John Fray, their heirs and assigns, for ever all their title in 24 messuages with gardens etc. and 10 acres of arable land etc. (as before described) which they had with Henry Frowyk and John Fray, with other land, of the gift of Robert Warner.

Dated 20 May, 9 Hen. VI.

1602.—JOHN FRAY AND HENRY FROWYK TO MASTER SIMON HULLES. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f.* 50 *b.*

30 *June* 1431 John Fray, one of the Barons of the King's Exchequer, and Henry Frowyk, citizen and alderman of London, grant to Simon Hulles, clerk, 24 messuages etc. and 10 acres in Holborn which they had together with Thomas Pynchon and others (as mentioned before), and which Thomas and the others (as mentioned) had released to them. To hold to Simon and his assigns for the term of his life, with remainder after his death to Edward Littell, clerk, Ralph Asteley, Esquire, and John Corve, their heirs and assigns, to hold of the chief lords of the fee etc.

Witnesses, Walter Grene, John Gambon, William Brokhurst, John Morys, Robert Uyk, and others.

Dated Holbourne, Saturday the last day of June, 9 Hen. VI.

Ibid. f. 51.

They appoint their attorneys, Robert Warner, citizen of London, and Richard Laurence, to deliver seisin of the 24 messuages etc. to Simon Hulles, clerk.

Dated Sunday 1 July, 9 Hen. VI.

Simon Hulles, clerk, appoints his attorney Hugh Mesbury to receive in his name from John Fray and Henry Frowyk seisin of the 24 messuages etc.

Dated Sunday 1 July, 9 Hen. VI.

It must have been shortly after the date of the above deed that the Cartulary of S. John's Hospital was drawn up; see note to No. 1583.

1603.—ROBERT WARNER AND THE PRIOR OF THE HOSPITAL OF S. JOHN. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f.* 51.

1 *July* 1431 Robert Warner, citizen of London, has remitted and released for himself and his heirs to William Hulles, Prior of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England, all personal claim which he has had or could have against him.

1 July, 9 Hen. VI.

1604.—JOHN SHELTON AND ELIZABETH BEDELL TO WILLIAM KNIGHT. *Add. Charter* 15629.

26 *Feb.* 1472/3 Grant by John Shelton, chaplain, and Elizabeth Bedell, widow, to William Knight, Master of the Hospital of S. Bartholomew of London, Robert Palmer, Thomas Overton, and Thomas Bedell, gentleman, of 4 messuages with their appurtenances lying in Holborn outside the Bar of the Old Temple, in the parishes of S. Andrew the Apostle in Holborn aforesaid and S. Giles without Holborn aforesaid, which the said John Shelton held jointly with John Bedell, senior, John Bedell, junior, his son, Thomas Ryplingham and

Robert Wyldenhall, now deceased, and John Baron, chaplain, who survives; and appointment of William Barton to deliver seisin.

Witnesses, William Hassylden, esquire, John Cornysh, John Barnard, James Taylor.

Dated 26 February, 12 Ed. IV.

High Holborn—A.D. 1474

land of the Prior of the Hospitallers	messuage granted in 1474 by the Hospital of S. Bartholomew to Thomas Windsor	tenement of Thomas Norton, [see next deed]	three messuages granted in 1474 by the Hospital of S. Bartholomew to Thomas Windsor	*Le George* formerly of Sir John Boys
	S. Johns Croft afterwards Lincolns Inn Fields		S. Johns Croft afterwards Lincolns Inn Fields	

1605.—WILLIAM KNIGHT AND OTHERS TO THOMAS WYNSOWRE AND OTHERS. *Add. Charter* 15630.

31 *May* 1474 Grant by William Knight, Master of the Hospital of S. Bartholomew of London, Robert Palmer, Thomas Overton and Thomas Bedell, gentleman, to Thomas Wynsowre and John Holgrave, gentlemen, Robert Warner, Thomas Burges and Thomas Stokes, of those three messuages in Holburne, lying between the tenement called le George, formerly of Sir John Boys, kt, on the east and the tenement formerly of Richard Jermayn and afterwards of Thomas Norton on the west, a croft or close belonging to the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem on the south, and the King's way of Holborn on the north, which they had by grant of John Shelton, chaplain, and Elizabeth Bedell, widow, and which John Shelton and John Baron and others now deceased had of the grant of Thomas Norton, esquire; who had the same of the grant of John Lyrom, who had the same of the grant of Simon Kempe, esquire, and Thomas Whitewell; also of one other messuage with garden adjacent, between the said three messuages on the east, and the tenement and land of the Prior of the said Hospital of S. John on the west and south, and the King's way there on the north, which came from Thomas Norton as above, and which the said Thomas Norton formerly had by the name of one cottage with garden adjacent of

the grant of Avice Germyn of Holburne aforesaid, widow. With warranty against Thomas Bedell and his heirs.

Witnesses, John Turpyn, gentleman, William Barton, William Caraway, John Dawe, William Bonde, Richard Haryson, John Watson, John Cornysshe.

Dated Holborne, 31 May, 13 Ed. IV.

High Holborn—A.D. 1474

tenement of Thomas Norton formerly of Richard Jermayn	*three messuages* S. Bartholomews Hospital to Thomas Windsor and others	*Le George* formerly of Sir John Boys	*List of Owners in succession:—* Simon Kempe and Thomas Whitewell. John Byrom. Thomas Norton. John Shelton and Elizabeth Bedell. S. Bartholomews Hospital. Thomas Windsor and others, with warranty against Thomas Bedell and his heirs.

S. Johns Croft
land of the Hospitallers

1606.—ROBERT HARRYS. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 19, *p.* 2.

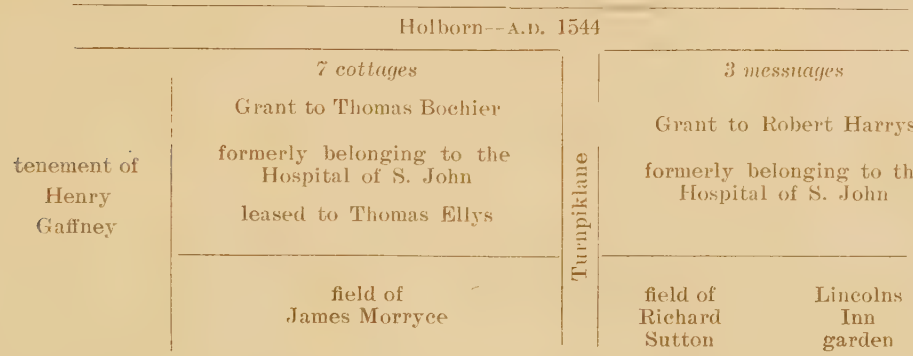
21 *Aug.* 1544 Grant to Robert Harrys of London of 3 messuages in Holborne in the parish of S. Giles, in tenure of John Felowes, John Mayne and John and Katherine King, between Holborne on the north, the garden of Lincolns Inn and the field of Richard Sutton on the south, and Turngayte Lane on the west, formerly belonging to the Priory of S. John of Jerusalem.

21 August, 36 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 9, m. 19.

1607.—THOMAS BOCHIER. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Hen. VIII., Vol.* 19, *pt.* 2.

23 *Sept.* 1544 Grant to Thomas Bochier of London of 7 cottages in Holborne in the parish of S. Giles in the Fields, between Turnpikelane on the east and the tenement of Henry Gaffeney on the west, the highway on the north, and the field of James Morryce on the south, leased to Thomas Ellys, lately belonging to the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem.

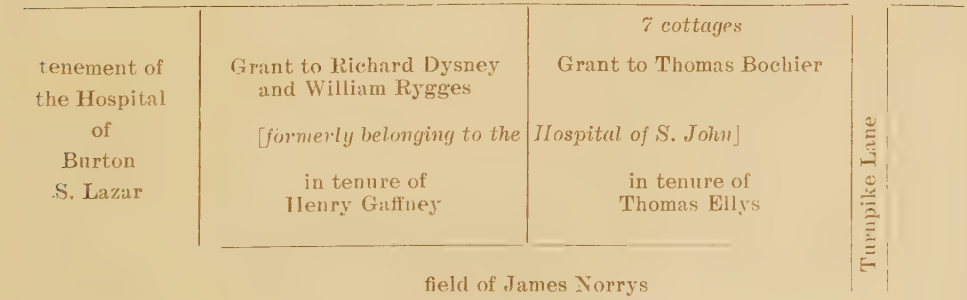
23 September, 36 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 6, m. 11.



1608.—RICHARD DYSNEY AND WILLIAM RYGGES. *Pat. Rolls* 36 *Hen. VIII. p.* 2, *m.* 20.

19 *July* 1544 The King for twelve hundred pounds and twenty pence grants to Richard Dysney of Norton Dysney, Co. Lincoln, esquire, and William Rygges of Clerkenwell, Co. Middx., gentleman (amongst other premises), all that messuage and tenement and a garden to the said messuage adjoining with their appurtenances now or late in the tenure of Henry Gaffney, and to the late priory or hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England formerly belonging, situate in Holborn in the parish of S. Giles in the Fields in Co. Middx., between the tenement now in tenure of Thomas Ellys on the east, the tenement of the Master and Fraternity of the Hospital of Burton S. Lazare on the west, the common highway on the north, and the field of land now or late in tenure of James Norrys (*sic*) on the south. To hold to them for ever by fealty only and not in chief, paying for the said premises 7s. by the year.

Given at Westminster, 19 July.


High Holborn A.D. 1544
tenement of the Hospital of Burton S. Lazar
Grant to Richard Dysney and William Rygges
[formerly belonging to the
in tenure of Henry Gaffney
7 cottages
Grant to Thomas Bochier
Hospital of S. John]
in tenure of Thomas Ellys
Turnpike Lane
field of James Norrys

1609.—S. GILES' HOSPITAL AND RICHARD COOK. *Harl. MS.* 4015, *f.* 177 *b.*

13 *March* 1320/1 In 14 Ed. II. it was agreed between the Master of the Hospital of S. Giles outside London and the Brethren and Sisters thereof of the one part, and Richard Cook, cook of the same place, and Matilda his wife, on the other, that the Master, Brethren and Sisters by common consent in their chapter should grant to Richard and Matilda two shops lying with their appurtenances in Holbourne in the parish of S. Giles, which shops extend from the King's street as far as to the ditch (*fossatum*), which is called Spencersdig, and contain in length and breadth to that point as much as the tenement of William le Mower, which same tenement lies on the west of the aforesaid shops and next the tenement of the same Master, Brethren and Sisters on the east, for the term of their lives for the yearly rent of 6s. payable in quarterly instalments at Michaelmas, Christmas, Easter, and the Nativity of S. John the Baptist; except the first two years, when they shall pay nothing, but roof over what is necessary of the two shops. And Richard and Matilda shall keep the tenement in good condition.

Witnesses, William, clerk, John Chese, John Andreu, John Premptiz, William Mower, and others.

London, Sunday next after S. Gregory in the aforesaid year.

SECTION 39.

[1610] *THE HOSPITAL OF S. GILES.*

THE prevalence of leprosy amongst European peoples during the latter half of the twelfth century was not the visitation of a malady new to them; it had been known in Britain and elsewhere in Roman times. If its increase during the Middle Ages was due to the Crusades, it was not the more constant contact with the East, but rather the long journeys of pilgrims and crusaders, often reduced to a diet, stale, mouldy, and polluted, which rendered them easy victims of the scourge. Even to-day many natives of India, where this evil is still prevalent, prefer fish that is tainted.

The supposed contagious nature of the disease led the charitable to provide segregation for its victims in leper-houses of a religious character, usually dedicated to S. Lazarus of Jerusalem; hence arose the term lazar-house. Such a house was established outside the walls of the Holy City by the Knights of S. John, who first started this form of benevolence; another, a daughter institution, was founded by the same Knights at Burton in Leicestershire; and both were dedicated to S. Lazar. But when Queen Maud, wife of Henry I., founded, in the fields beyond London, a similar house, she caused it to be named in honour of S. Giles, who was not a leper but an Athenian afflicted with lameness, who migrated to France in the seventh century, desiring there to lead a life of religious contemplation, and hoping to find solitude and opportunity for meditation in the hidden depths of the forest of Languedoc, where, so it is said, a hind under special guidance of Providence visited him daily to supply him with its milk. The king of the country, out hunting one day, tracked this hind to the cell of the anchorite, whose story, with many romantic accretions, thereby became so famous that very shortly a small monastic establishment under his direction took root

there, which in course of time became surrounded by many secular buildings and expanded into a town, which still bears the name of the saint. From being a patron of cripples, S. Giles came also to be the patron of such as were beggars by reason of infirmity, especially of such as were lepers. The site of the Hospital founded in his honour by Queen Maud is identical with that of the present church of S. Giles in the Fields.

[1611] Towards the maintenance of the infirm within the lazar-house a parish, larger than its present successor, was assigned; a Chaplain was appointed Master of the House; and their affairs were supervised by Wardens, who acted as trustees for their property. Ecclesiastical "visitations" were not allowed; the Hospital having been founded by royal bounty, the only persons authorized to make official inspections were the Chancellor and his appointed deputies. This privilege was confirmed by Henry II., grandson of Queen Maud, who, by his charter of the year 1181, ordained that the land, possessions, church and inmates of the Hospital should always remain under the protection of the King and his heirs. But such an arrangement could not conduce to efficiency; it became a perennial source of trouble to the unfortunate institution.

Starting with too slender an endowment its funds, inadequate for its needs, had to be supplemented by subsidies from the Exchequer, and by frequent itineraries throughout the realm for collecting money from the churches. With money so received the lepers were able, about the year 1181, to purchase for £6 and sixpence certain lands and houses, afterwards known as Middle Row, outside "La Barre" of Holborn, which they leased to a farrier or blacksmith at 20s. a year, upon condition that he should mend the wheels of their carts and shoe the horses of their farm, they to pay him a gallon of ale as beverage as often as he should bind the cart wheels, and he to pay 3s. 4d. to them in default or neglect of such service. But, as the lepers had to pay a quit rent of 9s. 4d. on the property to the Prebendary of Holborn, their profit on the lease was but 10s. 8d. a year plus the services, valued at 3s. 4d. When Henry II., about that date, confirmed them in their possessions, their chief yearly rents consisted of the following:—

From Aldreshithe [afterwards known as Queenshithe], the gift of Queen Maud, 60s. yearly.

From land in Surrey, the gift of Henry II., 30s.

The advowson of Feltham, the gift of Count Baldwin de Redvers.

From the Exchequer, the gift of Henry II., 60s.

From houses at La Barre [afterwards known as Middle Row], the gift of Richard the Younger, 20s.

From a rent in S. Clement Danes' parish [afterwards known as New Inn], 10s.

From a hide of land, the gift of Roger FitzHerbert [no profit stated].

Land in the city, the gift of Bernard de S. Valerie [rent not stated].

Four acres of land, in their own use [that is, in their parish of S. Giles], the gift of William the Butler.

Two acres in their own use [in their parish], the gift of Geoffrey Fitz-Fredesend.

All which could hardly have supplied an income of as much as £20 a year. In 1186 the Hospitalers of S. John gave them a rent of 9s. a year issuing from Cottrell's garden, now Stone Buildings, Lincolns Inn, and allowed them the free use of some arable land, now Lincoln's Inn Fields. It was a mere dole; and no one cared to farm land within the parish of the lepers.

[1612] Both in the reigns of Richard I. and King John these poor indigent folk were in the sorest of straits; but when the next King, Henry III., realized their wretched condition he authorized the Exchequer to continue to pay them yearly the sum of £3 every Michaelmas granted by his grandfather, and a movement for their relief was started. The citizens of London, in pity for their distress, collected £100 or more for increasing the endowment of the Hospital, in consideration of which generosity the King granted to them the right of appointing the two Wardens; a concession characteristically cancelled by him about forty years later, when he started making appointments himself from whom he would amongst the leading citizens. The King who succeeded him continued the same practice;

but in 1286 the citizens, adopting a bold front, challenged his right. The English Justinian, as he has been called, asserted no despotic claim, no royal prerogative; he had the matter submitted to special inquisition by the King's Bench, who, refusing to allow the contentions of the Mayor and Commonalty to enjoy such rights in recognition of their ancient generosity, judged the right of the Crown to be prior in date and inalienable; yet only thirteen years later the King himself, after having acted during that period as Warden by appointing four successive Masters, alienated, and on the 4th day of April, 1299, gave away for ever, not only the challenged right, but the very institution itself, piously founded and held under the personal protection of his ancestors. The Hospital, its inmates and its possessions he granted to the Prior of Burton S. Lazar and to his successors for ever, in lieu of a yearly grant of £26 13s. 4d. which the said Prior had been wont to receive from the Exchequer.

[1613] Whether this was Governmental thrift or whether it was thought that S. Giles' parish estate in capable hands would pay for its development is not clear; but if the King did wisely in thus making the larger institution responsible under Crown supervision for the more destitute, some of those most concerned failed to realize the possible benefits of the change, and viewing it with disfavour they were constantly harking back to earlier less dependent conditions.

[1614] Since Henry II.'s time the lepers had received the following additions to their yearly income:—

From Cottrell's Garden, now Stone Buildings, Lincolns Inn, 9s.

From the Bishop of Ely's land, now Gamages, a rent of 9s.

From the White Hart, now the Holborn entrance to Grays Inn, with eighteen acres of land attached thereto, 8s.

From the Rose, fronting High Holborn, at the eastern corner of the present Red Lion Street, with some pasture in the rear at Conduit Close, a rent unknown.

From Mersland Close, south of the hospital, plus the use of arable land, now Lincoln's Inn Fields, rent unknown.

Rent from arable land in the parish.
Quit rents in the city.

With the increased income and with the additional resources possessed by the larger Hospital of Burton S. Lazar, the lepers of S. Giles were still without adequate means. The citizens of London disapproved of the new arrangement, and continued to air their old grievance about the appointment of Wardens. Not only this scandal, as they regarded it, but others also were noised abroad: and one day in 1303 Robert de Winchelsey, Archbishop of Canterbury, hearing of these abuses, arrived at the gates of the Hospital to make a visitation. John Crispin, then Master and a nominee of the Prior, receiving advance knowledge of the Archbishop's intention, ordered the gates to be closed against him. But his Grace was not to be baulked; he had the locks broken and effected an entrance by armed force. Then, having decided that the Master was incapable of proper recognition and performance of his duties, he removed him and his officers, inducted others, not nominees of the Prior, in their place, and carried away with him for his private investigation all charters, muniments and Papal letters belonging to the institution.

[1615] A great commotion grew from these events. A Commission of Judges was impanelled to inquire into their origin; it sat for several years, but their report, if they made one, has not been preserved. It transpired, however, amongst other evidence, that several of the houses attached to the Hospital were occupied, against the intention of the founders, by persons enjoying corrody, and others claiming lodging as members of the King's Household. Not all these corrodies and liveries of lodging were unprofitable, though some were; nor did the Commission succeed in ousting those enjoying them. In 1315 complaint of these "abuses" was made in legal form to the Council, and an Order was issued, "That as it is not fit that healthy men should be lodged with lepers, it is granted to the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of S. Giles, that whilst any lepers made their stay therein they may hold the Hospital exempt from livery (that is, demand for delivery of lodgings) of the King's Steward, marshals, chamberlains or other ministers of the

household, according to the will of the Founder." And the ancient charters of the house were to remain a bar to ecclesiastical visitation.

In 1338, when a rumour arose that the Hospital was suffering decay through default of its Master, a searching inquiry was made by two Clerks of the Chancery, representing the Chancellor, into its truth. Four years later corrodies were still the rule. The Master and Brethren gave to Sarah, widow of John le Baillol, a corrody for life, including a weekly allowance of seven white loaves, four black loaves, such as the sisters received for their maids, and twelve pence for ale and kitchen; also a yearly allowance of one bushel of peas, one of oatmeal for porridge, one of salt, fifty-two faggots, a quarter of coals for the hearth, 1s. for lighting, 13s. 4d. for clothing, and 20s. for her chamber. In the same year another corrody was granted by the Master to Robert de Holbeck for life, at the King's request, "with indemnity for so doing, which was not to prejudice the House as a precedent." It is not surprising that the following year, and again the next year, and again in 1351, the Hospital was so impoverished that the Master sent out messengers and proctors under the King's protection, as had often been done before, to solicit alms and contributions from the churches of the realm.

[1616] In 1354 the Mayor and Commonalty again aired their particular grievance, complaining to the King in Council that the citizens having given at the foundation of the hospital £100 and more in lands, tenements and rents for the maintenance there of lepers only, it had been ordained that two persons should be elected Wardens of the Hospital by the citizens, yet the custody had afterwards been given by Edward I. to the Master of the Hospital of Burton S. Lazar. They also said that, though the Hospital had been founded for the support of lepers, these had been expelled during Edward's time: some had again been admitted in the year 1348; now the said Master had ousted some of these in order to admit certain members of his own community, who were not lepers. No active steps were taken in respect of either complaint.

[1617] In 1367 it was again reported to the King's Council that the Hospital was miserably dilapidated, depressed by dissension

amongst the Brethren, suffering defects through lack of able rule, and sustaining loss through dissipation of its possessions, presumably being forced to realize capital property for provision of revenue, to the diminution of divine worship and such works of piety as had been established of old time to be done there. In consequence another Commission was appointed to ascertain the truth, punish the inefficient and culpable, and do what was necessary for reformation. Its labours were protracted; the mills of Government Commissions were apt to grind slowly even in those days; and, after working at the job for three years, it was superseded by a fresh Commission invested with extended powers, but all apparently with no result.

A change for the better came in 1375. Nicholas de Exton, a wealthy fishmonger, owning much property in Holborn and S. Pancras, purchased for £40, for himself, Katherine, his wife, and Richard, his brother, a corrody for life in the hospital, with a tenement, garden, and curtilage on its west side, recently occupied by Sir Robert Belers. It was stated to be for the good of the house, the intention of these people being to lead for a time a religious life. Exton had also bought the manor of Blemondsbury, now Bloomsbury, wherewith to endow the Charterhouse. Exton, with other members of his trade, had for some years past been engaged in a bitter contest over the treatment his gild were receiving at the hands of the Common Council. The Fishmongers Gild contended that, inasmuch as the Council had ordained that non-freemen might bring fish to London, cut it up, carry it about, and retail it piecemeal to workpeople at their own houses, it would be useful to allow other non-freemen to retail other merchandise in the same way; for if one industry should be subject to such competition so should all; otherwise the handicap suffered by the fishmongers ought to be removed. The excitement prevailing on this question had occasionally resulted in serious fatalities. In 1365 Exton himself had been accused of abetting men of his gild in an assault upon Gyles Pykeman, one of their fellowship, who had complied with the new regulations as to selling fish. After the assault Pykeman took oath that his life was in danger, and Exton and others had to find

sureties against injury to him, either by themselves or of their procuring, upon pain of imprisonment. Feeling continued to run so high that Exton's own life became insecure; and so it seems he, his wife and brother, sought sanctuary in the religious house of S. Giles' Hospital.

[1618] But the pendulum swung back in 1381; the cause for which he had fought gained ground, and even in his absence he was elected Alderman of Billingsgate. The opposing party spitefully accused him of having formerly used contemptuous language against the new Mayor, John de Northampton; he was ordered to appear before the Mayor's Court, to show reason why his election should not be annulled; he refused to appear, saying he had been elected without his wish, and therefore his appearance was unnecessary. The order was repeated; he wisely remained where he felt he was safe; he was then disqualified from becoming Alderman. But he had also been elected M.P. for the city, an honour he did not decline, making use of his position in Parliament by laying before that body the grievances of his gild. The Mayor and others, affirming that they had been traduced by Exton's statements, brought the matter before the City Council, who condemned him to a year's imprisonment. But Exton was in sanctuary; moreover the Council had forgotten his privileged position as M.P.; that very day the sentence was revoked. At the next yearly election he was again elected Alderman of his ward notwithstanding his disqualification; then he returned from seclusion and accepted office.

John de Northampton, the Mayor, led the faction for free trade in fish; Nicholas de Brember, of the Grocers' Company, led the party for protection and for equality of treatment for all trades. Northampton compiled a new set of regulations for the city, enshrined in a book called "Le Jubilee"—no copy is extant—and towards the end of his mayoralty issued a proclamation authorizing the free sale of fish anywhere throughout the city by non-freemen. Continuous rioting occurred during the following election for the office of Mayor; Northampton was ejected; Brember, the friend of Exton, was installed in office. The rioting did not cease; the defeated faction went "on strike" by closing their shops, thereby

inflicting great hardship on the innocent. Stern measures were taken; John Constantine, leader of the strike and the first to close his shop, was captured, tried, and beheaded. Northampton, pretending that his life too was in danger, began walking the streets with a bodyguard of 400 men; he, too, was apprehended, taken before the King's Council, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment with the loss of all his goods. Exton had re-married, his former wife being dead, and had settled in the parish of S. Mary-at-Hill, Billingsgate. He became Mayor in 1386, and during his term of office the book called "Le Jubilee" was publicly burned. He died in 1401, a great benefactor to S. Giles' Hospital.

[1619] In 1385 Richard II. appointed another inquiry to be made by jury, under the Chancellor's representatives, touching the defaults in the books, vestments, ornaments, houses and other buildings of the Hospital, and the dissipation, waste, and alienation of its lands, rents, and possessions. His real intention was to dispossess the Prior of Burton S. Lazar of his rights. The Commission sat for four years, and on the strength of their report the King, in 1389, gave the custody and all the possession of S. Giles' Hospital to his clerk, John Macclesfield, who was not even a priest, at the same time issuing another Commission to certain clerks of his Chancery, acting nominally for William de Wykeham, the Chancellor, to make further visitation of the House, then miserably depressed and in debt, and to reform abuses, etc. The officers of the Prior of Burton were turned out; Macclesfield was left undisturbed in his authority, and being a business man greatly benefited the estate of the Hospital.

But the citizens of London were scandalized, resenting the intrusion of a secular official of the King's household as custodian of a religious community in which their interest, as they regarded it, should be paramount; and it was probably at their instigation that Robert Braybrooke, then Bishop of London, in 1391 took the bull by the horns and dared once more to make an ecclesiastical visitation. But Macclesfield was a clever and determined antagonist, and had no difficulty in putting the Bishop in a false position. He appealed to the Chancery, and at his request an exemplification was drawn up of

1 Banisters Alley 2 Eagle and Child Alley 4 Angel Inn 5 Sharpes Alley
6 Taylors Yard 7 Martins Alley 54 Eagle and Child Yard

all previous inquisitions into the advowson of the Hospital, showing that formerly it had belonged to the King, who appointed Wardens; afterwards it had come into the hands of the Mayor and citizens: then that Edward I. had recovered the custody by the judgment of his Court; and, lastly, that the Hospital was as free as any free chapel of the King; moreover, he showed that the Wardens exercised spiritual jurisdiction not only in respect of the brethren and sisters within the Hospital, but also of those people living in its parish, without any intermeddling of the Bishop of London or of others, the right of correcting or removing the Wardens, if they deserved it, pertaining to the Chancellor; further, he showed that, during the time the Hospital was in the hands of the citizens by commission of Henry III., it was in 1259 visited by the then Bishop of London, only through the weakness and impotence of William de Kirkes, then Warden, but not of right; and he capped his legal evidences by showing that Bishop Braybrooke's recent visitation had been made by usurpation in collusion with two of the Brethren.

[1620] But the grievance of the Londoners was not yet buried; and to meet their case the King, after his nominee had held possession of the property for two years longer, gave it in 1391 to a religious body of London, namely, to the Abbot of S. Mary of Grace by the Tower, a slight concession, but of no avail; for the citizens and the Prior of Burton had come together, and were now of one mind in their desire to dispossess the usurpers; the Londoners, in short, were so furious that they seized all the possessions of the Hospital in the city into the hands of the Mayor. They were ordered to deliver back the rents so taken, with result not known.

The astute Macclesfield had sided during these troubles with the Abbot in possession, and had received a lease of the principal tenement with gardens and a courtyard, a gift yearly of four cartloads of the best hay grown on the land, each cartload to be drawn by four horses, and two cartloads of straw for litter, also so drawn, at the charge of the Convent, with right to distrain on the Hospital of S. Giles should the hay be in arrear. Litigation continued for some years, neither the citizens nor the Master of Burton being able to obtain redress. At length, early in September, 1399, when a sea

of troubles had overwhelmed the erratic Richard II., and the whole country was praying for deliverance, Walter de Lynton, then Master of Burton, collected together a multitude of armed men, most of them Londoners, who attacked the Hospital of S. Giles, entered it, and held it in defiance of all attempts to dispossess them. The Justices of Co. Middlesex were ordered to arrest Lynton, but were powerless to do so; meanwhile his armed force "consumed the goods of the Abbot of S. Mary of Grace by the Tower."

[1621] The startling success of Lynton's manœuvre was of course really due to the arrival from exile of Henry of Lancaster. He had landed in Yorkshire early in July, had received the submission of Richard on the 19th day of August, and, at the time of Lynton's activities, was holding him a prisoner. On the 29th day of September the King abdicated, and the next day was formally deposed by sentence of Parliament. On the Patent Rolls is a notification that Richard II. humbly and with great contrition had prayed his successor after his coronation to save the conscience of his suppliant by succouring the Master of Burton and restoring him to his Hospital of S. Giles, declaring that he had done the Master an injury in expelling him from the Hospital, and giving it to others. Lynton was not satisfied with possession; he sued the Abbot of S. Mary's for £1,000 damages, an enormous sum, and a long, very interesting, detailed list of his claims has been preserved in the Record Office.

The shrewd and capable Macclesfield had again become a turncoat, and there is little doubt of his connivance with Lynton in his wild but successful adventure, for the latter allowed him to retain his lease, though gotten from usurped authority, and in 1407 the lease was again renewed. His lengthy supervision of the estate was of great benefit to the Hospital, placing its prosperity upon a business basis. After his death appointments to the Wardenship became more and more lucrative, so that when the dissolution arrived in Henry VIII.'s reign the estate was of sufficient value and importance to be granted to such a favourite as John Dudley, then Viscount Lisle and afterwards Duke of Northumberland. Leprosy in this country was by that time almost extinct, besides which there

were four other lazar houses in the neighbourhood of London, available for such as were lepers.

Surprisingly little is known about the history of the Hospital; but about the history of the parish of S. Giles, after the House itself had been dissolved, in which, however, this work is not concerned, several volumes could be written. A list of Masters and Wardens of the Hospital from 1201 to its dissolution in 1542 has been compiled for this work.

1622.—MASTERS AND WARDENS OF THE HOSPITAL OF S. GILES.

	Masters		*Wardens*
1101	John		
	Osbert FitzGodwy		
1186	Robert	1186	Ralph FitzAdam and Stephen of Cripplegate
	Richard of S. Anthony		
1201	Gerard		
1212	William	1210	Thomas de Haverhill and William Hardell
1218	Edward		
1223	Roger de Clare	1223	Andrew Bokerell
1227	Walter de Thame, occurs 1257	1227	William Hardell
		1234	Andrew Bokerell, jun., and Roger Duke
1258	William de Kirkes	1237	Ralph Aswy
1261	Thomas de Kirkeby	1253	Nicholas Bat and Adam Basing
1270	William de Cokefeld	1262	William FitzRichard and Adam Basing
1276	Roger	1270	Walter Henry
10 Feb. 1280	Ralph of Seven Fountains	1275	Gregory de Rokesle
13 Oct. 1286	Henry de Dunhelm		The King
20 Feb. 1291	William de Wytheresfeld		,,
12 June 1293	Walter de Clerkenwell		,,
14 Nov. 1297	Henry de Cateby		,,
1302	Walter Christmas	1299	The Prior of Burton S. Lazar [see Letters Patent, 4 April, 1299, and No. 1637].
1303	John Crispin, occurs 1316		,,
1324	William de Tytnt, or Tyntent		,,

20 Jan.	1326	William de Wakefeld	1299 The Prior of Burton S. Lazar.
	1347	Hugh Michell	,,
	1350	Robert Halliday	,,
	1354	Geoffrey de Chaddesden	,,
	1364	John Comberlawe	,,
8 May	1367	Geoffrey de Byrstou, or Bristow	,,
23 Nov.	1371	William Croxton	,,
25 Aug.	1389	John Macclesfeld (appointed by the King)	,,
16 July	1390	Richard Crowelegh	,,
1391 *to*	1399	*Interim during which the Abbot of S. Mary of Grace held the Hospital in fee and John Macclesfeld occupied the principal tenement*	
		John Macclesfeld restored	The Abbot of S. Mary of Grace
	1420	William of Seven Fountains	1399 The Master of Burton S. Lazar
	1428	Geoffrey Shrigley, knight	1428 From this date till the dissolution the same person was Warden of the Hospital of S. Giles and Master both of S. Giles and Burton S. Lazar
	1449	William Sutton, knight	
	1484	George Sutton, occurs 1504	
	1507	Thomas Norton, knight	
	1530	Thomas Ratcliffe	
	1542	Robert Barker	

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1623.—RENTALS OF S. GILES WITHOUT HOLBOURNE, 22 *Ric.* II.

Rentals and Surveys Rolls 454.

1398 *For the Term of S. Michael the Archangel.*	£	s.	d.
S. Andrew in Holborne } From the Bishop of Ely	0	9	0
From John Knotte	0	5	0
,, Robert Knight, clerk	0	1	8
,, John Wedr. herde	0	5	0
,, William Fraunceys, leche	0	10	0
,, William Charlebury	0	0	10
,, William Conk	0	1	10½
,, Richard Bull	0	1	7½
,, John Nowselee	0	6	6
,, Thomas Monk	0	9	3
,, widow of Richard Comaund	0	6	8
,, Alice Brackelee	0	2	0
,, John Robyn	0	3	0
,, William Horner	0	6	0
,, Thomas Spereman	0	6	4
,, William Rowe	0	1	6
,, John Badecock	0	1	6
,, William Pounfreit	0	1	3
,, Robert Langeley	0	6	8
Sum for Michaelmas term [not totalled in original]	£4	5	8

Some of these rents were yearly, some half-yearly; most were quarterly.

1624.—THE WARDENSHIP OF S. GILES' HOSPITAL. *Pat. Rolls*, 46 *Hen. III. m.* 15.

18 *Feb.* 1261/2 Whereas by the assent and provision of the Brethren of the hospital of S. Giles without London and by the mandate of the King, Wardens of the said hospital are accustomed to be appointed by the citizens of London, to hold their office for life, unless they commit some trespass or forfeiture, for which they ought to be removed, and William, son of Richard, citizen of London, was so appointed some time since; the King grants that the said William

shall in conjunction with Adam de Basinges, his fellow citizen, to whom the King with the assent of the said Brethren previously committed the keeping, hold the said keeping for his life, with full and free administration of all goods belonging to that keeping, under the same liberties, free customs, and conditions as other keepers have had in times past.

Adam de Basing was Mayor in 1251; at the date of this grant he was the King's chief financier. William FitzRichard was Mayor in 1261, going out of office on the 28th day of October in that year.
The date above given is the date of enrolment on the Patent Rolls, not of the grant.

1625.—THE HOSPITAL OF BURTON S. LAZAR AND S. GILES' HOSPITAL. *Pat. Rolls* 27 *Ed. I. m.* 32.

4 *April* 1299 Grant to the friars of the Order of Burton S. Lazar, at the request of their Master and for a remission of 40 marks a year, which they are wont to receive at the Exchequer of the grant of the King's predecessor, and of the arrears thereof now owing, of the custody of the hospital of S. Giles without London, provided that out of its goods they supply the poor with necessaries.

1626.—S. GILES' HOSPITAL. *Pat. Rolls* 31 *Ed. I. m.* 29.

10 *April* 1303 Commission of Oyer and Terminer to Walter de Gloucester, Roger de Suthcote and John de Foxleye, on complaint by brother John Crispyn, keeper of the hospital of S. Giles without London, that whereas the hospital is of the King's patronage and exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary, so that no ordinaries may exercise their office of visitation or other jurisdiction, and have never done so, yet some malefactors broke the locks of the gates of the hospital at the coming there of Robert, Archbishop of Canterbury, and opened the gates for him to exercise the office of visitation, and carried away some papal letters, charters, writings and muniments, as well of privileges as others touching the rights and possessions of the hospital. The jury to be of the Co. of Middlesex.

Robert de Winchelsey was Archbishop from 1294 to 1313.

1627.—HOSPITAL OF S. GILES.—*Corporation Letter Book G, p. 27.*

The Mayor and Commonalty to the King and Council.

28 *March* 1354 Showing that whereas before the time of memory and afterwards they [the Mayor &c.] had devised lands, tenements and rents to the value of £100 and more for the maintenance of lepers in the Hospital of S. Giles, for lepers only, and a certain person of the said city, suffering from the disease, had founded the said Hospital and ordained that two persons of the city, elected by the Mayor and Aldermen should be Wardens of the same, to see that the issues of the said lands, tenements and rents were properly expended for the benefit of the said lepers; and whereas the said lepers had been maintained up to the time of King Edward, the King's grandfather, who gave the custody of the said Hospital to the Master of Burton S. Lazar, who has ousted the said lepers therefrom, and put in their place brothers and sisters of his own Order, who were not diseased, contrary to the will of the donors aforesaid and to the great danger of healthy persons intermingling with the said lepers; they pray therefore the King and his Council that a remedy may be found, and that the said poor diseased folk may be restored to the said Hospital according to the will of the donors of the lands, tenements and rents aforesaid.

Writ of certiorari to the Sheriffs dated 28 March, 28 Ed. III.

The Mayor and Commonalty were in error in supposing that the Hospital had been founded by one of their own number; in the reign of Henry III. they had revived it, however, by their endowment of the Institution.

1628.—APPOINTMENT OF WILLIAM CROXTON AS WARDEN OF S. GILES' HOSPITAL. *Pat. Rolls 8 Ric. II. pt. I. m.* 21.

28 *Sept.* 1384 Inspeximus and confirmation of letters patent dated 4 March 48 Ed. III. inspecting and confirming letters patent dated at the
23 *Nov.* 1371 chapter house Burton, 23 November, 1371, of Nicholas de Dover, governor, keeper and master of the conventual house of Burton S. Lazarus and the convent, appointing William Croxton, a brother of his house, to the custody for life of their hospital of S. Giles without the bar of the Old Temple London, and master and governor therein, with power to execute the office by deputy or deputies.

1629.—S. GILES' HOSPITAL. *Pat. Rolls* 8 *Ric. II. pt. II. m.* 18 *d.*

28 *March* 1385 Appointment of the King's clerks, John de Waltham, Archdeacon of Richmond, keeper of the Rolls of Chancery, Master John Barnet, Official of the Court of Canterbury, Robert de Faryngton, William Rykell and Thomas Frisby, as visitors of the King's hospital of S. Giles' without Holbourne, to enquire and certify touching defaults in its books, vestments and ornaments, houses and other buildings and (by jury, if necessary, of Middlesex) touching the dissipation, waste and alienation of its lands, rents and possessions, Michael de la Pole, chancellor, to whom this visitation pertains being much occupied in arduous affairs.

Michael de la Pole was Chancellor from 1383 to 1386. He was created Earl of Suffolk 6 August, 1385.

1630.—S. GILES' HOSPITAL. *Pat. Rolls* 13 *Ric. II. pt. I. m.* 4 *d.*

25 *Oct.* 1389 Commission to Master Richard Rounhale, Robert de Faringtón, Master Nicholas Stoket, Hugh Huls and Thomas Weston, clerk, to visit in the place of William, bishop of Winchester, Chancellor, whose office it is, but who is too much engaged to attend in person, the Hospital of S. Giles in Holbourne, London, wherein divers defects are reported to exist, so that it is miserably depressed and in debt, and to reform abuses, removing incompetent officers, and certifying all their proceedings therein.

William de Wykeham was Bishop at this date.

1631.—ADVOWSON OF THE HOSPITAL OF S. GILES. *Pat. Rolls* 15 *Ric. II. pt. I. m.* 35.

5 *July* 1391 Exemplification at the request of the King's clerk, John Maclesfeld, now Warden of the Hospital of S. Giles, of an Inquisition taken before Robert Malet and Gilbert de Rouby, at London,
8 *June* 1293 on Tuesday before S. Barnabas, 21 Ed. I., touching the state and advowson of the said Hospital, by Ralph le Blunt, Thomas de Stanes, Thomas Box, John de Cantuar', Robert de Pokesle, William le Mazerer, William de Getoyne, John le Blunt, John de Gysors, "wolmarum," of Essex, John le Sauser, and Hugh de Bedford, citizens of London, and by Robert de Bergholte, Adam de Belgrave, William atte Well, John de Totenhale, William atte

Hulle, Robert de Lovecote, John de Watynge, Nicholas Christmas, Edward le Brewere, Edward le Carpenter, Adam de Warrewyk, and John le Poys of Middlesex, who say that the advowson of the said Hospital since its foundation has belonged to the King and his heirs, and that before it came into the hands of the Mayor and citizens of London the King of England appointed a Warden on the Brethren informing the King of the death of the Warden, without his being presented either to the Bishop of London, or anyone else, or instituted by them; that the said Warden, upon appointment by the King, at once exercised spiritual jurisdiction in holding visitations and chapters in respect alike of men living within the parish of S. Giles without the Hospital gate, and of brethren, sisters and others of the household of the Hospital, without any intermeddling of the Bishop, or of the Archbishop in time of the avoidance of the see of London, or of any other Ordinary except in the Church of Feltham, Co. Middlesex, which is quite outside London, and within the bishopric of London, where the said Bishops have been wont to make visitation by reason of their place and jurisdiction; that the King, by his Chancellor or other person whom he chose to designate, has been in the habit of visiting correcting and removing the Warden, if he deserved it, and of appointing another at his pleasure. Further, that one Fulk Basset, sometime Bishop of London, in the time
1259 of Henry III. when the Hospital was in the hands of the citizens of London, by commission of the said King once visited it by usurpation on account of the weakness and impotence of one William, then Warden thereof, and not of right; that the present Bishop, since the King recovered the custody against the citizens of London by judgment of his court, visited it by usurpation and assumed to himself jurisdiction by collusion of one Richard de Kynbele, some time brother of the Hospital, the Warden, brethren, sisters and men thereof all dissenting except the said Richard and his brother, Hugh; and lastly that the said Hospital has been wont to be as free as any free chapel of the King.

Robert Braybrooke was Bishop from 1382 to 1404.

Cal. Pat. Rolls, 15 *Ed. I. m.* 9 [30 June, 1287].

Appointment confirmed of Henry de Dunholm, clerk, to the custody, during pleasure, of the Hospital of S. Giles founded by the King's ancestors lately recovered against the Commonalty of the city of London by judgment before the King.

The original appointment was made in October, 1286, by the King, there being no Mayor during this period, but a Keeper of the city.

William de Kirkes was Warden of S. Giles from 1258 to 1261.

1632.—S. GILES HOSPITAL AND THE ABBEY OF S. MARY OF GRACE.
Augmentation Office Carte Miscellanee, Vol. 17, *No.* 135.

30 *Oct.* 1393 Writ to the Mayor, Sheriffs and Aldermen of London.

Whereas King Henry (II.) by his charter, confirmed by the present King, granted to God and to the Hospital of S. Giles without London, and to the sick and needy lepers there, that all their demesne tenements should be free from all gelds and aids, amercements, customs and tolls, and the now King granted to the Abbot and monks of the Abbey of S. Mary of Grace by the Tower of London, of the foundation of Edward III. and the King's patronage, the said hospital and the advowson thereof, founded by the King's ancestors and in his patronage, to hold to their own use with the church within the hospital appropriated thereto, and with all lands belonging to the hospital in free alms as contained in the said charter, and confirmation, and now the Abbot, monks and lepers complain that the Mayor, Sheriffs and Aldermen have seized various rents belonging to them in the city and suburb against the said charter and confirmation,—they are commanded to desist therefrom and to deliver back the rents so taken.

Westminster, 30 October, 17 Ric. II.

1633.—THE ABBOT OF S. MARY OF GRACE AND JOHN MACCLESFELD.
Augmentation Office Conventual Leases, London, 292.

13 *Jan.* 1393/4 Lease by William, Abbot of S. Mary of Grace by the Tower of London, and the convent, to John Macclesfeld, clerk, the elder, of a tenement built within the hospital of S. Giles without the bar of the Old Temple on the west of the entry of the said hospital, with a garden and courtyard as enclosed by buildings and walls, together with free entrance and exit at suitable times; also the smaller grove west of the said tenement between the highway north and west and the grange and woodhouse of the said hospital on the south; also a small garden within the walls of the said hospital, which James Palmer lately held of the hospital, except the fishpond contained in the said garden as enclosed by walls. To hold with haybote whenever needed from the thorns growing on the land of the said hospital, by the assignment of the Abbot and

Convent. To hold for 24 years at the yearly rent of one rose on the feast of the Nativity of S. John Baptist.

The lessee shall receive yearly for the said term four cartloads of the best hay growing on the land of the said hospital in the place nearest to the hospital, each cartload to be drawn by four horses; and from the barn within the hospital two cartloads of white straw for litter, each cartload to be drawn by four horses as aforesaid, at the charges of the prior and convent. If the hay be in arrears beyond the feast of S. Peter ad Vincula, and the straw beyond Christmas, the lessee may distrain in the hospital. The lessee shall have the use of the bakehouse of the hospital, to bake with his own fuel whenever it please him.

Witnesses, Gilbert Manfeld, Geoffrey Manfeld, Symon Doser, Henry Pontefreit, saddlers, Henry Barbour, John Lilleston, William Leche.

Dated at the Monastery in the Chapterhouse on S. Hillary's day, 17 Ric. II.

John Macclesfield remained at the Hospital of S. Giles after it had been given to the Abbot of S. Mary of Grace. When Walter de Lynton, Master of Burton, recovered the Hospital in 1399, John Macclesfeld still retained his occupation and the services above specified; and on 1 November, 1403, his lease was renewed in almost identical words: see *Pat. Rolls*, 8 *Hen. V. m.* 5.

1634.—THE HOSPITAL OF S. GILES. *Pat. Rolls* 20 *Ric. II. pt. I. m.* 3.

12 *Dec.* 1396 Exemplification at the request of the Abbot and Convent of S. Mary of Grace by the Tower of (1) Letters Patent dated at
15 *Dec.* 1390 Westminster 15 December in the 14th year and (2) Letters
8 *Aug.* 1391 Patent dated at Westminster 8 August in the 15th year, being a grant in frank almoign to the said Abbot and Monks of the Hospital of S. Giles near and without the city of London, Co. Middx., and the advowson of the Hospital together with the church within it, and the church of Feltham appropriated to the Hospital, and all its lands, tenements and other possessions and liberties, for supporting poor leprous men therein, and a chaplain and a clerk for maintaining divine service and supporting other charges and alms pertaining to the Hospital.

The Letters Patent of 8 August, 1391, are not now on the Rolls.

1635.—THE HOSPITAL OF S. GILES AND THE ABBOT OF S. MARY OF GRACE. *Augmentation Office Carte Miscellanee, Vol. XII., No.* 156.

8 *Sept.* 1399 Writ to the Keepers of the Peace and Justices in Co. Middx. to arrest Walter Lynton who went to the Hospital of S. Giles near London with a multitude of armed men, entered it and still occupies it by force, consuming the goods of the Abbot of S. Mary of Grace by the Tower, which Abbot holds the Hospital in free alms by the King's grant, and turning out the Abbot's men and servants.

Westminster, 8 September, 23 Ric. III.

1636.—HOSPITAL OF S. GILES. *Corporation Letter Book I., p.* 13.

16 *March* 1400/1 Writ to the Mayor bidding him to levy forthwith the sum of 100s. on the tenants of property in the city belonging to the Hospital of S. Giles, for the benefit of the lepers therein, who are in want of maintenance owing to pending litigation in the King's Court.

Witness the King at Westminster, 16 March, 2 Hen. IV.

1637.—HOSPITAL OF BURTON S. LAZAR AND HOSPITAL OF S. GILES. *Augmentation Office Carte Miscellanee, Vol.* 5, *No.* 8.

First writ of *scire facias* of the Hospital of S. Giles.

To the Sheriff of Middlesex. Walter de Lynton, Master of the Order of Burton S. Lazarus in England, has shewn that Edward I.
4 *April* 1299 by letters patent of 4 April year 27, granted to Richard Leyghton, formerly Master of the said Order, and to his brothers of the same, the custody of the hospital of S. Giles without London for the remission of 40 marks which they used to receive yearly at the
17 *June* 1387 exchequer; and on the 17 June, year 10, the King by letters patent made to Brother Nicholas de Dovoure, then Master, con-
25 *Aug.* 1389 firmed the said grant; and by letters patent, dated 25 August, year 13, gave the custody of the said hospital, by name of the custody of the Hospital of S. Giles without the bar of the Old

Temple of the City of London, to John Macclesfield, clerk, for term of life, by colour of which grant the said Nicholas was removed by the said John from the said custody; and afterwards
8 *Aug.* 1391 8 August, year 15, by letters patent the King granted the same hospital, by name of the Hospital of S. Giles near and without the city of London, Co. Middx., and the advowson of the hospital to the Abbot and monks of the Abbey of S. Mary of Grace by the Tower of London, to hold to their own uses with the church within the hospital, and with the church of Feltham appropriated to the Hospital, and with all the lands belonging to the Hospital in free alms, by colour of which grant the said Nicholas was hindered unjustly from having the said custody by the said Abbot and Convent for the whole time for which he was Master of the said order after the said 8 August, and also the said Walter during the time for which he has been Master, to his great damage.

The Sheriff is directed to cause the Abbot to attend in the Chancery in the Octave of S. Hilary next to show cause why the said grant to him should not be revoked, and Walter be restored to the custody of the Hospital.

Westminster, 18 November [regnal year not stated].

Second writ of *scire facias*.

The Sheriff is directed to cause the Abbot to attend in the Chancery in 15 days from S. John the Baptist's day next to show cause why the said Master and brethren of the Order of S. Lazarus of Burton who are now in possession of the custody of the said hospital of S. Giles should not continue in possession thereof.

17 *June* 1401 *Westminster*, 17 June, in the second year [of Henry IV.].

By petition in Parliament.

1638.—WALTER LYNTON AND THE ABBOT OF S. MARY OF GRACE.
Augmentation Office Carte Miscellanee, Vol. 8, *No.* 171.

Walter Lynton, Master of the Hospital of Burton of the Order of S. Lazarus of Jerusalem in England, plaintiff, against William, Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Mary of Grace by the Tower London, Jordan, Abbot of Dore, late fellow monk of the said Abbot of S. Mary, Giles Fraunceys and Roger Chaundler of
11 *Sept.* 1391 Suthwerk, who on Monday after the feast of the Nativity B. V. M.

15 Ric. II. forcibly took 8 horses, 12 oxen, 2 cows, 4 boars, 12 sows and 140 pigs of the said Master worth 46s. in the parish of S. Giles without the Bar of the Old Temple London and in the vill of Westminster, and also took 60 geese, 40 capons, 6 cocks, 40 hens, 100 pullets, 20 a year old, worth 60s., and goods and chattels (viz. : furniture, kitchen utensils, carts etc. and grain; books, vestments and ecclesiastical ornaments.—The long list includes one iron fireplace, four andirons, a book called Lives of the Fathers and another called Book of Martyrs) to the damage of the said Master of £1,000.

Ibid. Vol. 9, *No.* 37.

8 *May* 1402 Writ to the Sheriff of Middx. to produce a jury of 24 men in the above suit to ascertain whether the Master and Brethren of the said Hospital used to sustain 14 lepers or not.

Westminster, 8 May, 3 Hen. IV.

The parish of S. Giles is here said to be in the vill of Westminster.
Walter de Lynton is said to have compiled the Cartulary of S. Giles' Hospital in 1402.

1639.—RICHARD II. AND THE HOSPITAL OF S. GILES. *Pat. Rolls 3 Hen. IV. p.* 2, *m.* 3.

7 *Sept.* 1402 Notification that after the King's coronation Richard II. humbly and with great contrition prayed the King to succour the Master of Burton S. Lazar, that the latter might be restored to his hospital of S. Giles without London, to ease the conscience and soul of the said late King, declaring that by sinister information he had done the Master an injury in expelling him from the Hospital and making a grant of it to others; and that the King granted the supplication, ordering the Master to remind him of it another time.

For grant on 3 May, 1544, to John Dudley, Viscount Lisle, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, in fee, for his services of all the possessions of the Hospital of Burton S. Lazar and the Hospital of S. Giles in the parish of S. Giles and in Holbourne, see Pat. Rolls 36 Hen. VIII., p. 9, m. 29.
From Dudley the " manor " of S. Giles came into the hands of Sir James Blunt, and from him to Robert Browne and others.

1567 Fines (Divers Cos. Mich. 7-8 Eliz.) Robert Browne and others *versus* Sir James Blount, Lord Mountjoye, and Katherine his wife of the Manor of S. Giles in the Fields in the County of Middlesex, and in the city of London.

1640.—S. GILES' HOSPITAL AND THE CHARTERHOUSE. *Harl. MS.* 4015, *f.* 132.

Coram Rege Roll, Hilary, 5 Hen. IV., rot. xxi.

1402/3 The Assize come to take cognizance if John, Prior of the House of the Salutation of the Blessed Mary of the Carthusian Order near London, unjustly disseised Walter, Master of the Hospital of Burton S. Lazar, Warden of the Hospital of S. Giles, without the Bar of the Old Temple, of his freehold in the parishes of S. Andrew and S. Giles, whereof he complains that he disseised him of 14s. 6d. rent with the appurtenances.

The Prior, by Thomas Holm, his attorney, comes and says that he did not do the injury, and puts himself on the assize and the Master likewise. The recognitors, with the assent of the parties elected and sworn, say, upon their oath, that the Master was seised of the said rent as of freehold as of the right of the Hospital of S. Giles until the Prior unjustly disseised him to the damage of 10 marks. Asked how the disseisin was done, the recognitors say that the Master wishing to take a distress in the tenement whence the rent issues, the tenant thereof at the prayer of the Prior closed the doors of the houses, so that the Master could not therein levy the distress for rent. Asked whether any of the Master's predecessors were seised of the said rent in right of the Hospital of S. Giles, and if there were collusion between the Master and the Prior for the recovery of the said rent, they say, upon their oath, that Ralph of the Seven Fountains, the Master's predecessor, was seised thereof in the right of the Hospital of S. Giles in time of King Henry son of King John, and all the Masters succeeding him; and that there is no fraud or collusion between the Master and the Prior.

Sentence was given for the recovery of the rent and his damages of 10 marks by the Master. And the prior for the disseisin is in mercy.

Ralph of Seven Fountains was appointed Master on 10 February, 1280 (8th year of Edward I.): see No. 1622.

Walter de Lynton was Warden of S. Giles' Hospital and John Okeden was Prior of the Charterhouse in 1403. This property has not been identified, but may have been that of the White Hart, now the south entrance to Grays Inn.

1641.—NICHOLAS BACON. *Patent Rolls* 36 *Hen. VIII.*, *p.* 22, *m.* 3.

23 *June* 1544 The King for £1314 18s. 8d. grants to Nicholas Bacon, esquire, Solicitor of the Augmentations, and William Breton and Henry Asshefeld, gentlemen, various property in London, amongst which is "all that our messuage and tenement situate in the parish of S. Andrew in Holborne now or late in tenure of John Marhame or his assigns, together with all and singular the houses, buildings, shops, cellars, solars, chambers, entrances, gardens, lands, &c. in tenure or occupation of the same by John Marhame, lately belonging to the Hospital of S. Mary without Bishopsgate."

This may possibly have reference to the property mentioned in No. 451.

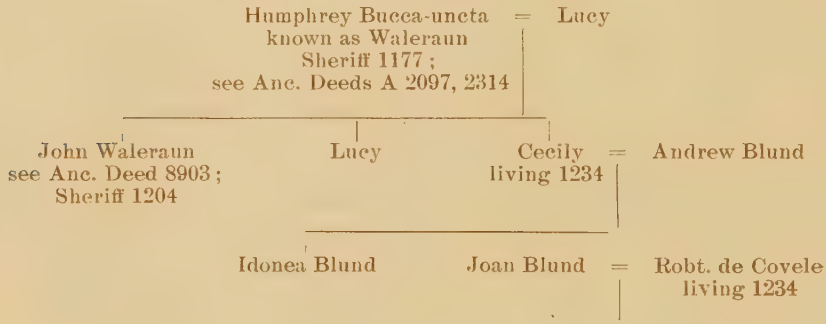
1642.—RALPH DE BERKING TO S. GILES' HOSPITAL. *Harl MS.* 4015, *ff.* 129 *and* 131 *b.*

1191 *to* 1211 Ralph de Berking, son of Richard de Berkyng, grants to the infirm brothers and sisters of the Hospital of S. Giles outside London 16s. 4d. rent from land with its appurtenances beyond Holburne in the parish of S. Andrew, which lies between land of Lyece Long and the lane which is called "ffucheres lane"; also 1 lb. of cumin yearly from a garden held by Humphrey Bukointe of the same fee; to hold in fee and heritage for 8d. yearly rent, namely 4d. within 8 days of S. Michael, 4d. within 8 days of Easter, to Ralph and his heirs, and 4s. sterling to the chief lords of the fee namely 2s. at each of the feasts of Pentecost and S. Martin. With warranty against all men and women. For this grant the brethren and sisters gave 9 marks sterling.

Witnesses, Henry FitzAilwin, then Mayor of London, Roger FitzAlain, William FitzReiner, Henry his brother, William de Haverhill, Alan FitzPeter, Thomas de Haverhill and William Hardell, then Wardens of the said Hospital, Robert FitzAlice, Peter Duce, and many others.

Ffucheres Lane cannot be identical with "Ffaitteres Lane," as the latter was not in existence until about 1250; but it may have derived its name from Fulcher, who was rector of S. Pancras in 1182, in which case it may be identified with Grays Inn

Road, where part of the manor of Pancras was situated, and in the neighbourhood of which Humphrey Bukointe held land.


Humphrey Bucca-uncta known as Waleraun Sheriff 1177 ; see Anc. Deeds A 2097, 2314
Lucy
John Waleraun see Anc. Deed 8903 ; Sheriff 1204
Lucy
Cecily living 1234
Andrew Blund
Idonea Blund
Joan Blund
Robt. de Covele living 1234

1643.—S. GILES' HOSPITAL TO ROGER TUTPREST. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f.* 41.

1234 *to* 1237

Walter, Procurator of the Hospital of S. Giles without London, and the Brethren and Sisters of the same, with the consent of Andrew Bukerell and Roger Duce, Wardens of their house, by their charter have demised to Roger Tutprest all the land which Roger Darcy, priest, held of them in the same parish; to hold of them and their successors to him and his heirs in fee and heritage for the yearly rent of 3s. at Easter and 3s. 2½d. at Michaelmas. Roger may by no means sell the land to Jews or to a religious house without their consent; and if the aforesaid Roger desire to sell the aforesaid land, they and their successors shall have priority of all other men by one bezant (*a ducat*). With warranty against all men. For this grant Roger gave 42s. and a cask of ale.

Witnesses, Robert Lingedraper, Gilbert de Port, Thomas Osgod, Richard, son of Simon, Robert Briche, Hugh Smith, Henry Smith, Gilbert de Luvecote, Robert Osgod, William Algar, John, serjeant.

This and the following deed are taken from the Cartulary of the Hospital of S. John, from which hospital it would seem the Hospital of S. Giles held it. The land was on the north side of High Holborn.
Walter de Thame was Master and Procurator of the Hospital of S. Giles at this date.

1644. -ROGER TUTPREHST TO GILBERT ATTE LOVECOT. *Cotton MS. Nero E VI. f.* 41.

About 1237 Roger Tutprehst, baker, has granted to Gilbert atte Louvecothe all his land with the houses built thereon and the appurtenances outside London, towards the Hospital of S. Giles of the Lepers, in that parish, on the north side of the King's way, and it lies at the said King's way in breadth between the land of Henry Goldsmith towards the east and land of Edith, daughter of Matilda Wymburth, towards the west, and in breadth in the middle between land of the said Henry towards the east and land of Henry le Band towards the west; and it extends in length from the King's way towards the land of the aforesaid Hospital towards the north. To hold to Gilbert and his heirs of Roger and his heirs in fee and heritage for ever, for the yearly rent to the Hospital of S. Giles of 6s. 2½d., to the heirs of Robert Lingedraper 6d., and to Roger and his heirs of 1d. For this Gilbert gave 9 marks.

Witnesses, Master Walter the Chaplain, then procurator of the Hospital of S. Giles, Sir Ralph Eswy, then Warden of the said Hospital, William de la Rye, John, clerk, William, son of Robert Lingedraper, John Cook, Robert Brich, William de Stapelhurst, Terric Sokeling, William Dispenser, James Sokeling, Hugh le Hafter, Robert Osgod, and others.

1645.--HOSPITAL OF S. GILES AND WILLIAM DE KENT. *Harl. MS.* 4015, *f.* 164.

1240 *to* 1252 Walter, Master of the Hospital of S. Giles without London, and the Convent there, with the assent of William Hardel, Warden of their house, have granted to William de Kent a certain part of their land in the parish of the same Hospital, which land was formerly of Robert .....; and it lies in length between land which was formerly of Robert Brich on the west, and land of the said William on the east, and in breadth from the King's street on the south as far as to the ditch (fossatum) of the said William on the east. To hold to him and his heirs and assigns in fee and heritage for ever, for the yearly rent of 3d. at each term of Michaelmas, Christmas, Easter, and the feast of S. John the Baptist. But William may not mortgage the land nor confer it on any religious house without their consent. With warranty against all people. For this William gave ½ mark.

Witnesses, Richard de Camerwell, Simon de Purtepol, Gilbert Luvecot, William Dispenser, Adam le Noreys, William Lyndraper (Lunpanario), John Coc, and many others.

The undecipherable name in this deed, here left blank, was probably that of Robert Tutprehst.
The ditch was formerly known as Blemond's ditch, the land to the north as well as this plot having formerly belonged to William de Blemond.
In Nos. 1733 and 1734, under date of 1252, the yearly rent is 13d. This may include the 1d. due to Richard Pince mentioned in No. 1731.

1646.—THE HOSPITAL OF S. GILES TO WILLIAM DE KENT. *Harl. MS.* 4015, *f.* 180.

1252 Walter, Master of the Hospital of S. Giles without London, and the Convent thereof, by the counsel of Adam de Basing, then Warden of their house, have granted to William de Kent a certain piece of land in the parish of the Hospital, which formerly was of Robert Peg; and it lies in length between land formerly of Robert Brich on the west, and land of the said William on the east, in breadth from the king's street on the south as far as to the ditch (fossatum) of the said William on the east. To hold to him and his heirs in fee and heritage for the yearly rent of 3d. at each term of Michaelmas, Christmas, Easter, and Nativity of S. John the Baptist. And William and his heirs may not pledge the land to Jews nor confer it on any religious house without the consent of the Master, &c. With warranty against all people. For this William gave ½ mark.

Witnesses as in previous deed.

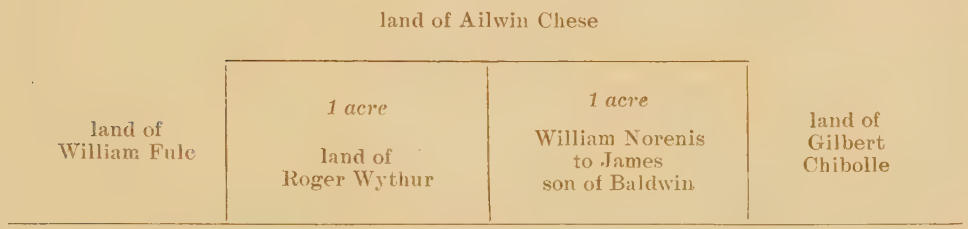
It is a little doubtful whether Adam de Basing was Warden in 1252; he was in 1253.
This deed is identical with the previous except in the name of the Warden; in both the breadth of the land is given from "south" to "*east.*"
For the real lords of the fee, see No. 1733.
The chartulary of S. Giles' Hospital known as Harl. MS. 4015 was probably compiled about the year 1400 and bears evidence that the copyist was careless in transcription.

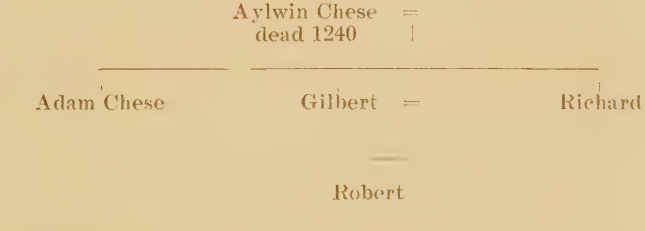
1647.—WILLIAM "NORENSIS" TO JAMES SON OF BALDWIN. *Harl. MS.* 4015, *f.* 128 *b.*

About 1226 William Norensis has granted to James son of Baldwin an acre of land with appurtenances lying between land of Roger Wyther

on the west and land of Gilbert Chibolle on the east and stretching from the King's street to the land of Ailwin Chese in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburn. To hold to James and his heirs in fee and heritage for the yearly rent of 6s. 8d. in quarterly payments at Michaelmas, Christmas, Easter, and the feast of S. John the Baptist. With warranty against all men and women. For this grant James gave 10s. sterling.

Witnesses, Gilbert Chiboll, Robert Dispenser, Robert Smith, Peter Carter, Richard son of Peter, Robert son of Ralph, Roger son of Baldwin, William de Gardino, Gilbert FitzAlwin, Robert FitzGilbert, Gilbert Carter, and many others.



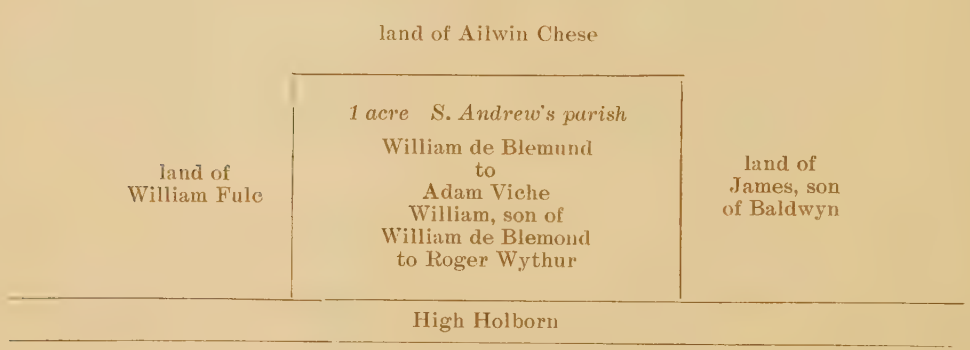


1648.—WILLIAM DE BLEMOND TO ROGER WYTHUR. *Harl. MS.* 4015, *f.* 146.

About 1226 William, son of William de Blemonte, has granted to Roger Wythur and his heirs the demise of William his father, to wit, an acre of land with appurtenances of Blemonte's fee, which his said father granted to Adam Viche; which land lies between land of James son of Baldwin on the east and land of William Fulc on the west, and extends from the high street to the land of Ailwin Cheese, to hold to Roger and his heirs in fee and heritage for the yearly rent of 2s. sterling payable in quarterly payments at the feasts of Easter, S. John Baptist, Michaelmas, and Christmas.

Witnesses, Gilbert Carter, Alfred his son, Gilbert Chibolle, Jordan his son, James FitzAldewin, Peter Carter, Robert de Haliwell, Simon Bott, William de Staplehurst, William Terry, Robert Venator, William Dispenser, and many others.

(Note in another hand) *This charter is in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne.*



This property was correctly within the manor of Blemondsbury but a quit rent therefrom was due to S. Giles' Hospital; hence its inclusion in the cartulary of that Institution.

1649.—THE HOSPITAL OF S. GILES AND WILLIAM DE KENT. *Feet of Fines, Case* 147, *F.* 14, *No.* 240.

19 *Oct.* 1245 Final concord made at Westminster 3 weeks from Michaelmas 29 Hen. III, between William de Kent and Egidia his wife, plaintiffs, and Walter, Master of the Hospital of S. Giles, defendant. Walter hindered the plaintiffs from having a right of way through the land of the said Master and Hospital from the gate of the said William ..... to the Church of the said Hospital. He now grants to the plaintiffs a footway from their gate to the church of the Hospital for their own household during the life of William and Egidia. The Master and brethren of the Hospital shall have a lock . . . placed before the door of the hospital, and William and Egidia shall have a key to enter and leave the church freely. They shall pay to the Hospital 8d. yearly at Easter and Michaelmas.

Walter de Thame was Master in this year.

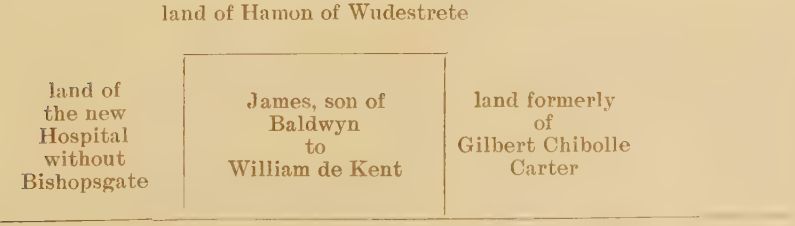
1650.—WILLIAM DE KENT AND HUGH BOTTE. *Feet of Fines, Case* 147, *File* 15, *No.* 261.

1246/7 Final agreement made at Westminster, in the quindene of S. Hilary 31 Hen. III between William de Kent, plaintiff, and Hugh Botte and Rose his wife, deforciants, of one messuage and two parts of half an acre of land in Tottehal in the parish of S. Giles without London in a plea of warranty of charter summoned between them. Hugh and Rose warrant the premises to William, as held of their gift, for ½d. yearly rent at Easter, and one mark of silver paid down.

1651. -JAMES SON OF BALDEWYN TO WILLIAM DE KENT. *Harl MS.* 4015, *f.* 128 *b.*

About 1250 James son of Baldewyn has granted to William de Kent all his land with his messuage and other appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne, which land and messuage lie between land of the Prior and Brethren of the New Hospital without Bissopisgate towards the west and land which was of Gilbert Chibolle towards the east, and extend from the King's street towards the south as far as to land of Hamon de Wudestrete towards the north, to wit, whatever in all the aforesaid messuage with the curtilage he has or could have in rents &c. To hold to William and his heirs, and to whomsoever he wishes to sell the premises, for ever, for the yearly rent of a rose at the Nativity of S. John the Baptist. With warranty against all people. For this William gave one mark.

Witnesses, Adam de Basyng, Simon de Clifford, Richard de Camerwelle, Hamon Costenton, Robert Osgod, William le Despenser, William Terry, Richard son of Robert, William de Halywell, William Lingedraper, Adam Chese, John de Calicet, Richard, clerk.


land of Hamon of Wudestrete
land of the new Hospital without Bishopsgate
James, son of Baldwyn to William de Kent
land formerly of Gilbert Chibolle Carter
High Holeburne—S. Andrew's parish

1652.—THE HOSPITAL OF S. GILES TO WALTER OSEGOD. *Harl. MS.* 4015, *f.* 131.

1258 *to* 1260 William, the chaplain, Master of the Hospital of S. Giles, and the Brethren and Sisters thereof, grant to Walter Osegod a messuage with its appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew in Holeburne without the Bar, which lies between land formerly of Gilbert Chibolle on the east and land formerly of Valentine on the west, and contains in breadth next the King's street towards the middle 6 ells and 3 inches of the iron ell of the lord King Henry son of King John, and at the back $7\frac{1}{2}$ ells and 6 inches, and in length from the aforesaid king's street on the south as far as to land of the said Hospital towards the north 13 perches of the perch of the aforesaid King whereof each perch contains $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet. To hold to Walter, his heirs and assigns, in fee and heritage for the yearly rent to the Master and his successors of 2s. payable in quarterly instalments. For this grant Walter and his heirs or assigns find the Master and Brethren of the Hospital and their successors free entrance and exit through his land next the land of Radulph Clinch with ploughs and carts, on foot or upon horses, so that they may come through or go out from their land, which was formerly James Baldwyn's, by a certain gate of a width to allow passage for a cart, which gate they will make and subsequently maintain for ever.

Witnesses, William le Lyndraper, William Cristemass, Robert Lovecout, Robert Osegod, Roger de Leycestre, Adam le Norreis, John le Calice, John Otto, Stephen del Bakehus (de Pistrino), William, shoemaker, Hamon Soutor, Hugh, clerk, and many others.

William de Kirkes was Master of S. Giles' Hospital from 1258 to 1260.

1653.—THE HOSPITAL OF S. GILES AND JOHN OSEGOD. *Harl. MS.* 4015, *f.* 126.

13 *March* 1290/1 William de Wytheresfeld, Warden of the Hospital of S. Giles, and the Brethren and Sisters there, have given to John Osegod a piece of land with appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew

outside Holbourne, between land which was formerly of Walter Osegod, father of the aforesaid John, on the east and land which was formerly of Master John de Secchevile on the north . . . and the other head on the messuage of the same Hospital towards the king's street which is called Holeburne on the south. To hold to John his heirs and assigns by hereditary right for ever for the yearly rent to the Warden and their successors of 4s. sterling in quarterly payments.

Witnesses, Robert Lovecot, William Chese, Thomas Squier, William Scot, John Fayrman, Richard Bussy, Peter Carter, William le Sadeger, William le Wyte, Nicholas Cristemasse, Gerin le Lyndraper, John Peulin, Roger Taylor, Richard, clerk, and many others.

Dated in the Hospital, Monday after the feast of S. Gregory the Pope, 19 Ed. I.

1654.—S. GILES' HOSPITAL TO GEOFFREY SCHRYNGTON. *Harl. MS.* 4015, *ff.* 130 *b*, 131.

13 *March* 1313/4

The Master, Brothers and Sisters of the Hospital of S. Giles of the Lepers without London have granted to Geoffrey Schryngton, clerk, and Margaret his wife a messuage with appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew Holebourne, which lies in breadth between a tenement of John Osegod on the east and a tenement of John le Nedlere on the west, and extends in length from the King's way towards the south as far as to land of the said John Osegod towards the north. To hold to them and their assigns for their lives for the rent of 6s. 0½d. at the four principal terms, the repairs to be done at the expense of Geoffrey and Margaret. With warranty against all people, and right to the Master to re-enter the premises upon defective repairs or if the rent is in arrear for half a year.

Witnesses, William Newnham, clerk, John Osegod, Gilbert Attebrock, Roger Attedown, William de Hoo, John Andrew, William de Totenhale, and many others.

Dated at the Hospital, Thursday next after the feast of S. Gregory the Pope, 7 Ed. II.

Section 40.

[1655] *THE CHARTERHOUSE AND THE MANOR OF BLOOMSBURY.*

THE mother monastery of the Grande Chartreuse, founded by Bruno in the year 1084, was situated in the wild, uninhabited mountainous region of that name about fourteen miles N.N.E. of Grenoble. Not until the year 1178 did the monks, known as the Carthusians, establish a daughter house of their Order in England, choosing Witham, on the border of the secluded Selwood Forest, Co. Somerset, as their first settlement in this country. Coming under the patronage and special protection of Henry II., he made them a yearly grant of £33 6s. 8d. from the Exchequer. In 1227 another house of the Order was founded at Hinton, in the same county; in 1343 another at Gresley, Co. Nottingham; and in 1346 a fourth at Horne, Co. Surrey. But the best-known and most-renowned and honoured monastery of this famous Order in England was founded when, in most exceptional soul-stirring circumstances, the Charterhouse of London rooted itself to the north of the city wall, between land on the west belonging to the Hospitalers of S. John and land on the east belonging to the Abbot of Westminster. Subsequently other branches were founded in other parts of the kingdom, one of special interest being that of Jesus of Bethlehem, built and endowed by Henry V. at Sheen, Co. Surrey, the name of which small village was afterwards changed by Henry VII. to Richmond in honour of his parentage.

The terrible plague, known as the Black Death, which was the initiating cause of the foundation of the London Charterhouse, began its ravages in the year 1348. It is said that the scourge did not leave enough people to inter the dead, thousands being consigned in batches to pits hastily dug for the purpose in the open fields beyond

the city wall. The painful spectacle of such unhallowed interment greatly moved Ralph de Stratford, then Bishop of London, to purchase three acres of land where the burials had taken place, to enclose them within a brick wall, and to consecrate them by Christian rites so that the poor victims should lie in a churchyard of their own to be called Pardon Churchyard, a name of consolation actually remaining in use until the Stuart period. His pious work was furthered, and probably paid for, by a famous soldier of those days, Sir Walter de Mauny, who also bought from the Master of S. Bartholomew's Hospital a contiguous piece of ground containing an additional thirteen acres, which the Bishop hallowed to the same use. It is said that more than 50,000 people were buried here in one year, and more than double that number during the continuance of the pestilence, most of whom were of the poorer classes. Within this enclosure Sir Walter de Mauny, in 1351, built a chapel dedicated to S. Mary of the Annunciation, endowing it with an income of £100 a year, which acquired the name of New Church, the whole property being known as Newchurch Haw or Newchurch Close.

[1656] But the survivors of that terrible period, with hearts greatly stirred by their awful experiences, did not easily forget them: hence Sir Walter de Mauny, in conjunction with Michael de Northburgh, the new Bishop of London, and others, conceived the idea of still further hallowing the cemetery by founding there a new house of Chartreuse, which should be a double convent, that is, for double the usual number of monks, and he named it the House of the Salutation of the Mother of God; and on the 10th day of May, 1361, Sir Walter, the prime mover in the matter, granted that the Bishop might do as he pleased in conformity with certain covenants expressed between them [probably concerned with financial arrangements] without hindrance from him, or, should he be absent, waiting for his consent, thus furthering the object they jointly had in view. Thirteen days later the Bishop made his will bequeathing £2,000 (money given him, there is hardly a doubt, by Sir Walter de Mauny) towards providing an endowment for their projected new convent: but in the following September he himself fell a victim to the plague, and Sir Walter was left to carry out the scheme alone. The building

was sufficiently advanced in 1370 for the first Prior, John Luscote, to be appointed, and in the following year, upon its completion, he was installed. Sir Walter de Mauny was now about seventy years of age; he died on the 13th day of January, 1372, only a few months after his work was finished, and was buried in the new Charterhouse he had founded. But interest in the cemetery and in the convent continued unabated; endowments kept pouring in; in 1376 the manor of Blemondsbury was acquired, and in 1380 that of S. Pancras. The property of the former manor, lying within the present Borough of Holborn, will be dealt with in this Section. The manor of S. Pancras, lying only partially within the same borough, will receive consideration in a separate and final Section.

[1657] Among the many families of foreign origin who settled in London during the eleventh and twelfth centuries was one of Italian extraction named Bucca-uncta, several members of which held prominent positions in the administration of the city. One of this family, John Bucca-uncta, held a carucate, that is, 100 acres, of land in the Prebend of Totenhale, which in 1203 he sold to William de Blemond, who, adding other land thereto, created a manor taking the name of Blemondsbury on the east side of the present Tottenham Court Road. Inasmuch as it comprised a capital mansion and was styled a "bury," it is probable that he occupied the premises.

William de Blemond was also a man of alien origin, being grandson of Hubert de Caen, but he married an English girl named Rosia, daughter of Theoderic, or Terric, son of Derman, that Saxon (probably) described by William the Conqueror in one of his Charters as "Deorman, my man," who held half a hide of land in Islington. Rosia's brother, Bertram de Barue, gave eighty acres to the Nunnery of Clerkenwell. The earliest form of the name Blemond is Blémonte; it is simply the French equivalent of Cornhill. A brother of William de Blémonte was the celebrated Gervase of Cornhill, Sheriff of London in 1155 and Justiciar in 1182, who died in 1184.

William de Blemond survived his brother Gervase by nearly forty years, and is often described as William le Viel on account of

his great age. He left at least three sons. The eldest was Richard de Temple, probably at one time a Templar, who went with Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Leicester, to the crusade of Richard I., and is the putative author of "The Itinerary" of that monarch; he was elected Prior of the Holy Trinity in 1222. The second son was another William de Blemond, who inherited the manor of Blemondsbury, and whose heir was William de Kent, probably his son, but no evidence has come to light proving the fact. The third son of the elder William de Blemond was Terric, who married a daughter of Arnald le Rus, Sheriff of London in 1197, but had no sons.

[1658] If William de Kent was not the son of the second William de Blemond, he may perhaps have been son of Dionisia le Viel or of a fourth brother. He was probably so named because he owned, as part of his inheritance, land at Highgate and Hampstead on the upper reaches of the Holborn river, known probably in those days as the Ken, or the Kent, a name from which Ken Wood and Kentish Town are derived; he also held land on the north side of what is now known as Theobalds Road, then called "The Green Lane of William de Kent." During the political troubles of the year 1265 he and his son, Thomas le Viel, sided with Simon de Montfort, upon whose unmerited discomfiture the vindictive king sequestered the lands and possessions of the rebel confederates. Thus the manor of Blemondsbury came into the hands of Henry III., who gave it to his valet, Sir William Belet.

[1659] But the King's action after his son's notable victory was so ruthless, and covered such a comprehensive field, in respect not only of the magnates of London, but also of the higher nobility, that an appeal to the Pope was without difficulty engineered, resulting in a special Legatine mission to this country to effect a more conciliatory settlement. The King persisted, however, in a revengeful spirit, confirmed Belet and others in their holdings of rebel estates, and guaranteed to Belet that he should not be disturbed in his tenancy without royal authority, and even in that case not without compensation. After Henry's death, however, his more sagacious son, Edward I., permitted Thomas le Viel to come to an arrangement with Belet, whereby he recovered the manor of

Blemondsbury, as well as certain lands in Kentishtown formerly held by William de Kent, father of le Viel, of the manor of S. Pancras, upon condition that he should hold them of Sir William Belet, who held them of the heirs of Adam de Basing, who held them of the Chapter of S. Paul's. Thomas le Viel died in 1286 without issue, his nearest heir being a very distant cousin, John FitzPeter, Alderman of Coleman Street Ward, none of whose ancestors had held either property, and as Belet was entitled to the escheats, they both reverted to him. The Alderman challenged the will of his distant relative, but did not succeed in his suit, and the manor of Blemondsbury remained to Belet.

[1660] In 1295 William Belet sold the manor to Richard de Gloucester, Alderman of Cornhill, who died in 1323, when it was found that he held of the King by service of one sore sparrowhawk a messuage named Blemundsbury, 100 acres of land (the carucate once belonging to John Bucca-uncta), and eighteen acres of dry pasture; and there were nine free tenants who did suit of court every third week. He also held of Henry de Bedyk, the heir of Adam de Basing, fifty acres of land in Kentishtown and three acres of pasture (these latter being held of the manor of S. Pancras from Bedyk, who held of the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's). His son Richard was reported to be his heir, but being under age, in fact, just twenty, by the King's order the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer sold the custody of the lands, together with the marriage of the heir, to Walter de Waldesheft, Coroner for the City, the King's Butler and Chamberlain, who, as was natural, married the young man to his daughter Juliana.

After holding the manor for eleven years Richard de Gloucester the younger and his wife Juliana mortgaged it to Richard's mother-in-law, Joan de Waldesheft, but the following year remortgaged it with the lands in S. Pancras to William Pykot, Escheator for Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, for the sum of £100. Pykot, after holding it for a year, sold the mortgage to Roger de Bedefeld, one of the two deputy Ushers of the Exchequer. In 1339, Richard de Gloucester the younger having died without issue, and his widow Juliana having married Gracian le Palmer, and being with him in

joint seisin of the lands, a foreclosure was accepted and a quit claim made of the manor to Roger. In 1342 Roger's widow demised the lands to William de Lavenham for life. In 1349 the heir was Alice de Bedefeld, aged ten years, the marriage of whom, with the custody of her lands, the King gave to John de Padbury, farmer of the King's Seal for judicial Writs in the King's Bench. He married the little girl himself, and after holding the manor and lands for about twenty years, either through improvidence or misfortune was impelled to mortgage them. He found a mortgagee in January, 1369, in Nicholas de Exton, of the Fishmongers' Company, whose unfortunate difficulties with the Common Council of the City and ultimate triumph have been narrated in the previous Section. The transaction was by way of annuity for three lives, £20 a year to be paid by Padbury and the heirs of Alice during the lives of Nicholas de Exton, his brother Richard and John Wade, and thereafter nothing.

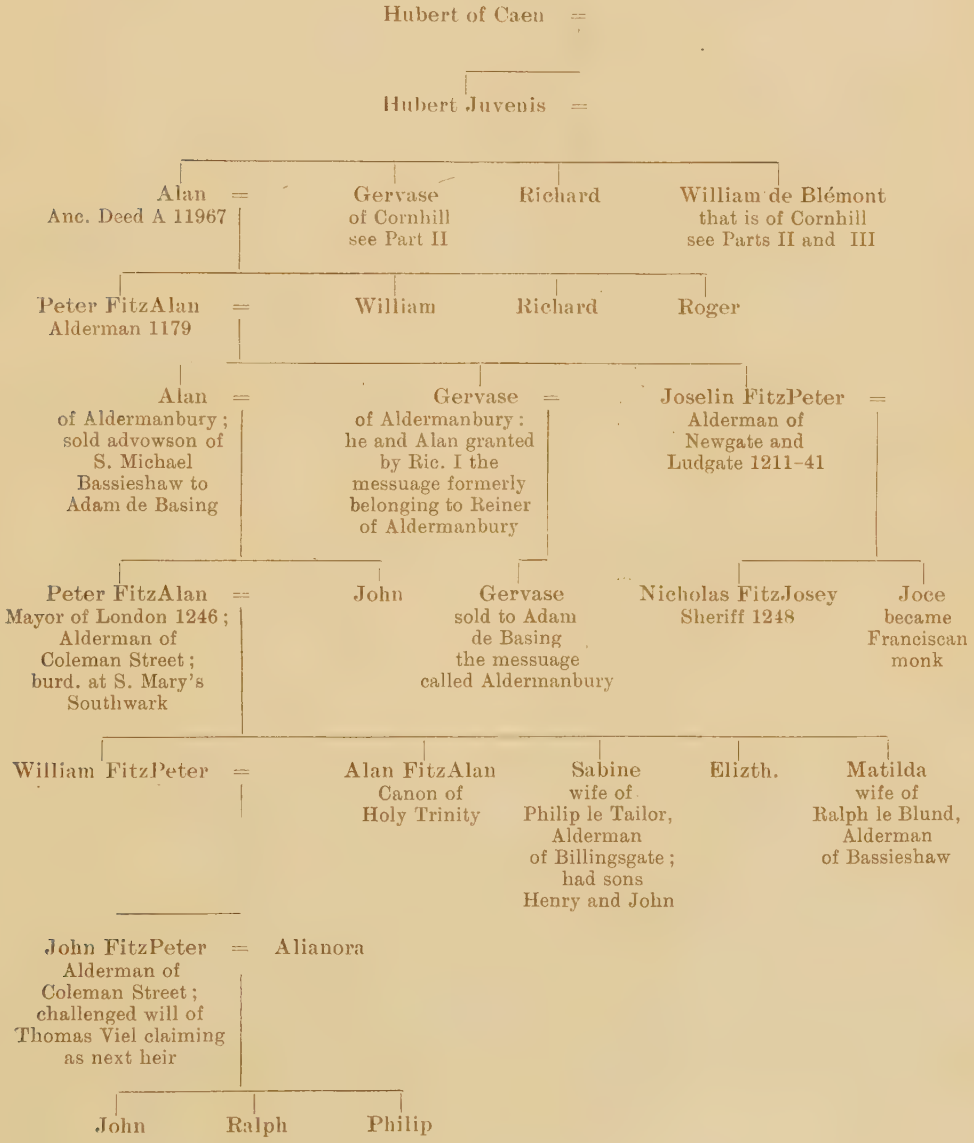
[1661] In 1375, when the Fishmongers' Gild had sustained an apparently irretrievable defeat in their contest with the Common Council, Nicholas de Exton, under sore discomfort, sick and heavy-hearted, sought retirement and a non-contentious existence by purchasing for himself and family for £40 a corrody and dwelling-place for their lives within the sanctuarized seclusion of the Hospital of S. Giles of the Lepers. He intended no doubt that they should remain there until death, not foreseeing the extraordinary victory which his old-fashioned views upon civic government were so soon to achieve. At the same time he also bought outright the manor of Bloomsbury and lands held of the manor of S. Pancras, endowing the Charterhouse therewith, the Prior of which, in consideration of the gift, was to pay to him at the Hospital of S. Giles a yearly sum of £40 during the lives of himself and his wife, and, after their death, twenty marks yearly to Richard his brother at the same hospital, and twenty marks yearly to his wife's brother, John Curteys, of Peterborough.

[1662] This was the start of a new project of endowment for the Charterhouse to be made by the King, whereby Exton's gift was merged with the donations of others in a single royal grant to

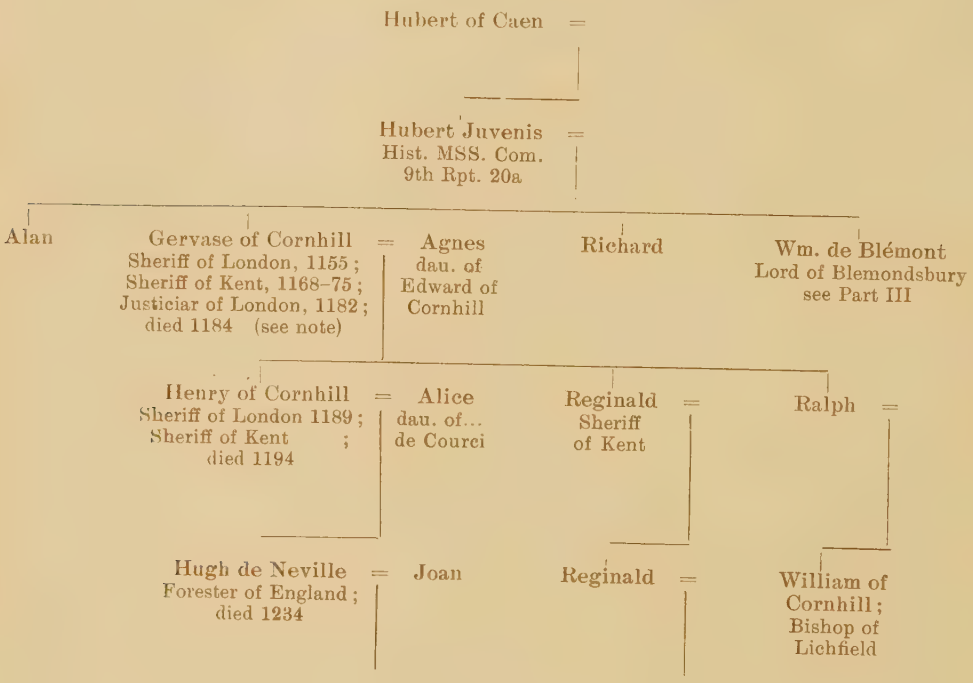
the Convent, which was to hold all the property in chief. On the 25th day of November, 1376, the Attorneys of the King, namely, Thomas Stowe and Thomas Veele, received seisin in the King's name of two and a-half acres thirty-six perches of land in Hervies croft "where the great cloister of the Carthusians with new cells had been begun"; with seven acres of land, a messuage and fields in Rochester; forty acres of land, seven messuages and nine switches of meadow in the vill of Kingston-on-Thames; sixteen acres of land and twenty-nine cottages in the parishes of S. Andrew, Holbourne, and S. Giles of the Lepers, formerly of Thomas King; sixty-four acres and other property in the same town of Kingston; a tenement in S. John Street, Smithfield; four and a-quarter acres in le More, Shoreditch; and all the premises given by Nicholas de Exton, consisting of a messuage, 203 acres of land, sixteen of meadow and fifteen of pasture in S. Giles, S. Andrews, Kentishtown and Leyton, Essex; and these the King granted to the monks on the 2nd day of December, 1376. Some abstracts of deeds illustrating the history of the Bloomsbury portion of this Charter are appended to this Section.

At the dissolution of the monasteries "Blumsburys" was granted to Lord Chancellor Wriothesley under date of June, 1545. It had by that time, owing to the spreading of the town beyond its borders, become of considerable value.

1663.—PEDIGREE OF BLEMOND, PART I.


Hubert of Caen =
Hubert Juvenis =
Alan = Anc. Deed A 11967
Gervase of Cornhill see Part II
Richard
William de Blémont that is of Cornhill see Parts II and III
Peter FitzAlan = Alderman 1179
William
Richard
Roger
Alan = of Aldermanbury; sold advowson of S. Michael Bassieshaw to Adam de Basing
Gervase = of Aldermanbury: he and Alan granted by Ric. I the messuage formerly belonging to Reiner of Aldermanbury
Joselin FitzPeter = Alderman of Newgate and Ludgate 1211–41
Peter FitzAlan = Mayor of London 1246; Alderman of Coleman Street; burd. at S. Mary's Southwark
John
Gervase sold to Adam de Basing the messuage called Aldermanbury
Nicholas FitzJosey Sheriff 1248
Joce became Franciscan monk
William FitzPeter =
Alan FitzAlan Canon of Holy Trinity
Sabine wife of Philip le Tailor, Alderman of Billingsgate; had sons Henry and John
Elizth.
Matilda wife of Ralph le Blund, Alderman of Bassieshaw
John FitzPeter = Alderman of Coleman Street; challenged will of Thomas Viel claiming as next heir
Alianora
John
Ralph
Philip

1663.—PEDIGREE OF BLEMOND, PART II.

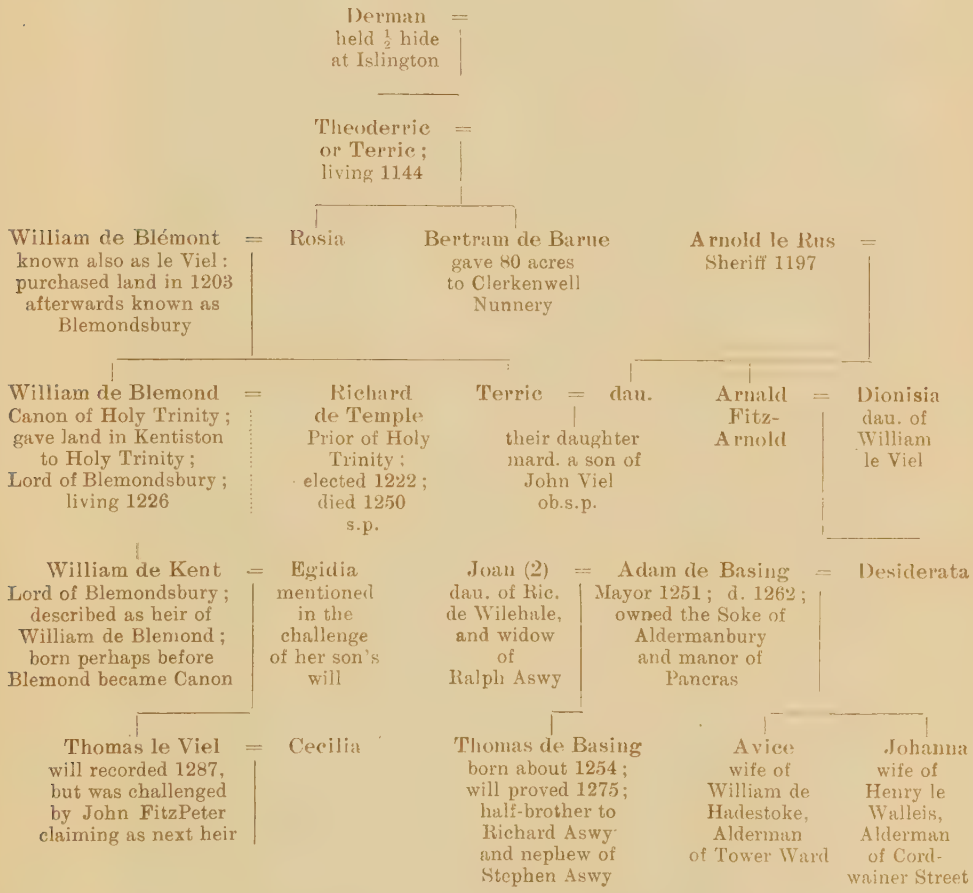


Notes. Gervase of Cornhill was not the same as Gervase, son of Roger; the latter witnesses a charter of the former between the years 1161 and 1168 in which William de Blemond also appears as a witness : see J. H. Round, Cal. of Deeds, France, No. 1382.

William de Blémont (that is, of Cornhill), brother of Gervase, acquired his first block of land in the Prebend of Totenhale, near the south-west corner of what is now Tottenham Court Road, from John Bucca-uncta [see pedigree No. 1676], who made Gervase of Cornhill and Henry, son of Gervase, his heirs. The land bought by William de Blemond consisted of 100 acres, that is, one carucate; but other acres of contiguous land were added thereto by subsequent purchases, the whole becoming known as the manor of Blemondsbury, a name eventually corrupted to Bloomsbury. He also held land in Kentiston.

Alan and Gervase, brothers, of Aldermanbury [see Part I. of this pedigree], owned between them property formerly held by the famous Reiner of Aldermanbury. Alan sold to Adam de Basing his portion of the inheritance, and Gervase, son of Gervase the brother of Alan, sold to the same Adam the messuage known as Aldermanbury, which by grant of Henry III. become a Soke or Liberty.

1663.—PEDIGREE OF BLEMOND, PART III.


Derman = held ½ hide at Islington
Theoderric or Terric; living 1144 =
William de Blémont = known also as le Viel: purchased land in 1203 afterwards known as Blemondsbury
Rosia
Bertram de Barue gave 80 acres to Clerkenwell Nunnery
Arnold le Rus = Sheriff 1197
William de Blemond = Canon of Holy Trinity; gave land in Kentiston to Holy Trinity; Lord of Blemondsbury; living 1226
Richard de Temple Prior of Holy Trinity; elected 1222; died 1250 s.p.
Terric = dau. their daughter mard. a son of John Viel ob.s.p.
Arnald Fitz-Arnold = Dionisia dau. of William le Viel
William de Kent = Lord of Blemondsbury; described as heir of William de Blemond; born perhaps before Blemond became Canon
Egidia mentioned in the challenge of her son's will
Joan (2) = dau. of Ric. de Wilehale, and widow of Ralph Aswy
Adam de Basing = Mayor 1251; d. 1262; owned the Soke of Aldermanbury and manor of Pancras
Desiderata
Thomas le Viel = will recorded 1287, but was challenged by John FitzPeter claiming as next heir
Cecilia
Thomas de Basing born about 1254; will proved 1275; half-brother to Richard Aswy and nephew of Stephen Aswy
Avice wife of William de Hadestoke, Alderman of Tower Ward
Johanna wife of Henry le Walleis, Alderman of Cordwainer Street

Notes.—Derman figures as "Deorman my man" in the well-known charter of William the Conqueror.

In some respects this pedigree must be regarded as provisional; William de Kent is described as heir of William de Blemond, but that does not necessarily indicate sonship; William de Blemond, senior, was also known as William le Viel, and Dionisia, mother of Adam de Basing's first wife, is described as daughter of William le Viel, but there were two of that name then living.

William de Kent, Thomas Viel and Stephen Aswy were among the King's enemies in 1265; their lands were forfeited, and the King gave Blemondsbury and Kentiston to William Belet, who, however, agreed in 1278 to quitclaim to Thomas Viel certain rents held formerly by Thomas, whilst retaining all other services of the tenants. This was a partial restoration made at the request of Edward I., and ceased with the life of Thomas. Thus John FitzPeter, the distant cousin of Thomas [see Part I.], who challenged the latter's will, failed to recover Bloomsbury.

CHARTER HOUSE SQUARE.

From Stow's Survey, 1633.

1664.—PRIORS OF THE CHARTERHOUSE.

John Luscote	1370	but not installed till 1371; died 15 June, 1398
John Okedene	1398	resigned 1414; died 14 February, 1416/7
John Mapilstede	1414	resigned 1437
John Thorne	1437	resigned 1447
John Walran	1447	died 6 October, 1449
John Seman	1449	resigned 1469; died 29 December, 1472
Edmund Storer	1469	resigned 1477; died 1503
John Walsingham	1477	resigned 1487; died 30 January, 1489/90
Richard Roche	1487	resigned 27 June, 1499; died about 1515
William Tynbygh	1499	resigned 1529; died 1531
John Batmanson	1529	died 16 November, 1531
John Houghton	1531	hanged at Tyburn 27 April, 1535
William Trafford	1535	pensioned at £20 a year after having surrendered the Monastery

Okedene: some authorities have Obreden.
Thorne: his date of appointment is in doubt; it is said that he held office for eight years only; he was still acting in December, 1445.
Walran: alternative spellings are Walwan and Walwyn.
Walsingham: some authorities have Wolfingham.
Tynbygh: the modern form of the name would be Tenby; Tynburg and Tinbergh are corruptions.

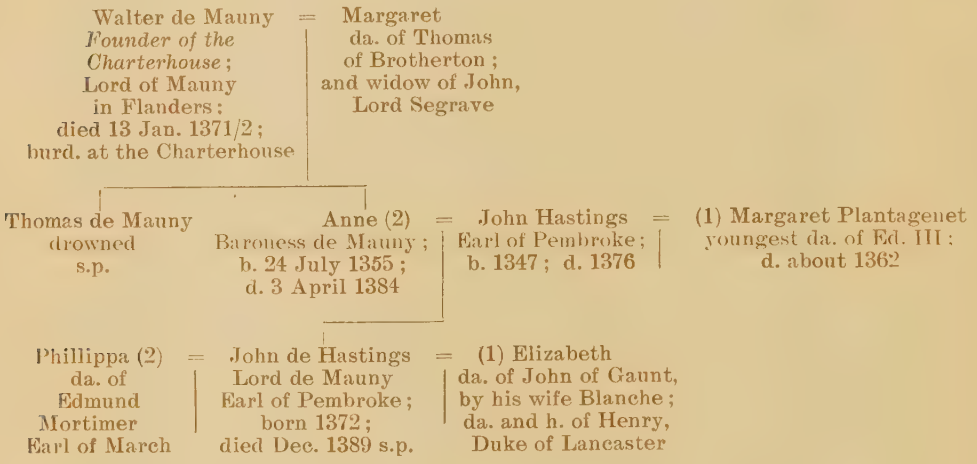
1665.—WALTER, LORD DE MAUNY, AND THE FOUNDATION OF THE CHARTERHOUSE. *Ancient Deed B* 2315.

10 *May* 1361 To all those who shall see or hear these letters. We, Walter, Lord de Mauny, would have you know that whereas certain agreements and covenants have been expressed between the Reverend Father in God, Sir Michael de Northburgh, by the grace of God bishop of London, and us, concerning the church of the Annunciation of our Lady beyond Smethefeld by London, which we lately founded, it is well pleasing to us that, in improvement of that church and of a house of religion which we and he think of founding there, if it please our Lord, and in increase of the said place, the said Bishop shall do that which shall please him by our licence henceforth, without hindrance from us or any, or obtaining other consent from us if we be distant, without abating or lessening

anything which pertains to the said church. In testimony of which thing, to these our letters patent we have caused our seal to be affixed.

Given at London, the 10th day of May in the year of grace, 1361.

Walter de Mauny was a native of Hainault, and probably came to England with Philippa of Hainault on her marriage with Edward III. He was her esquire in 1326, and was knighted in 1331.



1666.—RENTALS OF THE CHARTERHOUSE IN HOLBORN. *Rentals and Surveys, P.* 11, *No.* 30.

1403	4 Hen. IV.	£	s.	d.
	Of a house which Roger Smith holds in Portepole in Holborn quit rent			
(4)	Of an inn of John Bygonet opposite William Fote quit rent yearly	0	8	0
(10)	Of an inn of Richard Morton in Holborn called le Cage quit rent yearly	0	13	4
(3)	Of a house of John Knotte in Holborn	0	16	0
(5)	Of 4 acres of land of Richard Lewisham esquire lying in ..... next Grayesin	0	7	0
(6)	Of a house in Portepole opposite Grayesin which Robert Fouler holds in Holbourne	0	16	0

	£	s.	d.	
(7) Of a garden lying between the land of the manor of Bloomsbury and the land of John Goldebeter quit rent yearly	0	4	0	[?]
(11) Of two cottages situate next the house of John Goldebeter in Holborne	0	13	4	[?]
[manuscript much perished]				

All but one of the above properties were held of the manor of Pancras; the numbers against them refer to the same numbers in No. 1668.
The will of John Bygonet was proved P. C. C. 1403. The tenement was known as the Whyte Herte, and was opposite the tenement of William Fote, coroner for Middlesex, on the south side of High Holborn.
The tenement of Richard Morton was afterwards known as le Kynges Hede, then as le Rede Lyon.

1667. RENTALS OF THE CHARTERHOUSE IN OLBORNE. *Rentals and Surveys, Portfolio* 22, *No.* 77.

1426 Easter, 4 Hen. VI.	£	s.	d.
From Richard Mordon	1	0	0
,, Thomas Nanseglos	0	9	0
,, William Albyrton	0	16	0
,, William Smith	1	4	0
,, John Carpenter	0	6	8
,, Richard Corbell	0	4	0
,, Richard Beggere	0	4	0
,, John Taylour	0	4	0
,, Henry Frelke	0	4	0
,, William Peris	0	5	0
,, William Melkote	0	7	0
Total	£5	3	8

1668.—RENTALS OF THE CHARTERHOUSE IN HOLBORN AND PANCRAS. *Rentals and Surveys, Roll* 451.

1430 Rental of the House of the Salutation of the Mother of God of the Order of Carthusians near London of all their tenements &c.,

as well within the city of London as in the suburb of the same, made at Easter the 8th year of the reign of King Henry the sixth since the Conquest.

Holborne.

		£	s.	d.
And ..... the Master of S. Giles of the Lepers quit-rent 13s.	John Myddylcotes per annum ...	0	7	0
	Walter Dene ,, ,, ...	0	4	0
	Agnes Gylberd ,, ,, ...	0	4	0
	John Laborer ,, ,, ...	0	4	0
	John Wadyn ,, ,, ...	0	3	0
	John Broun ,, ,, ...	0	4	0
	William Dawe ,, ,, ...	0	6	8
	William Smyth ,, ,, ...	1	3	0
	Richard Morden ,, ,, ...	0	6	8

Held of the Manor of Pancras.

	£	s.	d.
(1) Thomas Nanseglos for a tenement called le Bychope at the corner of Portpole quit rent per annum	0	9	0
(2) Adam Fyvyon for a tenement called le Kyngshed quit rent per annum [altered from 16s.]	0	13	4
(3) William Alberton for a tenement formerly of John Knotte quit rent per annum	0	16	0
(4) John Gamboun for an inn called Hyltonsyn quit rent per annum	0	8	0
(5) The same John for 4 acres of land called Le Pyttes next Greyesyn per annum	0	7	0
(6) From the house in Portpole formerly Robert Fowler's opposite Greyesyn	0	16	0
(7) From the garden lying between land of the manor of Blymmymgsbery and land formerly of John Goldbeter [altered from 13s. 4d.]	0	4	0
(8) Robert Hor for farm of a pasture and field by indenture of John Askewyth per annum	1	10	0
(9) The same Robert for 3 acres of his fee per annum ...	0	6	8
(10) John Mordon for 3 cottages per annum	0	8	0
(11) Two cottages situate next the house of John Goldbeter in Holbourne rent per annum	0	13	4

The properties held of the manor of Pancras are of interest:—

1. was nearly opposite Staple Inn in Holborn main street; it is now a public-house;
2. was in High Holborn near Red Lyon Street;
3. stood next on the west of the present Holborn entrance to Grays Inn;

4. was the site of that entrance;
5. is now occupied by Bedford Row, formerly known as the Gravel Pits;
6. was opposite the Grays Inn Road entrance to that Inn;
7. was in High Holborn next to the manor of Bloomsbury;
8. lay at the back of Baldwins Gardens;
10. lay west of No. 3; it may be identified with the property known as le Cage, a lock-up for prisoners awaiting a charge before the magistrate.
11. lay towards S. Giles Church.

1669.—RENTALS OF THE CHARTERHOUSE. *Rentals and Surveys* 11/23.

1478 Holborn, 18 Ed. IV.	£	s.	d.
Of ..... Nanseglos, son of William Nanseglos, for quit rent issuing from a tenement situate above the corner, now called " le Busshop " yearly	0	9	0
Of John Asshe, gent, for a quit rent issuing out of a tenement formerly called Whitehert, otherwise Hyltonsyn, opposite the lane called Chauncellorlane for a whole year	0	8	0
Of Edward Brampton and Lady Peeche for a quit rent issuing from a tenement formerly called " le cage " late in tenure of Sir Thomas Tresham, knight, for the year	0	13	4
From Amy Smith	0	10	0
,, ... (a cooper)	0	10	0
,, the relict of William Careway	0	10	0
,, John Dawes for a tenement called le Cuppe and two other tenements	2	0	0
,, another tenement there	0	5	0
,, another tenement there	0	5	0
,, Thomas Denys	0	5	0
,, another tenement there	0	9	0
,, John Lyncolne	0	9	0
,, John Hereford	0	6	8
,, another tenement there	0	6	8
,, a tenement lately in tenure of Thomas	0	18	0
,, a cottage there	0	4	0
,, another cottage there	0	4	0
,, another cottage there	0	4	0
,, another cottage there	0	4	0
,, another cottage there	0	4	0
,, John Hamlyn for two cottages there	0	8	0
	£9	12	8

1670.—RENTALS OF THE CHARTERHOUSE. *Rentals and Surveys, Portfolio* 25, *No.* 55.

1493	Holbourne, 8 Hen. VII.	£	s.	d.
	le Bysshop	0	9	0
	Hyltons Inne	0	8	0
	Rede lione	0	13	4
	Philip White	0	10	0
	Thomas Trentham	0	10	0
	Philip White	0	10	0
	Bishop of London for 14 tenements	1	10	0
	Bishop of London for " le Cup "	1	10	0
		£6	0	4

Foreign Farms:	£	s.	d.
Fygemedowe (*i.e.*, Figg Meadow); Bishop of London ...	6	0	0
Blomondsbury; the same Bishop	18	0	0
Close near the coney warren, Grayes Inne; Edmund Stephens	1	10	0
Close near Grayes Inne; Halnatheus Malyverere ...	0	16	0

Fygges Meadow was part of the manor of Bloomsbury.

1671.—RENTALS OF THE CHARTERHOUSE. *Rentals and Surveys, Portfolio* 25, *No.* 55.

1500	Holbourn, Mich. 16 Hen. VII.	£	s.	d.
	Hospice called le Bysshop, quit rent	0	9	0
	Hylton's Inne, *alias* Whiteharte, quit rent	0	8	0
	Roger Grove for le Reede Lyone, quit rent	0	13	4
	John Fuller	0	10	0
	John Trenham	0	10	0
	Jaspar Leman	0	10	0
	A barn there	0	4	0
	Another barn	0	4	0
	Le Porche	0	15	0
	Robert Sybthorpe	0	6	8
	Robert Godebyn	0	6	8
	Henry Gwyn	0	6	8

	£	s.	d.
William Compton	0	6	8
Robert Grave	0	5	0
John Brown	0	5	0
John Grafton for 2 tenements	0	10	0
William Langeley for le Cup	2	4	0
	£8	14	0

	£	s.	d.
Blemondsbury; William Swan	22	6	8
A close near the Conditshote and the coney warren near Grayes Inn; Edmund Stevens	6	3	4
Another close near Grayes Inne; Halnatheus Malyveree ...	0	16	0
Gravell Pittes; Nicholas Asshe	1	0	0
A cottage and 14 acres 3 roods of pasture with a tenement and barn; the old rental of Master Peter Pekham [see No. 1817]	1	16	8

On the 12th March, 14 Hen. VII. [1499] the proctor re-entered the premises for disrepair and ejected the tenants in the presence of Edmund Stevens, John Fowne, Geoffrey ap Rice and divers other dwellers in Holborne and the rents have been raised to a total of £3 11s. 3d.

1672. RENTALS OF THE CHARTERHOUSE. *Rentals and Surveys, Portfolio* 26, *No.* 60.

1538 A rental for on hole yeres rent of all the landes tenementes and rentes belonginge to the Charterhowse nere London in the 30th yere of the reigne of our soverayng lorde Kyng Henry the VIII[the].

Holborne.	£	s.	d.
Richard Hauken for 3 tenements with gardens by indenture	1	10	0
John Coke by yer for an inn called le 3 Cuppis with a garden and a pasture next Keryche Churche by indenture	5	0	0
Roger Challenger by yer for 12 small tenements there, leased to John Johns, goldesmith, by indenture (afterwards in tenure of Mr. Empson of Clerkenwell)	5	0	0
Sum	£11	10	0

Leyghton Medowe.

Maystres Parke by yer for a field in Hakeney marsh called Leyton medowe, by indenture £2 0 0

Maryborne.

Richard Yman by yer for a pasture containing by estimation 8 acres, by indenture £0 12 0

Blomesebery.

Mayster John Butteler by yer for the manor of Blomesbury £32 6 8

The pasturys in Holbourne feldes.	£	s.	d.
Master Peckem by yer for a pasture in Holbourne feldes, held at will	1	16	8
Wedowe Hayesebury by yer for a pasture there called le Conduyt feld, held at will	6	0	0
Richard Hodson by yer for a pasture there, by indenture	10	0	0
Richard Home by yer for 2 pastures there, whereof one is called Gravelpitt Feldes, and the other is now in tenure of Robert Pepper, held at will	3	0	0
Wedowe Wylmes by yer for a pasture there, by indenture	1	13	4
Master Lodeseman by yer for a pasture there, by indenture	2	13	4
John Hogge by yer for a pasture there, by indenture ...	3	0	0
Nicholas Coke by yer for 3 pastures, by indenture ...	9	13	4
William Becham by yer for a pasture, by indenture; he is bounde by his lease to deliver at the Charterhowse yerly 12 lodes of hey	10	0	0
Sum	£47	16	8

The quiet rentes.	£	s.	d.
The Bysshope in Holborne by yer	0	9	0
Seynt Gyles in the feld by yer	0	10	0

1673. RENTALS OF THE CHARTERHOUSE. *Rentals and Surveys, Roll* 452.

1543/4 Free and quit rents within the city of London and suburb in the King's hands, 35 Hen. VIII. by reason of inheritance, suppression, surrender or exchange :—

Lands late of the Charterhouse, near London, resigned:—	£	s.	d.
Holborne.—Value in free rent of a tenement in Holborne called the Busshope, per annum	0	9	0
Parish of S. Giles in the Fields.—Value in free rent of a tenement of Sir Thomas Leigh, knight, Master of the house or hospital of S. Giles in the Fields, per annum	0	10	0
Reprise: Rent resolute to the churchwardens of the church of S. Sepulchre issuing from certain lands in the same parish, by decree of the Court of Augmentations, per annum	0	3	2

1674. RENTALS OF THE CHARTERHOUSE. *Rentals and Surveys, Roll* 950.

Parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne.		£	s.	d.
" This is gone to Mr. Burgoyne " 12 *Nov.* 1531	Farm of 3 tenements with gardens adjoining leased to Richard Hauken 12 November 23 Hen. VIII. for term of 30 years	1	10	0
Taverner	Farm of an inn or tenement called le Thre Cuppes with 3 small tenementes adjoining, together with a close of land called Drakfelde, in the parish of S. Pancras, Co. Midd., leased to John Cooke, 24 July, 26 Hen. VIII. for term of 60 years ... ... 24 *July* 1534	5	0	0
Bretton	Farm of 12 tenements leased together to Richard Taylour[1] ...	5	0	4
		£11	10	0

[1] Altered from Challenger.

This rental was probably drawn up in 1544.
Robert Burgoyne was Auditor of the Augmentations in 1540.
The Three Cups and Drakfeld were granted to Roger and Robert Taverner in 1544.
The twelve tenements in High Holborn in the parish of S. Andrew were granted to John Maynard and William Breton for life in July, 1544.
The three tenements leased to Richard Hauken were in 1539 granted to John Banyster, but were exchanged with the Crown for land elsewhere in 1544.

1675.—WILLIAM BLEMOND TO THE CONVENT OF HOLY TRINITY. *Ancient Deed A* 2231.

29 *Sept.* 1225 *to* 28 *Oct.* 1226 William, son of William Blemonte, for the safety of his soul and the souls of his ancestors and successors, has granted to the Prior and Convent of Holy Trinity, London, whatsoever he possesses in the town of Kentistun, in the parish of S. Pancras, in woods, lands, men, services, rents, &c., for the yearly rent of ½ mark at the Holy Trinity, London, to wit 40d. in the quinzaine of S. Michael, and 40d. in the quinzaine of Easter.

Witnesses, Richard Renger, Mayor of London, Roger Duke, Martin FitzWilliam, Sheriffs, Andrew Bukerel, Martin the Clerk, Sheriff of Middlesex, Henry Bokointe, Henry FitzWilliam, Stephen de Strand, John Walrand, Andrew de Grandon, Richard de Stane, Edwin Cheese, John de Tefunte, Salomon his brother, William Dispensor, Ralph servant of Terric, Edmund of Holy Trinity, Henry FitzAlch', Constable of the Tower of London, Master Gregory, John de Solis, Terric de Aleg, William Marescal, William Haket, Richard de Wimbisch.

Endorsed, Charter of W. de Blemont of a wood and all services which he has in Kentistun.

Kentistun is obviously the old possessive case form of Kent's tun—that is, the farm dwelling of the Kent. This etymology implies that in its upper reaches the river Holeburn was then known as the Kent, a name still in use all over England for small streams. The derivation of Kentishtown thus becomes clear.

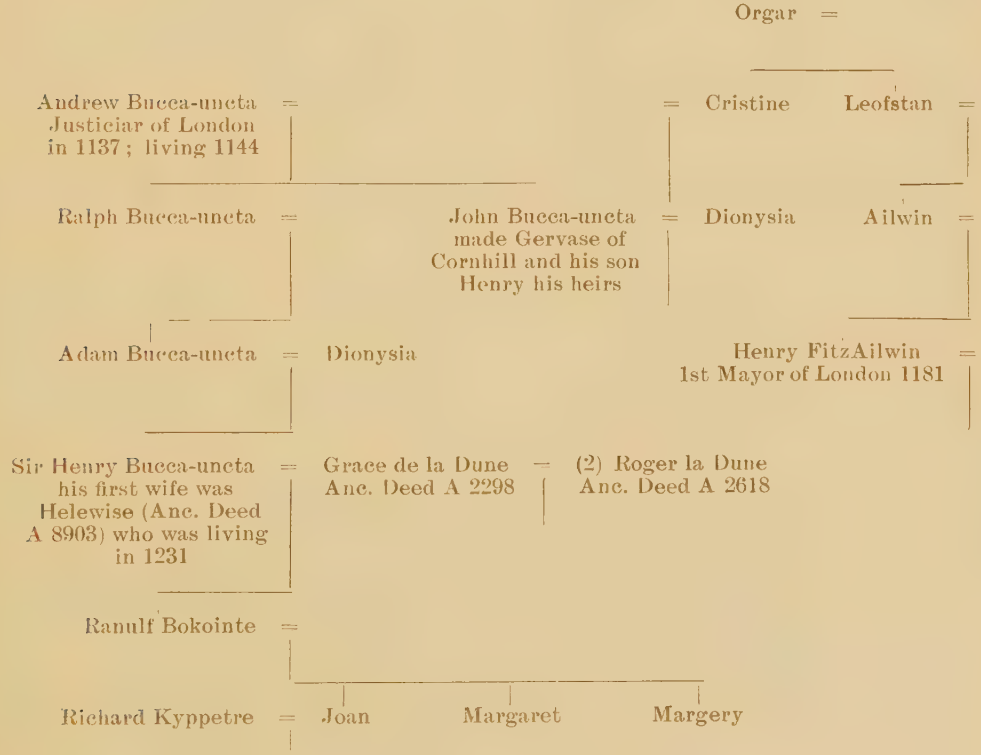
1676.—THEODORE DE BLEMUND TO WILLIAM DE BLEMUND. *Ancient Deed A* 2233.

29 *Sept.* 1225 *to* 29 *Sept.* 1226 Teoderic de Blemunt quitclaims to his brother Sir William de Blemunt whatsoever he possesses in lands, men, rent, services, hedges, and ditches, and everything next the wood of the Canons

of Holy Trinity in Kentistune in the parish of S. Pancras, to hold to William and his assigns. For this quitclaim William gave him the 17s. rent, which Elwin Chese was wont to return to him.

Witnesses, Richard Renger, Mayor of London, Roger Duke, Martin FitzWilliam, sheriffs, Andrew Bukerell, M. clerk, sheriff of Middlesex, Henry Bokointe, Henry FitzWilliam, Stephen de Strand, Master Robert de Tefont, Salmon his brother, Eilwin Chese, William Dispenser, Ralph, servant of Terric, Edmund of Holy Trinity.

In this and the preceding deed Henry Bokointe, or Bucca-uncta, witnesses immediately next after the Sheriff of Middlesex. John Bucca-uncta, who made Gervase of Cornhill his heir, sold land to William de Blemont, brother of Gervase, which became known as Blemondsbury, or Bloomsbury. The importance of his family, several members of which figure in this history, justifies the introduction here of his pedigree.


Orgar =
Andrew Bucca-uncta = Justiciar of London in 1137; living 1144
= Cristine
Leofstan =
Ralph Bucca-uncta =
John Bucca-uncta made Gervase of Cornhill and his son Henry his heirs
= Dionysia
Ailwin =
Adam Bucca-uncta =
Dionysia
Henry FitzAilwin = 1st Mayor of London 1181
Sir Henry Bucca-uncta = his first wife was Helewise (Anc. Deed A 8903) who was living in 1231
Grace de la Dune Anc. Deed A 2298 =
(2) Roger la Dune Anc. Deed A 2618
Ranulf Bokointe =
Richard Kyppetre =
Joan
Margaret
Margery

1677. —THEODORE DE BLEMUND TO RICHARD DE BLEMUND, PRIOR OF HOLY TRINITY. *Ancient Deed A* 2243.

29 *Sept.* 1225 *to* 29 *Sept.* 1226 Teoderic de Blemonte has granted to Richard the Prior, and the Convent, of the Holy Trinity, London, whatsoever the lord William de Blemonte, his brother, has given to them and confirmed by his charter, in Kentistun, in the parish of S. Pancras; for the yearly rent to Teoderic and his heirs of half a mark at the Church of the Holy Trinity payable at the feasts of Easter and Michaelmas, namely, 40d. at each term. For this grant the Prior and Convent gave him 2 marks.

Witnesses, Richard Renger, Mayor of London, Roger Duke, Martin FitzWilliam, sheriffs, Andrew Bukerell, M. clerk, sheriff of Middlesex, Henry Bokointe, Stephen de Strand, Master Robert de Tefunt, Eilwin Chese, Salomon de Tefunt, William Dispenser, Ralph, servant of Terric, Edmund, Henry FitzAch', constable of the Tower of London, John de Soli, Terric de Aleg, William Marescal, William Haket, Richard de Wimebish.

1678. —RICHARD, ABBOT OF WESTMINSTER, TO RICHARD DE BLEMUND. *Ancient Deed A* 2244.

1226 Richard, Abbot of Westminster, notifies that he has confirmed to Richard the Prior, and the Convent, of the Holy Trinity, London, the thicket with the heath, lands, woods, services, and homages, which he, the Abbot, had of the gift of William de Blemunt, in the parish of S. Pancras, Kentiston, to hold freely for ever.

Witnesses, Odo, goldsmith, Robert de Crokel, Robert de Berking, Richard de Fonte, John Fundur, Samson de Frumton, Maurice Pincern, Walter, chamberlain, Stephen de Strand, John de Lesnes, Richard May, Richard Melkl', Roger of King's Bench [*de Bancodroi*], Roger Cook, Turgio Stonhard, Henry de Corney, Robert Cook, Ivo, serjeant, Richard de Crokel, who has written this charter, and many others.

Endorsed, Confirmacio, Abbatis Westmonasterii de Bosco de Kentistun.

This and the three previous deeds are not connected with the Charterhouse property of Bloomsbury, but are introduced here to show the relationship of the members of the Blemonte family.

The modern equivalent of the "boscus de Kentistun" is Ken Wood, all of which is in the parish of S. Pancras, except that strip lying north of Kenwood House, which originally belonged to the Bishops of London, and this fact probably accounts for the traditional, but incorrect, view that Ken Wood belonged to the Bishops, whereas it is clear from the above deed that it was held by the Convent of the Holy Trinity under the Abbots of Westminster as chief lords.

1679.—WILLIAM DE BLEMONTE TO SAFUGLUS, SON OF DERING. *Ancient Deed A* 2230.

Before 1226 William de Blemonte, son of William de Blemonte, has demised to Safuglus, son of Dering, and his heirs 12 acres of land which lie bordering the wood of Sirewic, to hold to him and his heirs for 2s. 6d. rent yearly, namely, 7½d. at the four terms of Michaelmas, Christmas, Easter, and S. John Baptist. For this grant Safuglus gave 4s. in gersom.

Witnesses, Simon, priest, Ralph Pijun, Herbert de Lutton, Richard Carpenter, Ralph Manje, Aielwin de Garder, Robert Hunt, Robert Capman, John Welse, Adwin Botte, Robert Machun, William FitzAdwin, Robert Carter, Osegod, Adwin Smith, Richard Tailebois, and many others.

Endorsed, William Blemund, as to 12 acres of land in Kantistun to the use of Safogel father of Gilbert.

1680.—ROBERT DE TEPHONT TO RICHARD DE STAINES. *Ancient Deed A* 2234.

Robert de Tephont, with the assent of Lucy, his wife, and of his sons, has granted to Richard de Staines and Margery his wife and their heirs all his land in the parish of S. Pancras, which is of the fee of William de Blemonte, that land which Gilbert Safogel demised to him and Lucy his wife and their heirs which is called "la Dune," and a croft held of William, son of Robert Dispenser, near the same land; to hold to them and their heirs and to whom they will assign it, except to a religious house or Jews. For this charter &c. Richard gave 2 marks sterling.

Witnesses, Sir William, Vicar of the church of S. Sepulchre, William, chaplain of S. Pancras, Richard de Camerwelle, Richard

de Kent, Herbert Tunicer, Herbert Joie, Richard Smith, Roger Baker, Nicholas de Sandon, Stephen de Hull, William FitzAlwin, Alexander de Stane, Walter, clerk of S. Pancras, and many others.

Endorsed, Charter of Robert de Tephont made to Richard de Staines of all his land which he had in the parish of S. Pancras of Kenshtone.

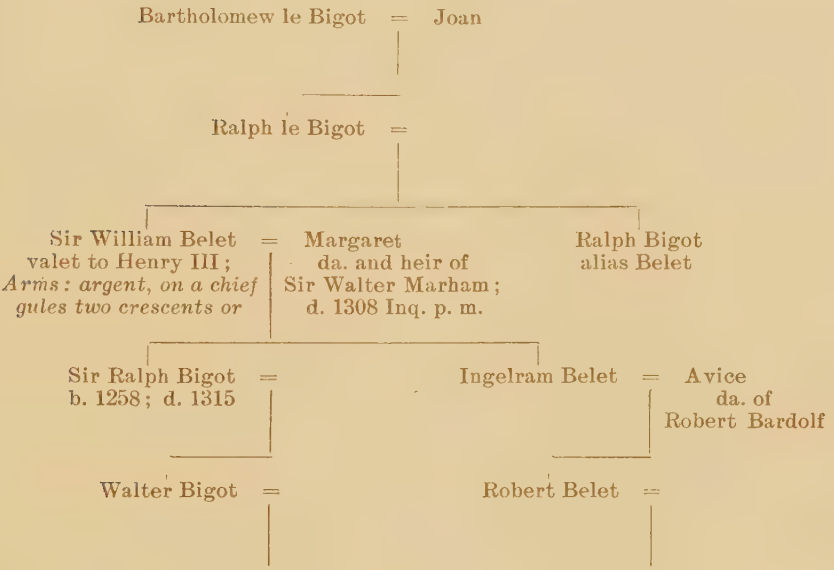
1681.—WILLIAM BELET. *Patent Rolls* 49 *Hen. III. m.* 4.

16 *Oct.* 1265 The King to whomsoever these present letters shall come, greeting. Know ye that for the commendable service which our beloved and faithful William Belet renders us we give and grant to the same William those houses in the parish of S. Giles without the city of London which were of Thomas Viel, formerly citizen of London, our enemy, with the lands, tenements, meadows, rents, and all other their appurtenances, as well within as without the City of London. To have and to hold to the same William and his heirs for ever, performing therefor the due and accustomed services. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness myself at Westminster, 16 October, in the 49th year of our reign.

1682.—WILLIAM BELET. *Charter Rolls* 56 *Hen. III. m.* 4.

10 *March* 1271/2 Whereas formerly by a charter, by reason of the trespasses laid to the charge of the citizens of London during the disturbances in the realm, the King had given to William Belet all the houses with their rents in the city of London late of Thomas Viel of London, and certain other lands of the said Thomas without the city, to be held by the said William and his heirs by the services due to the chief lords of the fee; and whereas afterwards by council of the prelates and magnates the King submitted himself to the award of Ottobon, Cardinal of S. Adrian, Legate of the Apostolic see, and others, touching the state of those disinherited by the said disturbance, who, by their award made at Kenilworth, made no mention of the city of London, because the citizens had already submitted themselves to the King's will; and whereas afterwards the King received all the citizens into grace and restored the city

to them, maintaining however all such gifts as he had already made; for the greater security of the said William the King now renews the aforesaid gift, nor shall the King disseise him or his heirs until he has made them a reasonable exchange for the said houses and lands.


Bartholomew le Bigot = Joan
Ralph le Bigot =
Sir William Belet = Margaret Ralph Bigot
valet to Henry III; da. and heir of alias Belet
Arms: argent, on a chief Sir Walter Marham;
gules two crescents or d. 1308 Inq. p. m.
Sir Ralph Bigot = Ingelram Belet = Avice
b. 1258; d. 1315 da. of
Robert Bardolf
Walter Bigot = Robert Belet =

1683.—SIR WILLIAM BELET AND THOMAS VIEL. *Augmentation Office Carte Misc., Vol. I.*, 179.

12 *Nov.* 1278 Final concord made in the King's Court at Westminster on the morrow of S. Martin, 6 Ed. I, between Thomas Viel, plaintiff, and William Belet, tenant, of one messuage, 150 acres of land, and 8 marks of rent, in Hales and Tyburn.

Thomas quitclaims to William the premises which William holds of the gift of Henry III, except a yearly rent of 5 marks 6s. 8d. in Hales, Kentissheton, and Leyton, Co. Essex, and Co. Middx. He also quitclaims to William 15 acres of meadow in Leyton, which William now holds.

William quitclaims to Thomas the rent which the said William had within the walls of the city of London of the gift of Henry III, and also a yearly rent of 5 marks 6s. 8d. in Hales, Kentissheton, and Leyton, payable by the tenants and their heirs

as follows: Joan, daughter of William de Hadestok, 20s.; the prioress of S. Helen's, London, 13s. 4d.; Richard Cracheheg, 6s.; the Prior of Holy Trinity, London, 6s. 8d.; William Chese and Letice his wife, and the heirs of Letice, 15s.; Edmund Pecok, 7s.; the Master of S. Giles' Hospital without London, 5s. 4d.: saving to the said William Belet homages, wards, reliefs, escheats, custodies, and all other services of the said tenants.

Thomas may distrain upon the chattels of the said tenants in default of rent.

This fine was made in the presence of the said tenants, who acknowledged the said rents.

[See also Fines in Divers Counties, 6 Ed. I, No. 74.]

Rentals quitclaimed to Thomas Viel.	£	s.	d.	
Joan, daughter of William de Hadestok	1	0	0	
The Prioress of S. Helen's ...	0	13	4	
Richard Cracheheg	0	6	0	
The Prior of Holy Trinity ...	0	6	8	[see No. 1675]
William Chese and Letice his wife	0	15	0	
Edmund Pecok	0	7	0	
The Master of S. Giles' Hospital ...	0	5	4	
	£3	13	4	= 5 marks 6s. 8d., as above

Joan de Hadestok was granddaughter of Adam de Basing, from whom this property descended to her. She married Adam de Bedyk, or Bidik, whose family thus became possessed of it. For pedigree, see No. 1038.

1684.—WILLIAM BELET AND RICHARD DE GLOUCESTER. *Inq. Ad Quod Damnum, F.* 24, *No.* 2.

9 *Sept* 1295 Inquisition taken before the Sheriff of Middlesex, Friday next after the feast of S. Giles, at Blemundsbure, 23 Ed. I, by the oath of Robert de Heriholt, Robert de Lovecote, John le Serjeant, John de Wetingge, Nicholas Christemasse, Edward le Brewere, John Osgod, John Walter, Richard le Espicer, John de Camberwell, William Chese, and Roger le Taylour, who say that it is not to the damage of the King if William Belet enfeoff Richard de Gloucester with a messuage, 140 acres of land, 15 acres of meadow, and

4 marks of rent, with the appurtenances, at Blemundesbur', which William holds of the King in chief; but the enfeoffment would be to the King's advantage as he would then have two tenants instead of one. The tenement is held immediately of the King; King Henry, his father, enfeoffed the said William thereof. William pays to Robert FitzWalter for the tenement 10s. when the scutage occurs, for all service; it is worth 20 li. yearly in all issues. William has a tenement at Marrham, Co. Norfolk, worth 40 li. yearly, doing for it to the Castle of Dover the service of 10s.

1685. SIR WILLIAM BELET, INGELRAM BELET, AND RICHARD DE GLOUCESTER. *Aug. Office Carte Misc., Vol. IV., 75, 142, and De Banco Roll, Easter 2 Ed. II., rot. 47.*

INGELRAM BELET IN MERCY FOR SEVERAL DEFAULTS &C.

1309 The same Ingelram was summoned to answer to Richard de Gloucestre and Margery his wife in a plea of warranty of the manor of Blemundesbury, which they hold and claim to hold of him by charter of William Belet, father of the said Ingelram, who is his heir.

They say that William Belet enfeoffed them and the heirs of Richard, and bound himself and his heirs to warranty; and that on the morrow of the Epiphany 34 Ed. I, in the court of the Abbot of Westminster, a certain William Jordan brought against them a writ of right of the said manor and the plea still hangs undetermined; and for this reason they have often requested Ingelram to warrant the manor to them, and he has always refused, by which they have suffered damage to the value of £1,000. Of this they produce suit, and shew the said charter of William Belet. Ingelram, by Adam Brunger, his attorney, acknowledges the charter to be the deed of William Belet, his father, and that he is his heir in blood, but says that he has nothing by descent of inheritance from William.

7 *Jan.* 1305/6

10 *May* 1309 *Memorandum* that Ingelram came by his said attorney on Saturday, after the feast of S. John before the Latin Gate, 2 Ed. II, and, as the heir of William Belet, he warranted the manor of Blemundsbury to Richard de Gloucester, Alderman of London, and Margery his wife,—and Ingelram has by descent of inheritance the manors of Marham and Bickham Welle, Co. Norfolk, and Reynes, Co. Essex.

1686.—RICHARD SON OF RICHARD DE GLOUCESTER AND WALTER DE WALDESHEFT. *Aug. Office Carte Misc., Vol. IV.* 34, 38.

34. Writ to William de Weston, Escheator in Surrey, Sussex, Kent, Middlesex and the City of London.

Richard, son and heir of Richard de Gloucestre, deceased, has shewn that although his said father held no lands of the King in chief on the day of his death, except lands in the suburb of London held by service of one sore sparrowhawk, nevertheless Master John Waleweyn, late escheator has taken into the King's hands the said lands and also other lands of Richard the father, and the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer have sold the custody of the said lands in the suburb and the marriage of the said Richard the son to Walter de Waldesheft.

2 *March* 1323/4 *The Escheator is ordered to hold an Inquisition*, 2 March, 17 Ed. II.

38. Writ to the same.

Although it has been found by inquisition that Richard the father held no lands of the King in chief on the day of his death in Co. Middlesex, except lands in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers, by service of one sore sparrowhawk to be paid at the Exchequer on the gule of August, it appears by inspection of the
16 *Oct.* 1265 rolls of the Chancery that Henry III, by letters patent of 16 Oct. year 49, gave to William Belet, for his good service rendered, the houses in the parish of S. Giles without the city of London which were of Thomas Viel, formerly citizen of London, enemy of the
6 *Nov.* 1265 King, and by letters patent of 6 November, year 50, repeated the grant. From which it can be presumed that the said lands which Richard acquired of William, which were formerly in seisin of Thomas, were held of Henry III by service which ought to give custody and marriage.

The Escheator is directed to hold an inquisition.

8 *June* 1324 *Westminster*, 8 June, 17 Ed. II.

19 *June* 1324 Inquisition held at Westminster on Tuesday before the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, 17 Ed. II, by oath of John de Mundene, Adam le Duyn, John le Plastrer, John Andrew, Roger de Presthorpe, William atte Hoo, John de Bienflete, William de

Fynchynfeld, Roger de Arderne, Walter Fraunceys, Geoffrey Fitzjohan, and Richard le Cook, who say that the said Thomas, before he forfeited his lands to Henry III, held the same lands of Henry III by service of one sore sparrowhawk by the year payable at the Exchequer on the gule of August and not by any other service, which ought to give custody and marriage.

Richard de Gloucestre held no other lands at his death of the King in chief by knight service or by grand serjeanty, by which the custody of his lands ought to belong to the King.

1687. RICHARD DE GLOUCESTRE. *Inq. p. m. Augmentation Office Carte Misc., Vol. VII.* 58.

Inquisition held at Brokencrouche, in the suburb of London,
16 *March* 1323/4 before William de Westone, escheator in Co. Midd. on Thursday, after the feast of S. Gregory the Pope, 17 Ed. II, by oath of John de Mundane, William le Mareschal, Adam le Duyn, Nicholas de Kertlynge, Thomas le Barber, John Flemyng, Roger de Arderne, John le Chesman, John Andrew, Roger le Mareschal, Walter Swyft, and Hamo atte Welle.

Richard de Gloucestre, deceased, held of the King in chief one messuage called Bleemundesbury, in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers, of no yearly value beyond reprises; 100 acres of land worth by the year 50s. (value of an acre 6d.); 18 acres of dry pasture worth by the year 4s. 6d. (value of an acre 4d.); there are 9 free tenants who pay by the year 27s., and suit of court every third week; held of the King by service of one sore sparrowhawk at the gule of August. The said Richard held of Henry de Bydyk 50 acres of land in Kentyshtown, worth by the year 16s. 8d. (an acre 4d.), and 3 acres of pasture, worth by the year 9d. (an acre 3d.), by service of 8s. by the year.

2 *Feb.* 1323/4 Richard, his son, is his heir, aged 21 years at the feast of the Purification last. Sum total £4 18 11

Sum of reprises	8	0
Thus the true value =	£4	10 11

For the 100 acres, see No. 1721.

1688.—RICHARD DE GLOUCESTER, SON OF RICHARD DE GLOUCESTER. *Close Rolls* 18 *Ed. II. m.* 35.

1 *Aug.* 1324 To William de Weston, escheator in Middlesex and the city of London. Order to cause Richard de Gloucester, son of Richard de Gloucester, to have seisin of a messuage called Bloemundesbury, in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers, and of certain lands in the same parish, upon his finding security for the payment of his relief, as the King learns by inquisition taken by the escheator that Richard held at his death the aforesaid messuage and lands, in chief, by the service of rendering a sore sparrowhawk to the exchequer at the gule of August, and that Richard, his son, is his heir and of full age, the King having taken the son's fealty.

Richard de Gloucester = Margery — Walter de Waldshef = Joan
Alderman of Cornhill; will proved 1323 — will dated 25 Nov. 1333; proved Apl. 1334

Richard de Gloucester = Juliana — (2) Gracian le Palmer
born 2 Feb. 1303; alive 1335; dead 1338 not the same as Master Richard de Gloucester of Fleet Street

1689.—WILLIAM DE WYKLEWOD TO RICHARD DE GLOUCESTER. *Augmentation Office Carte Misc., Vol. XIII.* 169.

21 *Jan.* 1324/5 Final concord made between Richard de Gloucestre and Juliana, daughter of Walter Waldeshef, plaintiffs, by William de Bentele, guardian of Juliana, and William de Wyklewod, deforciant, of one messuage, 170 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow, 47s. 2d. of rent, in Kentissheton and the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers without the Bar of the Old Temple, London. William grants the premises to Richard and Juliana in tail, with remainder to the right heirs of Juliana. Octave of S. Hilary, anno 18 Ed. II. (Feet of Fines, Case 149, F. 52, No. 324.)

1690. RICHARD OF GLOUCESTER AND JOAN, RELICT OF WALTER WALDESHEF. *Ancient Deed B* 2393.

1 *Feb.* 1334/5 Letter of Attorney of Joan, who was wife of Walter Waldeshef, appointing John de Brunleye, her servant, her attorney, to receive seisin from Richard de Gloucester, son and heir of Richard de Gloucester, formerly citizen and alderman of London, or from his attorney, of the manor of Blemundesbury with the appurtenances, to be held according to a certain deed indented made between Richard and herself.

Dated, London, Wednesday the Vigil of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 9 Ed. III.

Walter de Waldeshef was King's Butler and Coroner for the city, offices usually held with that of King's Chamberlain.

1691.—RICHARD DE GLOUCESTER AND WILLIAM PYKOT. *Ancient Deed B* 2372.

5 *Aug.* 1335 Richarde de Gloucester, son and heir of Richard de Gloucester, formerly citizen and alderman of London, and Juliana, his wife, from themselves and their heirs release and quitclaim to William Pykot, goldsmith, of London, all their right in all lands, tenements and rents with their appurtenances in Blemundsbury in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers, without the bar of the Old Temple, London, and in Kentisheton, in the parish of S. Pancras, Co. Middlesex, and will warrant against all people.

Witnesses, Roger de Depham, Richard Denys, Walter le Mazerer, Robert le Mareschal, Richard Crullyng, Walter de Enemere, John Andrew, William de Totenhale, Thomas the barber.

Dated, London, Monday next before the feast of S. Laurence the Martyr, 9 Ed. III.

1692.—RICHARD DE GLOUCESTER AND WILLIAM PYCOT. *Ancient Deed B* 2383.

6 *Oct.* 1335 Fine between William Pycot, goldsmith, plaintiff, and Richard de Gloucester and Juliana his wife, deforciants, of a messuage, 170 acres of land, 21 acres of meadow, and £4 7s. 2d., of rent,

with appurtenances, in Kentissheton and the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers, without the Bar of the Old Temple, London, as to which a plea of covenant was summoned between them, namely, Richard and Juliana acknowledged the right of William to hold the same to him, William, and his heirs, of the chief lords of that fee by the services belonging thereto, and granted for themselves and the heirs of Juliana that they would warrant the premises to William and his heirs against all men for ever. For this acknowledgment and warranty William gave £100 sterling.

Middlesex, Octave of S. Michael, 9 Ed. III.

(See also Fines, London and Middlesex, 9 Ed. III., No. 101.)

William Pycot was, at this date, escheator for Middlesex, Kent, Surrey and Sussex.

1693.—RICHARD DE GLOUCESTRE TO WILLIAM PYCOT. *Inq. Ad Quod Damnum, F.* 236, *No.* 16.

17 *March* 1335/6 Inquisition held at the Stone Cross, Co. Midd. on Friday after the feast of S. Gregory the Pope, 10 Ed. III, by oath of Thomas le Barber, William de Newenham, John de Oxon', Hamo atte Well, William de Totenhale, John Andreu, William Tosewold, Peter atte Gate, John Dobelyn, Henry Duvelyn, Richard de Grafton, and Nicholas le Wright.

It is not to the damage of the King, or of others, if the King grant licence to William Pycot of London, goldsmith, to have again and hold one messuage, 140 acres of land, 15 acres of meadow, and 4 marks of rent, in Blemundsbury, in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers without the Bar of the Old Temple, London, which were taken into the King's hands because William acquired them in fee without the King's licence from Richard de Gloucestre the younger and Juliana his wife, who held them of the King in chief. The premises are held of the King in chief by service of paying one sparrowhawk or 30d. yearly on the gule of August, and are worth by the year clear 68s. No other lands remain to Richard and Juliana.

Sum of value of tenements with rent £6 1s. 4d.

Endorsed, Let it be done for a fine of 5 marks.

2 *May* 1336 (Pardon for acquiring the lands, Pat. Roll 10 Ed. III. pt. 1, m. 16, 2 May, 1336.)

1694.—WILLIAM PYCOT TO ROGER DE BEDEFELD. *Ancient Deed B* 2371.

30 *Sept.* 1336 William Pycot, goldsmith of London, has granted and sold to Roger de Bedefeld, citizen of London, Matilda his wife, and Nicholas their son, all his goods and chattels alive and dead, of whatsoever kind and condition, in his lands and tenements at Kentissheton and Blemondsbury in the parishes of S. Pancras and S. Giles of the Lepers, without the Bar of the Old Temple, London, for a certain sum which they have paid to him.

Dated, Blemondsbury, Monday next after the feast of S. Michael the Archangel, 10 Ed. III.

Roger de Bedefeld was, in 1333, one of the Ushers of the Exchequer. The serjeanty of the Ushery of the Exchequer of the King was held in chief by John de Dagworth, who demised one moiety of the office to Roger de Bedefeld and the other moiety to John Dymmok for their lives.

1695.—WILLIAM PICOT TO ROGER DE BEDEFELD. *Inq. Ad Quod Damnum, F.* 236, *No.* 16.

8 *Oct.* 1336 Inquisition held before the escheator in the vill of Westminster, Co. Midd, 8 Oct, 10 Ed. III, by oath of William le Clerk, Thomas le Barber, Philip de Walcote, Roger de Arderne, Geoffrey Goldbeter, Richard de Nottelee, Ralf le Heymonger, John de Oxenford, William de Tosewold, John Chese, Walter le Mareschall, and William de Totenhale.

It is not to the damage of the King, or of others, if the King grant licence to William Picot, goldsmith, of London, to grant to Roger de Bedefeld and Maud his wife 140 acres of land, 15 acres of meadow, and 4 marks of rent, in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers without the Bar of the Old Temple, London. The premises are held of the King in chief by service of paying one sparrowhawk or 30d. yearly on the gule of August and are worth by the year clear 68s. No other lands remain to William.

12 *Oct.* 1336 (Licence for alienation, Pat. Roll 10 Ed. III. pt. I. m. 21, 12 Oct. 1336.)

1696. WILLIAM PYKOT, ROGER DE BEDEFELD AND GRACIAN LE PALMER. *Ancient Deed B* 2370.

24 *Jan.* 1338/9

Whereas William Pykot of London goldsmith has lately given to Roger Bedefeld and Matilda his wife, and Nicholas their son, and their heirs and assigns, all his lands and tenements with their appurtenances in Kentyssheton in the parish of S. Pancras and in Blemondsbury in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers, without the Old Temple, in London, and 15 acres of meadow in Leyton, Co. Essex, and whatsoever rights he had therein, Gracian le Palmer and Juliana his wife, in full seisin and possession of the said property remit and quit claim from themselves and their heirs all their right and claim in the same to Roger, Matilda and Nicholas and their heirs, and will warrant the same against all people for ever.

Witnesses, Philip de Walcote, Reginald de Thorp, Robert de Ash, Roger de Shirbourne, William Frost, William de Totenhale, Radulf, clerk.

Dated, in the parish of S. Giles abovesaid, 24 January, 12 Ed. III.

1697. ROGER DE BEDEFELD AND GRATIAN LE PALMER. *Ancient Deed B* 2389.

27 *Jan.* 1338/9

Fine made at Westminster in the quindene of S. Hilary, 13 Ed. III. before John de Stonore, William de Shareshull, John Inge, John de Shardelow, Richard de Aldeburgh, Roger Hillary, William Scot, and William Basset, Justices, between Roger de Bedefeld and Matilda, his wife, and Nicholas, their son, plaintiffs, and Gratian le Palmer and Juliana his wife, deforciants, of a messuage, 200 acres of land, 5 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, and 4 marks of rent, with appurtenances, in Kentissheton and the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers without the Bar of the Old Temple in London, and of 15 acres of meadow, in Leyton, Co. Essex, as to which a plea of covenant was summoned between them. Gratian and Juliana acknowledged the right of Roger, and quitclaimed from themselves, and the heirs of Juliana, to Roger and Matilda and Nicholas, and the heirs of Roger, for ever, and granted for

themselves and the heirs of Juliana that they would warrant the tenements against all people for ever. For this the plaintiffs gave Gracian and Juliana £100 sterling.

(See also Augmentation Office Carte Misc., Vol. III., 128 and Vol. XVI., 38; and Fines, London and Middx., 13 Ed. III., No. 267.)

1698. GEOFFREY LE GOLDBETERE AND NICHOLAS ANDREU. *Feet of Fines, Case* 150, *File* 54, *No.* 49.

13-20 *Jan.* 1330/1 Final agreement made in the Octave of S. Hilary, 4 Ed. III. between Geoffrey le Goldbetere of Goderounlane, plaintiff, and Nicholas Andreu and Mariot his wife, deforciants, of one messuage, two acres of land, in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers without the Bar of the Old Temple, London.

Nicholas and Mariot grant the premises to Geoffrey from themselves and the heirs of Mariot for 100s. of silver.

Goderune Lane is now known as Gutter Lane.

1699. ROBERT DORTURER TO ROGER DE BEDEFELD. *Ancient Deed B* 2392.

22 *Dec.* 1339 Robert Dorturer has sold to Roger de Bedefeld all his goods and chattels moveable and immoveable which he has or could have in his tenement and in 5 acres which he has in the parish of S. Giles in Holbourne beyond the Bar of the Old Temple of London as fully as he had leased it to Richard le Cook and Maud his wife to hold at his will, as appears by indenture made between Richard and Maud and himself.

Witnesses, William de Totenhale, Geoffrey le Goldbeter, Thomas the Barber, William Tosewald, Walter le Brewer.

Given at Holbourne in the parish of S. Giles, beyond the Bar of the Old Temple, London, Wednesday next after the feast of S. Thomas the Apostle, 13 Ed. III.

1700.—BARTHOLOMEW DE HELMYNGHAM AND JOHN WYTES TO ROGER DE BEDEFELD. *Ancient Deed B* 2391.

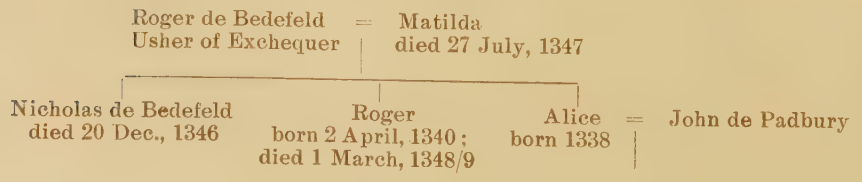
13 *March* 1339/40 Bartholomew de Helmynham and John Wytes of Bedefeld have given to Roger de Bedefeld and Matilda his wife, their heirs and assigns, all their tenement with 2 acres of land with appurtenances and with 4d. rent returnable from the tenement which formerly was of Hugh Prilli; which lies in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers between land and a tenement formerly of the said Hugh Prilli on the one part and land and a tenement of Geoffrey the goldbeater on the other part, and one head abuts upon the street called Holbourne and the other upon land of Roger de Bedefeld. To hold to Roger and Matilda, and their heirs, of the chief lords of that fee by the services therefor due and accustomed. With warranty against all men for ever.

Witnesses, William de Totenhale, Geoffrey the goldbeater, Thomas the Barber at the Broken Cross, William Tosewald, Walter le Brewer.

Dated, in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers, 13th March, 14 Ed. III.

1701.—WILLIAM DE LAVENHAM AND ROGER DE BEDEFELD. *Patent Rolls* 16 *Ed. III. pt. I. m.* 35.

1 *March* 1342 Whereas, lately, for a fine of 40s., the King by letters patent granted licence for William Picot of London, "orfeure," to enfeoff Roger de Bedefeld and Matilda his wife, and Nicholas their son, of a messuage, 140 acres of land, 15 acres of meadow, and 4 marks of rent, in the parish of S. Giles, held in chief, and whereas Roger is now dead and Matilda and Nicholas by their charter have granted the same to William de Lavenham for life, and he has entered therein without licence, the King has pardoned him the trespass in this behalf, and granted licence for him to retain them.



1702.—MATILDA DE BEDEFELD. *Inq. p. m. Chan. Ed. III. F.* 84.

23 *Nov.* 1347 Inquisition held at the Broken Cross (Crucem fractam) without the Bar of the New Temple, London, Co. Middx., on Friday the feast of S. Clement the Pope, 21 Ed. III, before the King's Escheator in Co. Middx., by oath of John Horden, John May atte Eldeford, Hugh Lambyn, Peter atte Gate, Richard Smith, William Lovecot, John de Essex, John Dobelyn, Walter Hobecok, John Flaundere, William de Totenhale, and Nicholas Forester, after the death of Matilda, who was wife of Roger de Bedefeld.

The said Roger and Matilda, and Nicholas their son, purchased jointly of William Pycot lands called Blemondesbury namely, one messuage, 100 acres of land, 18 acres of pasture, and 23s. of rent, by licence of the King. They also purchased of the same William 50 acres of land, 3 acres of pasture, and 5s. of rent, in the vill of Kentisshton, held of the heirs of Henry Bedyk by service of 8s. by the year. After Roger's death, Matilda and Nicholas held the premises jointly; and Matilda being of full age, Nicholas of the age of 9 years only, they enfeoffed William de Lavenham thereof for life by the King's licence. Nicholas, under age, re-entered into a moiety of the said lands, and died so seised, and William still holds the other moiety. After Roger's death Matilda enfeoffed the said William de Lavenham of one messuage, 2 acres of land, in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers, for life, held of the Prior of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England by service of 3s. by the year.

The messuage of Blemondesbury is of no yearly value beyond reprises. The said 100 acres, together with the said 50 acres in Kentisshtown, are worth by the year £2 18s. 4d. The said 18 acres of pasture, together with the two acres in Kentisshtown, are worth by the year 10s. 6d. The said rents are paid quarterly. The other messuage and two acres of land are worth by the year ½ mark.

The lands called Blemondesbury are held of the King in chief by service of a fourth part of a knight's fee and one sparrowhawk, or 2s. payable yearly, on the gule of August at the Exchequer.

27 *July* 1347 Matilda died on Friday before the feast of S. Peter ad Vincula
20 *Dec.* 1346 last. Nicholas died on Wednesday before Christmas last. Roger, son of Roger and Matilda, and brother of Nicholas, is heir, aged
2 *April* 1347 7 years on Tuesday in Easter week last, to whom belongs the reversion of the lands held by William de Lavenham for term of life.

27 *Nov.* 1347 Inquisition held at Stratford Abbatis, Co. Essex, Tuesday before the feast of S. Andrew the Apostle, 21 Ed. III.

The said Roger, Matilda and Nicholas held jointly by grant of William Pycot 15 acres of meadow in the vill of Leyton, and after Roger's death Maud and Nicholas enfeoffed William de Lavenham thereof for life by the King's licence. Nicholas, under age, re-entered a moiety of the said lands and died so seised, and William still holds the other moiety.

The said meadow is parcel of the lands of Blemondesbury which are held of the King in chief by service of a fourth part of a knight's fee and one sparrowhawk, or 2s., on the gule of August, payable at the Exchequer. The meadow is worth by the year 15s.

(Deaths and heir as at the Inquest in Co. Middx.)

1703.—JOHN DE PADBURY AND NICHOLAS, SON OF ROGER DE BEDEFELD. *Patent Rolls* 21 *Ed. III. pt. III. m.* 19.

26 *Nov.* 1347 Grant to John de Padbury, king's yeoman, of the keeping of the lands late of Nicholas de Bedefeld, tenant in chief, in Kentissheton, in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers without the Bar of the Old Temple, London, and in Leyton, Co. Essex, during the nonage of the heir, with the issues thereof from the time of the death of Nicholas; and the marriage of the heir.

Mandate in pursuance to John de Coggeshale, escheator in the counties of Essex, Hertford, and Middlesex.

John de Padbury farmed the fee of the King's seal for judicial writs in the King's Bench at this period.

1704.—WILLIAM DE LAVENHAM AND MATILDA DE BEDEFELD. *Close Rolls* 22 *Ed. III. pt. I. m.* 34.

12 *Feb.* 1347/8 Order to John de Coggeshall, escheator in counties Middlesex and Essex, not to meddle with the moiety of lands in Blemundsbury [as in No. 1702] in the hands of William de Lavenham, whose fealty for the same the King has taken.

1705.—JOHN DE PADBURY AND NICHOLAS SON OF ROGER DE BEDEFELD. *Patent Rolls* 23 *Ed. III. pt. I. m.* 22.

3 *March* 1348/9 — Whereas by letters patent the King lately granted to his yeoman, John de Paddebury, the custody of the lands late of Roger de Bedyngfeld, tenant in chief, during the nonage of Roger, son and heir of the said Roger, with marriage of such heir, and Roger, son of Roger, has since died, the King has granted to him the said custody during the nonage of the sister and heir of the said Roger, son of Roger, with her marriage.

1706. ROGER DE BEDEFELD AND JOHN DE PADBURY. *Inq. p. m. Chan. Ed. III. F.* 103 (17).

18 *March* 1348/9 — Inquisition held at Westsmethefeld, before the King's escheator in Middlesex, Wednesday after the feast of S. Gregory the Pope, 23 Ed. III, after the death of Roger de Bedyngfeld, the King's ward, son and heir of Roger de Bedyngfeld, deceased, by oath of Peter atte Gate, John Dobelyn, Henry de Basing, Richard de Moerton, Hugh Lambyn, Geoffrey Goldbeter, Richard le Breghhere, John le Hirde, Robert le Tolare, William de T—'eshale, Henry Develyn, and Henry son of Richard le Smyth.

By reason of the minority of the said Roger, John de Padbury had the custody of the lands of Blemondesbury which were Nicholas de Bedyngfeld's by lease of the King, to hold until the full age of the heir; and John leased the same to William de Lavenham, together with the reversion after William's own death of a messuage and 2 acres of land.

The lands called Blemondesbury are held of the King, except lands, pasture and rent in Kentisshton, which are held of the heirs of Henry Bedyk; and the messuage and 2 acres of land, which are held of the Prior of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England. The lands together are worth by the year £5 6s. 10d.

1 *March* 1348/9 — Roger died 1 March last. Alice, his sister, daughter of Roger, is heir; aged 10 years and more.

20 *March* 1348/9 — Inquisition held at Stratford, Co. Essex, Friday after the feast of S. Edward, 23 Ed. III.

John de Padbury held the custody of a certain meadow called Leyton during Roger's minority by the King's letters patent, and leased it to William de Lavenham with the reversion after William's death.

The meadow is parcel of the lands of Blemondesbury, and is worth by the year 30s.

Roger died on the 1 March last. Alice, his sister, daughter of Roger, is his heir.

1707.—JOHN DE PADBURY AND ALICE HIS WIFE TO PETER TURK. *Feet of Fines, Case* 151, *F.* 71, *No.* 452.

Jan. 1366/7 Final agreement made in the quindene of S. Hilary, 41 Ed. III, between Peter Turk and Juliana his wife, plaintiffs, and John de Padbury and Alice his wife, deforciants, of 48 acres of land and 5 acres of meadow in Kentisseton. John and Alice grant the land to Peter and Juliana for life with reversion to the said John and Alice and the heirs of Alice, for one rose yearly on the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, and 20 marks of silver paid down.

1708.— JOHN PADBURY AND ALICE HIS WIFE AND NICHOLAS DE EXTON AND OTHERS. *Feet of Fines, Case* 151, *File* 71, *No.* 471.

Jan. 1368/9 Final agreement, made in the quindene of S. Hilary, 43 Ed. III, between John Padbury and Alice his wife, plaintiffs, and Nicholas de Exton, Richard atte Gate, and John Wade, deforciants, of one messuage, 190 acres of land, 16 acres of meadow, in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers, without the Bar of the Old Temple, London. The deforciants quitclaim the premises to the plaintiffs and the heirs of Alice for a yearly rent during the life of Nicholas, Richard, and John Wade of £20 and afterwards rent free.

See also Close Rolls 43 Ed. III. m. 11 d.

1709.—JOHN DE PADEBURY AND WILLIAM DE OLNEYE AND OTHERS. *Inq. Ad Quod Damnum, F.* 368, *No.* 10.

9 *May* 1369 Inquisition taken at Westminster, before John de Bisshopestone, the King's escheator in county Middlesex, 9 May 43 Ed. III; by the oath of Robert Hakebourne, Roger Sudbury, Peter Bocher, Andrew Tetesworth, John Pycard, Ralph Wakere, William Sudbury, John Orchard, William Farnham, Simon Chamberlayne, Thomas Sawer, and John Clopton, who say that it is not to the damage of the King to allow John Padebury and Alice his wife to enfeoff of a messuage, 140 acres of land, 15 acres of meadow, and

3 marks of rent, with appurtenances in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers, without the Bar of the Old Temple, London, William de Olneye, Henry Hale and Thomas Virley, citizens of London, to hold to them and their heirs of the King and his heirs by the services therefor due and accustomed for ever. The premises are held of the King in chief by knight service and by returning yearly a sore sparrowhawk on the feast of S. John the Baptist; they are worth yearly in all their issues 10 marks. No other lands remain to John and Alice beyond the said grant.

Endorsed, Let it be done, for £10.

The Licence on the Patent Rolls dated 12 May, 1369, enables the grantees to regrant the premises to the said John and Alice and the heirs of Alice, rendering to the feoffees £10 yearly for the lives of Nicholas de Exton and his wife Katharine, that is, the transaction was a mortgage by Padbury to Exton.

1710.—JOHN PADBURY AND WILLIAM OLNEYE AND OTHERS.
Feet of Fines, Case 151, *No.* 475.

28 *June* 1369 Final agreement, made in the Octave of Holy Trinity, 43 Ed. III, between William Olneye, Henry Hale and Thomas Virly, plaintiffs, and John Padbury and Alice his wife, deforciants, of one messuage, 200 acres of land, 5 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, and 40s. of rent, in Kentissheton and the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers, without the Bar of the Old Temple, London, John and Alice acknowledge the messuage, 140 acres of land, 15 acres of pasture, and the rent, to be the right of the plaintiffs, and the residue, namely, 60 acres of land, the meadow and 5 acres of pasture, to be the right of the said William to hold of the King; and 7 acres of land (making 147 acres) to hold of the chief lords of the fee. John and Alice grant to the plaintiffs and the heirs of William the reversion after the death of Peter Turk and Juliana his wife of 53 acres of land, the said meadow, and 5 acres of pasture in the vill of Kentissheton, of the inheritance of Alice, now held, for term of life of Peter and Juliana, by Walter Walsh, Robert de Gayton and Gilbert Neel, chaplain.

The plaintiffs pay 200 marks of silver.

By an indenture, recorded on the Close Rolls and dated 14 July, 1369, a rent of £10 was to be paid to the first parties by the second during the lives of Nicholas de Exton and Katharine his wife at the house of the said Nicholas in the parish of S. Mary atte Hulle, London.

1711.—WILLIAM OLNEY, HENRY HALE AND THOMAS VIRLY TO NICHOLAS DE EXTON. *Pat. Rolls 45 Ed. III. pt. I. m. 4.*

26 *May* 1371 Licence, for 8 marks paid to the King by Nicholas de Exton, for William Olney, Henry Hale and Thomas Virly to grant a messuage, 40 acres of land, 15 acres of pasture and 40s. of rent in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers without the bar of the Old Temple, London, held in chief, to Nicholas de Exton, Katharine his wife, Richard his brother, John Curteys of Peterborough and the heirs of Nicholas; and for Richard and John to release their estate in the premises to Nicholas.

Katherine Curteys (1) = Nicholas Exton = (2) Johanna
sister of John Curteys of Peterborough
Fishmonger; Sheriff 1384; Mayor 1386; died 1401; when his property was by the Mayor committed to John Cokayne, Chief Baron of Exchequer, with assent of John Wade
widow of John Gille, draper, whose will was proved Jan. 1382

Elizabeth mard. in 1404 to Robert Berdewell son of Sir Wm. Berdewell, knt.

Agnes

1712.—WILLIAM OLNEYE AND OTHERS TO NICHOLAS DE EXTON AND OTHERS. *Augmentation Office Conventual Leases, London, No. 30.*

1 *June* 1371 Grant by William Olneye, Henry Hale and Thomas Virly to Nicholas de Exton, Adam de Berden, clerk, and William Bridbrok, and the heirs of Nicholas, of all the rents lands and services formerly Robert Dorturer's in the parishes of S. Giles of the Lepers and S. Andrew in Holbourne and 2 acres of land called Blemondispond, in the said parish of S. Giles, and all other lands rents and services in Kentissheton, in the parish of S. Pancras, which the grantors purchased of John Padbury and Alice his wife. Also all the lands and meadows which Walter Walissche, Robert de Gayton and Gilbert Neel, chaplain, hold for term of life of Peter Turk and Julian his wife, the reversion of which belongs to the present grantors and the heirs of William Olneye by the grant of the said John Padbury and Alice.

Witnesses, Thomas Frowicke, John Wroth the younger, John Boterwike, John Schordiche, Roger Leget.

Blemondesbury, 1 June, 45 Ed. III.

This is the messuage and two acres of land mentioned in No. 1698.

1713.—RICHARD DE EXTON AND NICHOLAS DE EXTON. *Ancient Deed B* 2193.

8 *Sept.* 1374 Quitclaim by Richard de Exton to Nicholas de Exton, his brother, of all lands formerly John de Padbury's in Middlesex and of all lands formerly John de Thamesworth's in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne in the street called Faitourlane. With warranty against all people.

Witnesses, John Boterwyk, Roger Legat, Roger Podyngton, Stephen Holbourne, William atte Marche.

Holbourne, 8 September, 48 Ed. III.

Endorsed, Enrolled on dorse of Close Roll in Chancery, September, 48 Ed. III.

Registered.

1714.—THE CHARTERHOUSE AND NICHOLAS DE EXTON. *Ancient Deed B* 2390.

1 *June* 1375 Indenture quadripartite witnessing that the Prior of the House of the Salutation of the Mother of God without the Bar of Westsmethefeld, London, of the Carthusian Order, and the Convent of the same place have granted to Nicholas de Exton, citizen and fishmonger of London, and Katharine his wife, for the term of their lives and the longer liver of them a yearly rent of £40 to be received yearly in the Hospital of S. Giles outside Holbourne London from the Prior and Convent and their successors at the feasts of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, S. Michael, Christmas, and Easter in equal portions, the first payment to be on the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist next. Also they grant to Richard de Exton, brother of Nicholas, 20 marks yearly rent for his life to be received by equal portions at the said terms after the death of Nicholas and Katharine in the Hospital of S. Giles, and to John Curteys of Peterborough a yearly rent of 20 marks for his life after the death of Nicholas and Katharine to be received at the same terms in equal sums at the same place.

Dated in the Chapter House of the Prior and Convent, 1 June, 49 Ed. III.

John Luscote was Prior in this year.
Nicholas de Exton was Sheriff in 1384 and Mayor in 1386. In his will, proved January, 1402, he describes John Curtis as his brother.
The actual grant by Exton to the Charterhouse of London was probably made through the feoffees mentioned in the next deed. The above indenture assures to Exton, his wife, brother and brother-in-law certain annuities for their lives preliminary to the gift of the property, as in No. 1717, to the King, by whom the endowment of the religious house was to be made.

1715.—NICHOLAS DE EXTON TO SIR JOHN DE COBHAM AND OTHERS. *Pat. Rolls 49 Ed. III. pt. I. m. 5.*

10 *July* 1375 Licence for £10 paid to the King by Nicholas de Exton, citizen and fishmonger of London, for him and Katharine his wife to enfeoff John de Cobeham of Kent, chivaler, William de Walworth, citizen of London, William de Halden, John Philipot, citizen of London, Thomas de Santon, Alexander de Whiteby, John Bays, William Horne, and Richard de Wermyngton, clerk, of 150 acres of land, 16 acres of meadow and 15 acres of pasture in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers without the bar of the Old Temple, London, and Leyton, Essex, held in chief.

1716. -THOMAS KING TO SIR GUY BRIAN AND OTHERS. *Ancient Deed B* 2401.

26 *Feb.* 1375/6 Thomas King of Totenham has granted to Sir Guy Brian, Sir John Cobham, knights, William de Walworth, William de Halden, John Philippottes, citizens and aldermen of London, Alexander Whyteby, John Middleton, John Bays, William Stowe, and Thomas Santon, all his lands tenements and rents in the parishes of S. Andrew of Holbourne and S. Giles of the Lepers without the Bar of the Old Temple by London, which he had by hereditary right after the death of John Bernes, late citizen and alderman of London. To hold to them and their heirs and assigns for ever of the chief lords of that fee by the due and accustomed services. With warranty, against all people for ever.

Witnesses, Nicholas Exton, John Boterwike, Roger Leget, Stephan Maynard, Richard Cook.

London, Wednesday next after the feast of S. Mathias the Apostle, 50 Ed. III.

John Barnes was Mayor, and William Walworth Sheriff, in 1370. Walworth was Mayor in 1374 and in 1380, and was knighted in 1381.
John Philpot was Sheriff in 1372.

1717.—WILLIAM DE WALWORTH AND WILLIAM DE HALDEN TO EDWARD III. *Augmentation Office: Conventual Leases, London*, 34.

23 *Nov.* 1376 Grant by William de Walworth and William de Halden, citizens of London, to Edward III, Simon de Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, John de Bokyngham, Bishop of Lincoln, and Nicholas Carreu, of 7 messuages, 1 shop, 40 acres of land, and 9 switches of meadow, formerly of John Wenge, and afterwards of Agnes his wife, in the vill of Kingeston upon Thames. Also 2½ acres 36 perches of land in a field called Herviescroft, without the Bar of Westsmethefeld, London, where the great cloister of the Carthusians with the new cells has been begun; and 7 acres of land, 1 messuage in the town and fields of Roucestre, Co. Kent, formerly of John de Barton and Beatrice his wife; also 1 messuage, 150 acres of land, 16 acres of meadow, and 15 acres of pasture, in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers without the Bar of the Old Temple, London, and Leyton. Also 16 acres of arable land, and 29 cottages, in the parishes of S. Andrew in Holbourne and S. Giles of the Lepers, formerly of Thomas Kynge. Also reversions of 5 messuages, 8 shops, 3 tofts, 64 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, and 2 acres of wood, which Robert Savage holds for term of life in Kyngeston aforesaid, and of 1 tenement which William Stouwe and Alice his wife hold for term of life in the street of S. John without the Bar of Westsmethefeld, formerly of William Nettlewelle and Gunnora his wife; and of 4 acres 3 roods of meadow, in a place called le More, in the parish of Schordich, which John de Cauntebrugge holds for term of life. Also the reversion of 53 acres of pasture in the vill and parish of Kentisscheton, which Peter Turk and Julian his wife hold for term of life.

Witnesses, John, Duke of Lancaster, Edmund, Earl of Cambridge, Thomas Wodestok, William, Bishop of London, Ralf, Bishop of Salisbury, Thomas, Earl of Warewyk, William, Earl of Southfolk, William, Earl of Salisbury.

London, 23 November, 50 Ed. III.

Endorsed, Enrolled as Deed X. in the box of foundation deeds.

1718.—THE KING TO THE HOUSE OF THE CARTHUSIANS. *Pat. Rolls 50 Ed. III. pt. II. m.* 13.

25 *Nov.* 1376 Application of Thomas Stowe and Thomas Veele to receive seisin in the King's name of 2½ acres 36 perches of land lying in the

field called Herviescroft without the bar of Westsmethefeld London, where the great cloister of the Carthusians with new cells has been begun, 150 acres of land, 16 acres of meadow and 15 acres of pasture in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers without the bar of the Old Temple, London, and in Leyton, and 16 acres of land and 29 cottages in the parishes of S. Andrew Holbourn and S. Giles of the Lepers sometime of Thomas Kyng, which William de Walleworth and William Halden, citizens of London, have granted by deed to the King and to Simon, Archbishop of Canterbury, John, Bishop of Lincoln and Nicholas Carrue to hold to them and their heirs for ever; and to receive the attornments of Peter Turk and Juliana his wife for 53 acres of pasture in the town and parish of Kentissheton which they hold for life, the reversion whereof pertains to the King and his heirs, according to the force and effect of the deed aforesaid.

2 *Dec.* 1376 Grant in mortmain to the Prior and monks of the House of the Carthusian Order newly founded at the new cemetery of London of the premises and reversion above specified.

Simon Sudbury was Archbishop of Canterbury at this date.

1719.—THE CHARTERHOUSE AND S. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL. *Historical Manuscripts Commission, Report IX., App. I., No.* 889.

20 *Nov.* 1379 Agreement between John Luscote, prior of the Charterhouse and the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's whereby the prior grants to William de Dighton, Canon of S. Paul's and Prebendary of Totenhale, and to his successors, a footway of the width of 6 feet of the assize called Poulesfete through the fields called Blemundsbury, beginning at the western end of Holborn.

20 November, 1379.

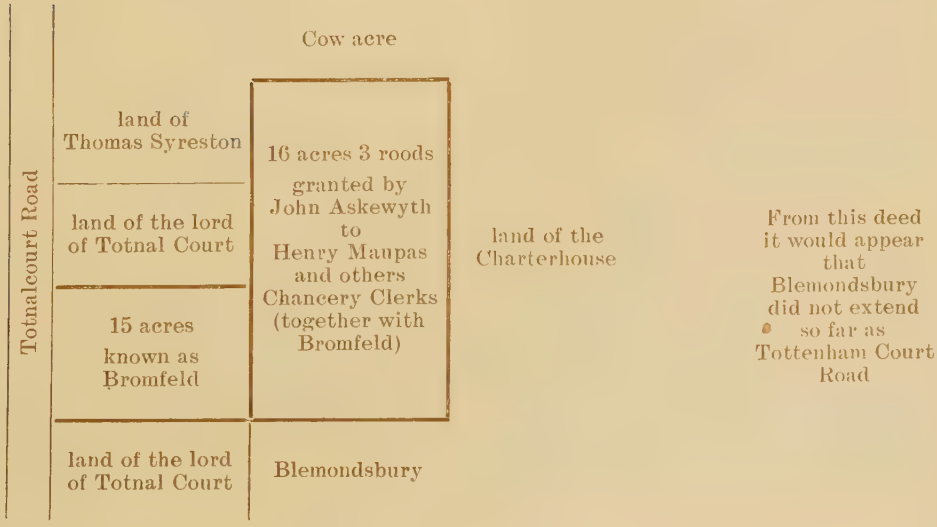
1720.—JOHN ASKEWYTH TO HENRY MAUPAS AND OTHERS. *Augmentation Office: Conventual Leases, London,* 29.

24 *Feb.* 1410/1 Whereas Henry Hareburgh, clerk, John Elmede, chaplain, John Vyncent, John Haddon, and John atte Hill, the elder, leased to John Askewyth, citizen of London, for term of his life all the lands,

rents and services which they had of his enfeoffment in Co. Middx., which lands include among others a field containing about 15 acres of land called Bromfeld, an acre of land in Totnalfeld called Goldbeteresacre, and a parcel of land and meadow by Bromfeld containing about 16 acres 3 roods, the said John Askewyth with the consent of the said Henry, John, John, John, and John grants the three said parcels of land to Henry Maupas, clerk, Simon Gaunstede, clerk, Robert Claydon, clerk, John Mapilton, the elder, clerk, Richard Gabryell, clerk, Richard Bolton, clerk, and John Clerk of Preston and their heirs. The field called Bromfeld lies between the highway leading from Totnalcourt to the Hospital of S. Giles on the west, the said parcel of land and meadow on the east, and land of the lord of Totnalcourt on the north and south. Goldbeteresacre lies south of Totnalfeld; and the said parcel of land and meadow lies between a field of the prior and convent of the house of the Salutation of the Carthusian Order by Smythfeld in the suburb of London called Blemondesbury on the south, their land called Cowacre on the north, their land on the east, and the said field called Bromfeld, land of the lord of Totnalcourt, and land late of Thomas Syreston on the west.

Witnesses, John Thorlthorp, Robert Hore, Richard Moredon, Robert Frewell, Robert Cutte.

At the parish of S. Pancras, Co. Middx., 24 February, 12 Hen. IV.


Cow acre
land of Thomas Syreston
land of the lord of Totnal Court
15 acres known as Bromfeld
16 acres 3 roods granted by John Askewyth to Henry Maupas and others Chancery Clerks (together with Bromfeld)
land of the Charterhouse
From this deed it would appear that Blemondsbury did not extend so far as Tottenham Court Road
Totnalcourt Road
land of the lord of Totnal Court
Blemondsbury

PLAN OF BLOOMSBURY,

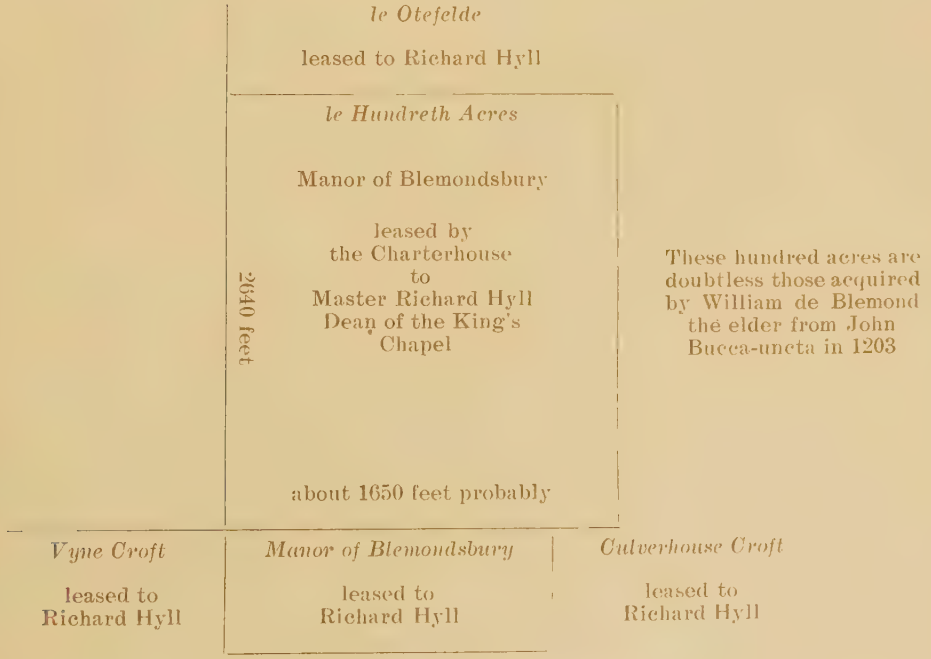
known in the year 1222 as the manor of William de Blemund, or Blémont, brother of Gervase of Cornhill.

1721.—THE CHARTERHOUSE TO RICHARD HYLL. *Augmentation Office: Conventual Leases, London*, 78.

5 March 1487/8

Lease by Richard Roche, prior of the Charterhouse, near London, and the Convent, to Master Richard Hyll, dean of the King's Chapel, of their manor of Blemondsbury, with a large field there called le Hundreth Acres, a field called le Otefeld near Totenhale-court, on the north of the said large field, and a croft called Culverhousecrofte on the east of the said Manor, a garden within the precincts of the manor called Culverhous Yerde, another garden north of the hall of the manor, a croft called Vyne Crofte west of the manor. To hold for 60 years, at £18 yearly rent, payable quarterly, with right of distraint if the rent be 6 weeks in arrear, and of re-entry if half a year in arrear. The lessee shall keep in repair the Hall, the Porch in front of the Hall, the kitchen, hen-house, barns, stables and walls. The prior may have entry twice, three, or four times yearly to see that all is kept in sufficient repair.

The Chapterhouse, 5 March, 1487, 3 Hen. VII.


le Otefelde
leased to Richard Hyll
le Hundreth Acres
Manor of Blemondsbury
leased by the Charterhouse to Master Richard Hyll Dean of the King's Chapel
2640 feet
about 1650 feet probably
These hundred acres are doubtless those acquired by William de Blemond the elder from John Bucca-uncta in 1203
Vyne Croft
leased to Richard Hyll
Manor of Blemondsbury
leased to Richard Hyll
Culverhouse Croft
leased to Richard Hyll

1722. THE CHARTERHOUSE AND S. GILES' HOSPITAL. *Ancient Deed B* 2388.

30*Sept.*1491 George Sutton, Master of Burton S. Lazarus of Jerusalem in England, Warden of the Hospital of S. Giles without London, acknowledges the receipt from the Prior of the House of the Salutation of the Mother of God of the Carthusian Order near London of 14s. 6d. yearly quit rent from certain tenements called the Whytebycche in Holbourne in the Parishes of S. Andrew in Holbourne and S. Giles without London, for the past year.

Dated on the morrow of S. Michael the Archangel, 7 Hen. VII.

Richard Roche was Prior of the Charterhouse in 1491.

1723. HENRY VIII. TO THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY. *Patent Rolls* 37 *Hen. VIII. pt. I. m.* 3.

June 1545 GRANT TO LORD CHANCELLOR WRIOTHESLEY of a messuage called Blumsburye in the parish of S. Giles in the Fields, Middx., a great field called Otefeld next Totenhall Court, a croft called Culverhouse Crofte, and a great field called le Hundred Acres, a garden pertaining to the said messuage, another garden on the north side of the said messuage, a croft called Vyne Croft, 3 crofts of meadow called Fygges Meadows, a close of land next Totenhall Courte, and 5 cartloads of hay (or 30s. as the price of it) yearly from the farm of Blumsbury; in tenure of John Hyde and John Bullen (late belonging to the London Charterhouse).

1724.—NICOLAS BACON AND JAMES BLOUNTE, LORD MOUNTJOYE. *Feet of Fines, London, Hil.* 9 *Eliz.*

Jan. 1566/7 Final agreement made in the quindene of S. Hilary, 9 Eliz. between Nicholas Bacon, knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, plaintiff, and James Blounte, knight, Lord Mountjoye, and Katharine his wife, deforciants, of 8 acres of pasture in the parish of S. Giles in the Fields and all tithes in 2 closes called " le greate Close " of Blomesburye and " Wylkinson's," in the said parish of S. Giles in the Fields and in the parish of S. Pancras. James and Katharine quitclaim the premises from themselves and the heirs of Katharine to Nicholas for 80 marks of silver.

1725.—WILLIAM DE KENT TO RICHARD, SON OF ROBERT KNISMITH. *Augmentation Office Carte Misc., Vol. IX.* 75.

1241 *to* 1252 Lease by William de Kent to Richard, son of Robert Knismith, of a parcel of land in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers between land of Adam of Basing on the east and land of Hawise Baite on the west, for 3 years at the yearly rent of 1d. Richard shall have the ploughing of the land once in each of the 3 years.

Witnesses, Simon de Clifford, Gilbert Lovecote, Ralf Clunch, William Baker (pistore), William Lingedraper, Richard, clerk.

1726.—RICHARD, SON OF ROBERT KNISMITH, TO HEREWARD LE MEGUCER. *Augmentation Office Carte Misc., Vol. IX.* 66.

About 1250 Grant by Richard, son of Robert Knismith, to Hereward le Megucer in free marriage with Juliana his sister of one acre of land in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers, without London, between the ditch called the Kingesdich on the west and the land of Ysabel Pleyturs on the east, and in length from the ditch of his courtyard on the north to land of Hugh de S. Clement on the south; to hold to Hereward and Juliana and the heirs of Juliana for the yearly rent of 2s. to the chief lords.

Witnesses, Bartholomew son of Robert, Gilbert atte Lovecote, William Dispenser, Terry Sokeling, William de Stapelherst, Gilbert Chibole, Richard Butcher, Robert de Haliwell, James at New Rents, Peter "ad duo Hostia," Robert de Purtepol, John, smith, John de S. Radegund, Alexander de Smethefeld, clerks, and others.

1727.—RICHARD DE MAPELDOREHAM TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2382.

About 1250 Richard de Mapeldoreham and Beatrice his wife have given to Adam de Basinghes, citizen of London, all their arable land in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers, outside London; which lies between land that Robert, son of Renulde, formerly held on the one part and land of Ysabelle, daughter of Reginald de Supratone, on the other, namely that without their curtilage which they have or might have within the boundaries there, with appurtenances and liberty of ingress and egress. To hold to Adam and his heirs in fee and heritage, returning thence yearly one pair of white gloves

or ½d. upon the same land. With warranty against all people, Christians and Jews. For this Adam gave 20s. in gersom.

Witnesses, William de Kent, Robert Osegot, William Dispensar, Terric Sokeling, Robert de Haliwell, Gilbert his son, James at New Rents, Robert de Purtepol, Ralph Clouch, Simon de Purtepol, John, clerk.

Endorsed, For 4 selions of land in the parish of S. Giles, at yearly rent of ½d. to Richard de Mapeldoreham and Beatrice his wife.

1728.—RICHARD, SON OF ROBERT KNIFESMITH, TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2387.

About 1250 Richard, son of Robert the smith, has granted and confirmed to Sir Adam de Basinghes, citizen of London, and his heirs, all the land with the appurtenances in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers which Adam holds of Hereward le Megucer and Ysabel de Spreitone, and all his right therein for ever without hindrance from the said Richard or his heirs. For this Adam gave Richard and the said Ysabelle 2 marks.

Witnesses, William de Kent, James at New Rents, Robert de Purtepol, Ralph Clouche, William Dispensar, William de Leicestre.

(Seal of Ricardi fil' Roberti Cnifsmith.)

Endorsed, The confirmation by Richard, son of Robert le Cnifsmith of the land towards S. Giles.

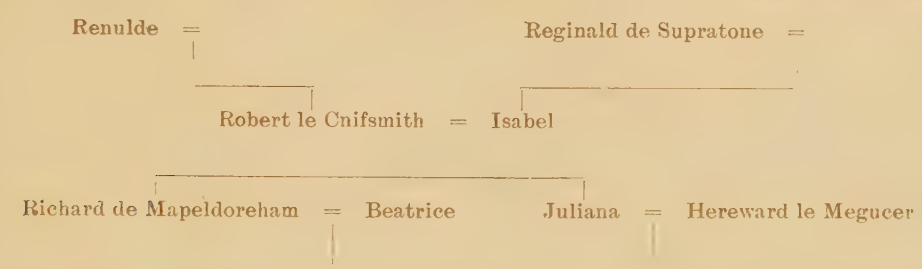
1729.—JULIANA, RELICT OF HEREWARD LE MEGUCER, TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2373.

About 1250 Juliana, who was wife of Hereward le Megucer, has granted and quitclaimed to Adam de Basinges, citizen of London, all her right for ever in all the land which was given to her in free marriage in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers without London, as in the charter thereof made by Hereward her husband.

Witnesses, Robert de Portepol, Ralph Clouche, William Dispensar, Peter "ad duo hostia," James of New Rents, William de Leicester, John, clerk.

(Seal of Juliane fil' Roberti Cnifsmith.)

Endorsed, Carta Juliane la Megucere.


Renulde =
Reginald de Supratone =
Robert le Cnifsmith = Isabel
Richard de Mapeldoreham = Beatrice
Juliana = Hereward le Megucer

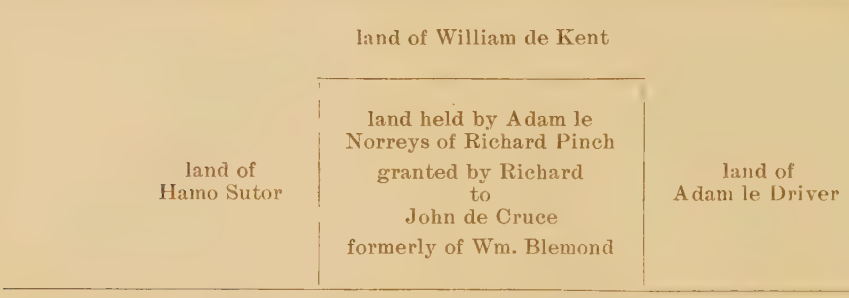
1730.—ISABEL DE SPREITONE TO ADAM DE BASING. *Augmentation Office Carte Misc., Vol. VI.* 167.

About 1250 Grant by Ysabel, daughter of Reginald de Spreitone, with the assent of Richard, son of Robert Smith, her heir, to Sir Adam de Basing, citizen of London, of one acre of land with a messuage in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers without London, between land of Hereward le Megucer and land of Richard de Mapledoreham and Beatrice his wife, paying the yearly rent of 2s. of silver to the Hospital of S. Giles and one pair of gloves worth ½d. when demanded to Ysabel and her heirs. Adam has paid down 2 marks of silver.

Witnesses, William de Kent, Symon at the Garden, William Dispenser, James of New Rents, Robert de Purtepol, Ralf Clounch, Geoffrey Wheelwright, William de Leicestre, John Smith, Terry Socling, Richard de Mapledoreham, Hereward le Megucer, John de Covintre, clerk.

1731.—RICHARD PINCH TO JOHN DE CRUCE. *Harl. MS.* 4015, *f.* 164.

Before 1252 Richard Pinch has granted to John de Cruce 2 acres of land with their appurtenances which formerly belonged to James, uncle of the said Richard; also all that land which Adam le Norreys has held of the said Richard in the same parish of S. Giles of the Lepers; which land lies between the land which Hamo Sutor (cordwainer) held at the same time on the west, and land which Adam le Driver held on the east, and extends in length from the way leading from London to the said Hospital on the south, as far as to land of William de Kent towards the north, which formerly belonged to William Blemund. To hold of Richard and his heirs for 1d. rent yearly at Michaelmas and to do the accustomed services to the chief lords of that fee. With warranty against all people. For this grant John gave Richard 40s. sterling.


land of William de Kent
land held by Adam le Norreys of Richard Pinch
granted by Richard to John de Cruce
formerly of Wm. Blemond
land of Hamo Sutor
land of Adam le Driver
High Holborn—*S. Giles parish*—about A.D. 1252

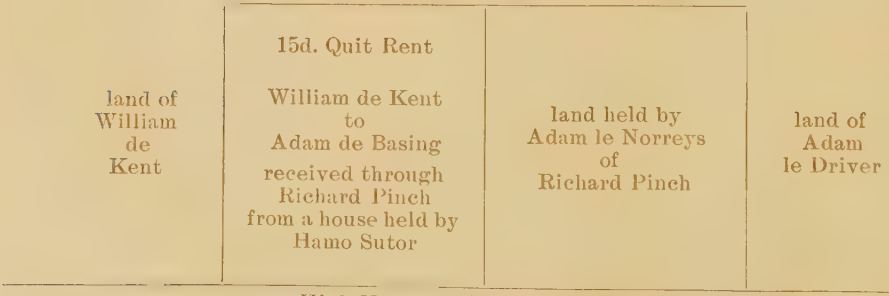
For the two acres on the south side of High Holborn, see No. 1558.

1732.—WILLIAM DE KENT TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2385.

1252 *to* 1260 William de Kent has granted to Adam de Basinges, citizen of London, 15d. quit rent which Adam was wont to pay to him yearly by the hands of Richard Pinch for a certain house with appurtenances which Hamon Sutor (cordwainer) holds in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers, which lies between land of Richard Pinch towards the east and land of the said William towards the west. To hold to Adam, his heirs and assigns, hereditarily for ever, returning thence yearly three cloves at Christmas. With warranty against all people, Christians and Jews, for ever. For this Adam gave 20s. in gersom.

Witnesses, Simon at the Garden, Robert de Purtepol, Geoffrey le Rour, Robert Lovecot, Gerin le Gorgerer, William le Lindraper, Adam le Noreys, Walter Taylor, William de Eringworth.

Endorsed, Will. de Kent as to 15d. quit rent.


15d. Quit Rent
William de Kent to Adam de Basing
received through Richard Pinch from a house held by Hamo Sutor
land of William de Kent
land held by Adam le Norreys of Richard Pinch
land of Adam le Driver
High Holborn—*Parish of S. Giles*

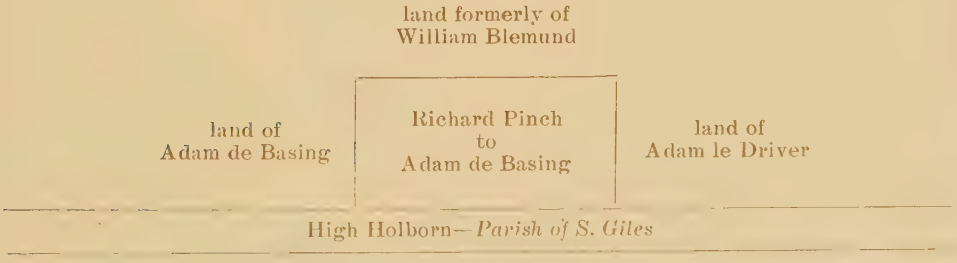
This deed, in conjunction with the next, proves that William de Kent was heir of William de Blemont. Deeds Nos. 1731 to 1734 should be compared.

1733.—RICHARD PINCHE TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2374.

1253 Richard Pinche has given for himself and his heirs to Adam de Basing, citizen of London, all his land with its appurtenances in the parish of S. Giles without London, which lies in breadth between the land of the aforesaid Adam towards the west and a croft of Adam the ploughman towards the east, and extends in length from the King's way towards the south as far as to land which was William Blemund's towards the north. To hold to Adam and his heirs for ever for the yearly rent to the heirs of William Blemund of 6d. at each of the terms Easter, S. John Baptist, Michaelmas, and Christmas, and to the Hospital of S. Giles 3¼d. at each of the same feasts. With warranty against all men, Christians and Jews. For this grant Adam gave Richard a russet robe.

Witnesses, William de Kent, Simon de Gardino, Robert de Purtepol, Robert Luvecot, William de Haliwell, Robert Osegote, Thomas de Castell, William Lindraper, Symon de Pappewrde, Walter Taylor, Geoffrey de Dunemaur, William de Ho, John Curteys, William de Lasceles, clerk.

(Seal—Ricardi Ping.)

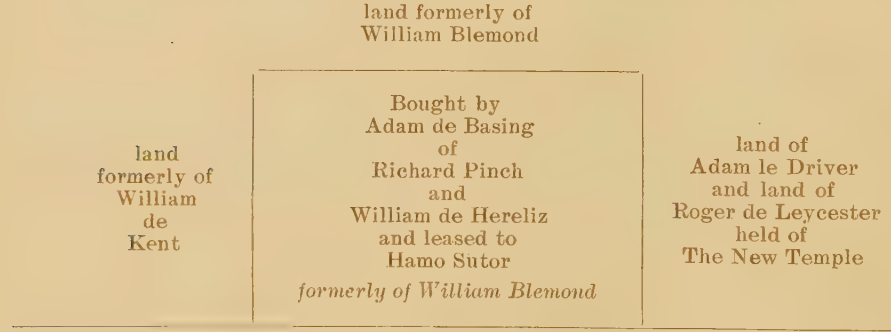


1734. ADAM DE BASING TO HAMO, CORDWAINER. *Augmentation Office Carte Miscellanee, Vol. XVI.* 23.

1253 *to* 1257 Adam de Basing, citizen of London, grants to Hamo the cordwainer, for his homage and service, land with houses built thereon which the said Adam bought of Richard Pinch and of William de Hereliz in the parish of S. Giles without London, in length from the highway on the south to the land formerly of William Blemund on the north, and in width, from the land formerly of William de Kent on the west to the land of Adam the ploughman

and the land which Roger de Leycester holds of the New Temple on the east; for the yearly rent of 20s. to Adam and his heirs, 13d. silver to the Hospital of S. Giles, 2s. to the heirs of William Blemund and suit of court for Adam to the court formerly of W..... [torn]. If the said houses be accidentally burnt or destroyed Hamo shall rebuild them. Hamo has sworn that he and his heirs will keep the agreement.

Witnesses, Simon de Gardino, Robert de Purtepol, Robert Osegod, Ralph Clunch, James of New Rents, William de Pavely, John Smith, Geoffrey Wheelwright, Walter the tailor, Adam the ploughman, Thomas Blund, William de Lascelles, clerk, and many others.


land formerly of William Blemond
land formerly of William de Kent
Bought by Adam de Basing of Richard Pinch and William de Hereliz and leased to Hamo Sutor
formerly of William Blemond
land of Adam le Driver and land of Roger de Leycester held of The New Temple
High Holborn—Parish of S. Giles

Rents:—

	£	s.	d.
To Adam de Basing	1	0	0
,, the heirs of William Blemond	0	2	0
,, the hospital of S. Giles	0	1	1
	£1	3	1

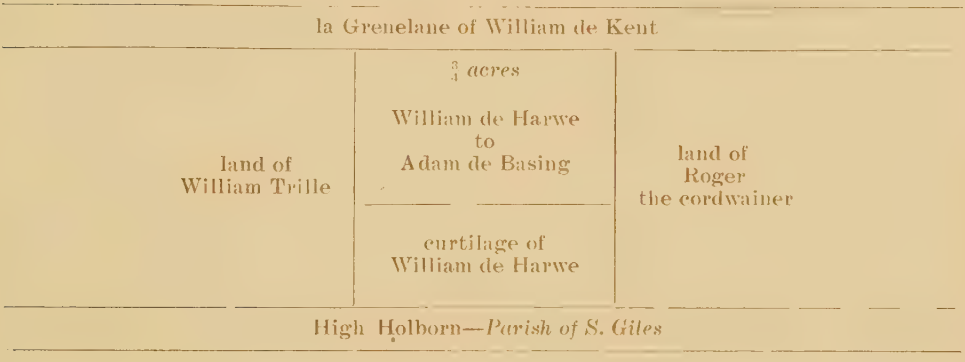
1735.—WILLIAM DE HARWE TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2377.

1246 *to* 1252 William de Harwe has given to Adam de Basingghes, citizen of London, all his arable land which lies behind his curtilage in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers without London, between land of Roger the cordwainer towards the east and land which was of William Trille towards the west, and extends in length from the said curtilage as far as to "La Grenelane" of William de Kent

towards the north; with free entrance and egress. To hold to Adam and his heirs in fee and heritage, returning thence yearly a pair of gloves price ½d., when it shall happen that they ask the said service upon the land; with warranty against all people, Christians and Jews. For this Adam gave 42s. in gersom.

Witnesses, William the baker (Pistore), Richard the butcher (Carnifice), James Baldewin, Terric Sokeling, James at New Rents, Robert de Purtepol, Symon de Gardino, Ralph Clouche, William de Leycestre, Robert de Halliwell, John, clerk.

Endorsed, From Wm. de Harewe of 3 roods of land with the appurtenances for the rent of ½d. a year on the land.


la Grenelane of William de Kent
land of William Trille
¾ acres
William de Harwe to Adam de Basing
curtilage of William de Harwe
land of Roger the cordwainer
High Holborn—Parish of S. Giles

1736. WILLIAM, SON OF JAMES KINGESCHILD, TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2381.

1241 *to* 1252 William, son of James Kingeschild, has granted to Adam de Basinges, citizen of London, 8½d. yearly quit rent which Adam was wont to pay yearly for a croft in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers without London, between land of Adam Chese and land which was William Blemund's; to hold to Adam and his heirs and assigns for ever, returning thence to William and his heirs ½d. at Michaelmas. With warranty &c. For this Adam gave ½ mark in gersom.

Witnesses, Sir Simon son of Mary, then Sheriff of Middlesex, William de la Rie, Robert Brith, Gilbert at Luvecoth, Peter "ad duo hostia," Robert de Purtepol, Terric Sokeling, Adam Smith, John Smith, James at New Rents, Hugh le Hafter, Alexander de Smethefeld, clerk.

Endorsed, The charter of William, son of James Kingeschild.

1737. THOMAS, SON OF ADAM DE BASING, TO RICHARD OF LUDGATE. *Ancient Deed B* 2378.

1275 Thomas de Basinges, son and heir of Adam de Basinges, has granted to Richard of Ludgate, marshal, for his homage and service 3 acres of land with houses built thereon in the parish of the hospital of S. Giles, without London, which lie between land of Henry Hafter and land of the Brothers of the Knights of the Temple in England on the east and tenements of the aforesaid Hospital on the west, and have one head upon the King's way towards the south and the other head upon a certain street which is called "The Green Lane" towards the north. To hold to Richard, his heirs and assigns, hereditarily for ever for the yearly rent of 18s. sterling, namely, 4s. 6d. at each of the terms Easter, S. John the Baptist, S. Michael, and Christmas, and to the lord of that fee, namely, the lord of Blemundsbury, 2s. at the four yearly terms, that is 6d. at each term, and by doing suit of court to the court of the same lord. And Richard and his heirs are to maintain the houses in such repair as will suffice for distraining for the rent. With warranty against all people, Christians and Jews. For this Richard gave a chicken.

Witnesses, William Lindraper, William Christmas, Gregorie, Scriptore, William de Camerwell, Stephen Lovecote, John Fluithard, Hamon Sutor.

Endorsed, The Charter of Richard le Mareschall of Ludgate.

The Green lane		
tenements of S. Giles' Hospital.	*3 acres in S. Giles* Thomas de Basing to Richard de Ludgate	land of Henry Haft and The Knights Templars
High Holborn—A.D. 1275		

Thomas de Basing died about the year 1275, having only recently come of age; the date of this deed is therefore about 1275.

Section 41.

[1738] *THE CHARTERHOUSE AND THE MANOR OF PANCRAS.*

PANCRATIUS, known to us as S. Pancras, was the son of Cledonius, a native nobleman of Phrygia, who on his death-bed entrusted his boy to the care of his brother, Dionysius, a patrician of Rome, who, accepting the charge, sent for his nephew, then aged fourteen, to be brought up in his household, where he met Christians and was baptized. A few months later, the Diocletian persecution of the year A.D. 303 having broken out, Pancratius was hauled before the Consul's tribunal, and although the Emperor, his father's former friend, who was present, earnestly besought the lad to abjure his faith, he steadfastly refused to do so, content to suffer no particularly cruel martyrdom by being beheaded. It was enough, however; the courage of the handsome boy, possibly an athlete, from his name, coming from the far-away land of Northern Asia Minor, accepting death rather than renounce his new found spiritual allegiance, so greatly affected his fellow believers that in ever loving memory he became to future generations the exemplar and patron of Christian-minded youths. To the memory of this somewhat obscure member of the band of martyrs the church of S. Pancras in the Fields was dedicated.

[1739] But how this church came to occupy an isolated, useless situation upon a small knoll rendered generally inaccessible by surrounding floods seems a mystery, though it can perhaps be explained as follows. About 300 years after the martyrdom, and upon the reputed site of the Roman estate of the family, at the back of the present Vatican, a certain monk named Gregory built a monastery of which he himself became Prior, associating it with the

name of the former sainted owner of the land. Passing through the slave market of Rome one day this monk, ever greatly aiming at the salvation and education of the young, caught sight of three striplings for sale, flaxen-haired, blue-eyed, with ruddy, clear complexions, whose unusual colouring and up-standing type of physical beauty irresistibly arrested his attention. On being told they were Angles he likened them to Angels, and from the market he went straight to the Pope, begging permission to go and preach to the English, whom he punningly described as the people called the Angles set in the angle of the world. But he did not succeed in reaching this country; he had to return to Rome. When, however, some years later he himself became Pope, he was not unmindful of his former enthusiasm, and chose Augustine, Prior of his own Pancratian convent, to make a further attempt to reach these shores. On the 2nd day of June, A.D. 597, Ethelbert, the Saxon King, was baptized, and the first church consecrated by Augustine in this country was dedicated by him to S. Pancras upon a spot purposely chosen outside the city of Canterbury, where it could not be obtrusive or repellant to the older faith. Similarly, so it is said, before the attempted conversion of London, a spot was chosen in the open country far beyond the city walls whereon to build another church, dedicated to the same saint honoured so devotedly by Gregory the Great and his emissary Augustine.

[1740] But it was a strange place whereat to erect a church. On one side flowed the stream known as the Ken, or the Holeburn; on the other was a pond full of deep holes, afterwards known as Pancras Wash, formed by the surplus water of the stream, so that the knoll, for more than half the year three parts surrounded by floods, was cut off in secluded aloofness from the world. Long afterwards, in Henry V.'s reign, it was still almost an island. Robert Warner, the first owner of Staple Inn and M.P. for co. Middlesex, full of compassion for the parishioners of S. Pancras, about the year 1420 built them a chapel at Kentiston, access to their distant church being too dangerous for them "when foul ways is and great waters." In 1593 Norden, the antiquary, writes: "Pancras church standeth all alone, utterly forsaken and weather

beaten." But such a spot Augustine might well have chosen for his second church of S. Pancras in this country. None could have been erected in London, according with the principles guiding his action, until its conversion; and here, on what was almost an island, a few monks might well find harbourage from whence they might issue daily in twos and threes to proclaim their message to the Londoners. Norden says of the church, "for antiquity it is thought not to yield to Paul's in London." Yet it served in his time no busy hive of human activity; it never had. In his day it was a diminutive structure with three very small lancet windows in the chancel and two other slightly larger windows in the nave, one on each side; but it had a tower which, when pulled down in 1847, disclosed the fact that Roman bricks and tiles had been used in its erection, made perhaps on the spot by monks.

In the year 604 progress in London seemed to Augustine sufficiently advanced to warrant the consecration of Mellitus as the first Bishop of London's revived See, and subsequently the Cathedral of S. Paul was erected within the city. S. Pancras, "the mother church of S. Paul," as one old writer calls it, was made a Prebend of the new Cathedral, King Ethelbert attaching thereto certain lands to supply it with an endowment.

[1741] The parish of S. Pancras, which was particularly large, embracing the present S. Giles' parish and parts of distant Highgate and Hampstead, eventually came to include four Prebends. Only two manors in the parish, however, are mentioned as such in Domesday Survey, namely, one in Totehele and one near the church. Totehele, afterwards Totenhale, was assessed at 600 acres, its arable land consisting of 400 acres (100 of which William de Blémonte purchased in the reign of King John); 350 acres were cultivated, but another "half-plough" for its other fifty acres of ploughable land could be had; in 1086 the whole was worth £4 a year; in Edward the Confessor's time it had been worth £5 a year. It was held of the Canons of S. Paul's. The other manor, known as the manor of S. Pancras, held of the same Canons, also consisted of 600 acres, of which 200 were arable; but the villeins, having only one plough, could cultivate only 100 acres; the pasturage brought in

twenty pence a year; there were four villeins and seven cottages; in 1086 the manor was worth £2 a year, in Edward's time £3.

Besides these two manors, mention is made of two other properties in the parish held of S. Paul's—one by Canon Ralph at Rugmere, consisting of 240 acres located there and 150 acres of arable land elsewhere, valued at 35s. a year; the other by Canon Walter of 120 acres, of which 100 had one plough. There were twenty men who rendered a total of 30s. yearly.

The two manors and the two smaller properties can be identified. In a visitation of the parish made by the Bishop of London in 1251, it is stated there were forty houses in S. Pancras belonging to S. Paul's, including Tothale, Northbri, Rugemere and Alfrichesbri. These names would correspond to those of four of the prebendal properties of the Cathedral, namely, Totenhale, now Tottenham Court Road; Kentish Town, subsequently known as Cantelows, being so named after Sir William Cantelow, who obtained a demise of it; Rugemere, probably the southern part of Regent's Park; and Pancras, to which was annexed in 1183 the rectory of the church.

These prebendal properties were not each comprised of concentrated single blocks of landed estate; each contained widely separated small holdings. For instance, Totenhale included Blemondsbury and also land at FitzRoy Park, Highgate, where in the eighteenth century the Prebend had its seat; Northbury included property at Camden Town and also Cantelow's manor, which again included a great part of Highgate Hill. In April, 1416, the Emperor Sigismund, King of the Romans, came with William of Holland to England to negotiate a treaty with Henry V., and stayed at the house of William del Bruges, first Garter King of Arms, at Kentish Town, which may well have been the manor house at that time owned by Cantelow. It will not be surprising, therefore, that the manor of Pancras also consisted of widely separated properties, some located near the old church, some at Broadford Bridge, now Battle Bridge, and some in High Holborn.

[1742] As might be expected of a manor belonging to S. Paul's, that of Pancras was a soke possessing all the privileges and

liberties usually attached to ecclesiastical properties; the serfs upon it were not permitted to leave it, and both land and men might be sold or given away. To this manor was added in 1183 the advowson of the church of S. Pancras with all its appurtenances *in land and men*, tithes and incomings, the donor being William de Belmeis (or Beaumais), the Prebendary of S. Pancras, nephew of the first Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London, and brother of the second Bishop of that name. His successor in the Prebend granted this *solanda*, as he specified it, to Alexander de Norfolk, rector of the church—a gift, it may be supposed, continued to successive rectors. But the original manor of S. Pancras lay mostly far away to the south, near and possibly south of what is now known as Clerkenwell Road. It is significant that the meaning of Leather Lane is *le Vrune Lane*, the Soke Land. In the neighbourhood stood the "Bury" or mansion called Alfricsbury. Close by, probably in le Vrune Lane, was another mansion called Samsonslo, named apparently after its occupier, Samson Enganet, a Fleming, the termination *lo* being the Flemish equivalent of the French *lieu*, or place, just as Vrune was the Flemish equivalent of Soke. Not only parts of Leather Lane but other property lying in the parish of S. Andrew of Holborn, such as the south-western corner of Gray's Inn Road, and the present south entrance to that Inn, were actually within the manor of Pancras. It seems not improbable, therefore, that, before the parish of S. Andrew, the church of which was originally a mere oratory, was formed, the parish of S. Pancras not only included the greater part of S. Giles' parish, but that, at some early pre-Norman date, it came south as far as the boundary of the suburb.

The manor of Pancras seems to have been granted to Adam de Basing and his heirs some time about the year 1245, though the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's regarded their continued possession of it as a forcible usurpation. It afterwards came into possession of Joan, widow of Robert de Ferrars, Baron Chartley, whose son sold it to Sir Robert Knolles, who in the year 1380 granted its reversion in mortmain to the Charterhouse of London, as will be seen by the annexed abstracts of deeds. Thus it included property in High

Holborn, in "The Green Lane of William de Kent," now Theobald's Road, and land abutting on Baldwins Gardens. It may possibly be thought that some of the deeds in this Section, as well as some in the previous Section, have no claim to appear in this work, but it is certain that they all refer to property held at one time by the Charterhouse, and to-day included in the district known as **Holborn.**

1743.—PREBENDARIES OF S. PANCRAS TO THE END OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

1086	Walter.
	Osbern de Anco.
	Robert, his son.
	John of Canterbury.
1162—1188	William de Belmeis.
1192—1222	John de S. Laurence.
1226	Lucas, Treasurer of the King.
1240—1258	William de Lichfield.
1258—1272	Hugh de Mortuo Mari.
1278—1281	Anthony Bek.
1281—1282	Richard de Swynesfeld.
1282—1310	Robert de Ros.
1314—1324	William de Bray.
1329—1342	Richard de Feriby.
1362	John Cruse.
1362—1369	Henry de Wakefeld.
1369—1390	Thomas Street.
1390—1395	William Bryan.
1395—1417	John Sileby.

1 *Aug.* 1474. *Pat. Rolls.*—Licence for Thomas Kemp, Bishop of London, to grant the prebend of S. Pancras in the cathedral church of S. Paul, which is of his own patronage, with all messuages, lands, rights and appurtenances appropriate to Master John Barvyle, penitentiary in the said church and his successors.

1744.—WILLIAM DE BEAUMAIS TO S. PAUL'S. *Deeds of S. Paul's, A box* 22, *No.* 1624.

1183 To all the sons of Holy Mother Church to whom this present writing shall come, from William de Belmeis, salutation in the Lord. Know I have granted to the Chapter of S. Paul's, London, my church of S. Pancras with all its appurtenances in land and men, in tithes and all other incomings, in free and perpetual fee, for the souls of my uncle of blessed memory, formerly Bishop of London, and of Robert Belmeis my father, and for my own soul.

Witnesses, Ralph de Diceto, Dean, Master Ralph, Master Nicholas, Robert de Clifford, Hugh de Raculf, Master Hugh of London, Master Henry de Northampton, Richard, junior, Canons, Fulcher and William, chaplains, Vitalis, Roger, Richard, chaplains,

Master John, Master Peter, Master Nicholas, nephew of Nicholas the Archdeacon, Otuelo, John, clerk of the Dean, Alexander de Norfolk.

This grant was repeated in the same year [see A Boxes 26-40, No. 1142], in which new grant the church was described as being situated in the grantee's *solanda* near London. The grantee died about the year 1190, and was succeeded in the Prebend by John de S. Laurence, who gave all the tithes of his *solanda* of Pancras to Alexander de Norfolk, then Rector of the church of Pancras.

There is a grant in Norman Moore's work [Vol. I., p. 81] in which William de Beames, Canon of S. Paul's, grants to Stephen Albus for the term of the grantee's life sixty acres of land formerly held by Alfricus Rufus, namely, a farmhouse with a garden and two villeins, Thiedric and Edric, who remain on the land, "to hold to him and his heirs, so that the said Stephen or the men who remain on the land shall not come to my Halimote, unless the said Stephen wishes it."

These references to the *solanda* of Pancras are important because some of the land was situated on the north side of High Holborn, and other land lay between Gray's Inn Lane and Leather Lane. It was Alfricus Rufus, no doubt, who gave his name to Alfricsbury.

About the year 1218 the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's leased the rectory to Philip the Clerk, son of Roger of Worcester, while he lived and remained in the clerical state [Harl. MS. 6956, p. II., f. 5]. In 1251 the "Vicar" had all the small tithes, a pension of £5 per annum out of the great tithes, four and a-half acres of glebe and a house near the church [Lysons]. There were apparently two houses attached to the church; one *prope ecclesiam*, the other *ad aquilonem ecclesiæ*; perhaps a vicarage and a rectory, the latter possibly being part of the manor held by force by Adam de Basing. In 1291 the rectory was valued at £8 6s. 8d. [Liber Regis, 578].

.....de Beaumais = otherwise Belmeis and Beames

Richard de Beaumais Bishop of London 1108 to 1128; gave his episcopal income to the rebuilding of S. Paul's

Robert de Beaumais =

Richard de Beaumais Bishop of London 1152-1162

William de Beaumais Prebendary of S. Pancras 1162-1188

1745.—THOMAS, SON OF THOMAS BUKERELL, TO JOHN DE GATESDEN, AND HE TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2337.

1241 John de Gatesden has granted to Adam de Basing of London, mercer, for his homage and service, all the lands, rents and buildings with their appurtenances which John had of the gift of Thomas Buckerell, son of Thomas Buckerell of London, which came to him from his uncle Andrew Buckerell, sometime Mayor

of London, without London in the parish of S. Pancras of " La Kentistone " and in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers and in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne; with all meadows, pastures, entrances, and exits, liberties, &c. To hold to Adam and his heirs and assigns and their heirs, except religious persons, in fee and heritage of John and his heirs for ever, for the yearly rent of 6d. or a cap of Paris, price 6d. at Michaelmas, for all services, customs, exactions, and demands, without hindrance or wrongful prosecution (*miskenning*), saving to the lords of the fee whatsoever Adam and his heirs are bound to return; namely, to Master Roger de Cauntelow, 2 marks yearly, to wit, ½ mark at Michaelmas, ½ a mark at Christmas, ½ a mark at Easter, and ½ a mark at the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist; to Master William de Lichfeud 14s. 9d. at Easter, and 14s. 9d. at Michaelmas; to Master Roger de Dorset 13s. 8d. yearly at the same terms; to Master William de Weleburne 22d. at the four yearly terms; to William de Kent 20s. quarterly; to Peter " ad duo Hostia " 18d. at the feast of the Purification yearly; and to Robert de Purtepol 42d. at the four yearly terms; With warranty &c.

Witnesses, Sir Robert de Mucegros, Bartholomew Peche, Imbert Pogeys, Robert del Ho, Michael son of Nicholas, Richard Abel, Richard Taylor, Roger de la Dune, John de Coudre, then sheriff of Middlesex, Thomas de Durholme, Walter Taylor, Simon de Clifford, James of New Rents, Robert de Purtepol, Richard de Camerwell.

John de Coudre, witness, was Sheriff of Middlesex 1237 to 1241.
Sir Robert de Mucegros and Richard Abel were for a time attendant upon the King's sister, Isabel, Empress of Almain.
Bartholomew Peche was guardian of the King's son, Prince Edward.
The phrases " except religious persons " and " without hindrance or wrongful prosecution " were inserted probably to guard against the claim of the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's, who maintained that Adam de Basing was in usurpation.

Lords of the fee:—	£	s.	d.	
Prebendaries of S. Paul's: Master Roger de Cauntelow (Kentiston)	1	6	8	yearly
Prebendaries of S. Paul's: Master William de Lichfeld (S. Pancras) ...	1	9	6	,,
Prebendaries of S. Paul's: Master Roger de Orset (Portepool)	0	13	8	,,
Prebendaries of S. Paul's: Master William de Welleburne (Holborn) ...	0	7	4	,,
William de Kent [see No. 1747]	4	0	0	,,
Peter " ad duo hostia "	0	1	6	,,
Robert de Purtepol	0	14	0	,,
Total	£8	12	8	,,

Roger de Cauntelow was Prebendary of "La Kentiston" from 1239 to 1259. He was in the King's service beyond the sea in 1231, King's Clerk in 1233, King's Proctor in 1245 in the Papal Inquisition into the dispute between the King and the Bishop of Bath. He was acting as Prebendary in 1246, but was living at his house in "la Cherring" in 1258, and died 1259.

The name Cauntelow is derived from Cauntilupe, a town in Normandy; the men of that town carried their suits of court to the court there of William Paynel. Robert de Cantilupe and William Becketh are mentioned in a recital of a charter made by William the Conqueror to the Abbot of Bayeux [Cal. of Docs. preserved in France, J. H. Round] under date 1070—1081. Robert de Cantelupe also occurs under date 1114 and Walter de Cantelupe in 1155, both in connection with Rouen. In 1146 Alexander de Canteleu held lands in Bruton, Somerset. William de Cantelow, on 21 May, 1199, witnesses with the Mayor of Rouen and others the confirmation by King John of the Commune previously granted to that city. See Nos. 1793 and 1796 for the spelling Kantilup.

The name "la Kentiston" existed a long time before Roger's appointment as Prebendary.

William de Lichfield was Prebendary of S. Pancras from 1240 to 1258.

Roger de Orset was Prebendary of Portpool from 1241 to 1250 in succession to William Heremite, who had succeeded William de la Fere.

William de Welleburn was Prebendary of Holborn from about 1239 to 1250.

Stephen Bucherell = Sabella

Andrew Bucherell = Ydonea

Andrew Bucherell, Mayor 1231–37; lord of the manor of Pancras, held of 4 Prebendaries of S. Paul's Cathedral; Warden of the Mint 1221

Thomas Bucherell, Sheriff of London 1217 = ...

Stephen Bucherell, Mayor 1233 = Isabella la Vyel

Thomas Bucherell granted manor of Pancras to John de Gatesden, who sold it to Adam de Basing = Cecily

Stephen

Andrew

William Bucherell; will proved 1278 = Dionysia

John de Apsale = Alice, see Anc. Deed C 1172

Isabella

Avice

1746. CECILY, WIDOW OF THOMAS BUKERE, TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2333.

1241 Cecily, widow of Thomas Bukere, son of Thomas Bukere, has remitted and quitclaimed to Adam de Basing, citizen of London, all her right in the name of dower in all lands, rents and tenements which Adam holds in fee and which belonged to the aforesaid Thomas in the town of S. Pancras without London and in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers and in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburne. In exchange Adam is bound to give her whatsoever in the name of warranty of the heir of the said Thomas he shall be able to acquire in all other rents and tenements which belonged to the aforesaid Thomas. And in augmentation of the said exchange he gave her a robe of green cloth.

Witnesses, Sir John de Gatesden, Thomas de Dunholm, Ralph Eswy, Richard Derekin, Walter le Batcheler, John de Coudre, Walter Taylor, Walter Grapefig, Thomas Pinnant, Roger Doket, Peter son of Roger, and others.

1747. JOHN DE GATESDEN AND ADAM DE BASING. *Feet of Fines, Case* 147, *F.* 15, *No.* 270.

3 *Nov.* 1246 Final agreement made at Westminster on the morrow of All Souls, 31 Hen. III, between Adam de Basinges, plaintiff, and John de Gatesden, deforciant, that John should acquit Adam of the service William de Kent and Egidia his wife demanded from him for his free tenement which he holds of John in the parish of S. Giles without London, and for which Adam complained that William and Egidia distrained him for suit every third week to their court within the said parish, and scutage at 4s. for a scutage of 40s., of which services John who is mesne between them ought to acquit him.

John grants that he will acquit Adam for the said services in future, and acknowledges the said tenement together with all other lands which Adam has of John's gift in the parishes of S. Pancras and S. Andrew of Holeburn to be of the right of Adam, for 6d. yearly rent to John at Michaelmas.

John shall have no custody or relief of heirs of Adam for any tenement which Adam holds of him in the said parishes, but only the 6d. aforesaid. Adam releases all damages which he said that he had incurred by John not acquitting him of the said services.

1748.—ADAM DE BOXLE AND ROGER LE SAUVAGE AND JOAN HIS WIFE. *Feet of Fines, Case* 148, *F.* 38.

20 *Jan.* 1307/8

Final agreement, made at Westminster in the octave of S. Hilary, 35 Ed. I. between Roger le Sauvage and Joan his wife, plaintiffs, and Adam de Boxle, chaplain, deforciant, of one messuage, one mill, 200 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow in the vill of S. Pancras and Iseldon. Adam grants the premises to Roger and Joan for term of life, with remainder to Anthony, son of the said Joan, in tail, and the right heirs of Joan.

Joan was relict of Adam de Bedik, the King's tailor [for pedigree see No. 1038], for whom Adam de Boxle was probably acting as legal administrator. Anthony appears to have died before reaching full age, as the property was inherited by Henry de Bidik, another son of Adam and Joan.

1749. –RICHARD DE BANYNDON TO THOMAS STARLING. *Ancient Deed B* 2340.

1328 *to* 1330

Richard de Banyndon has granted to Thomas Starlingges a messuage, a windmill, 260 acres of land, 14 acres of meadow, and £6 11s. 6d. of rent, with appurtenances in the towns of S. Pancras and Iseldon, and in the parishes of S. Andrew of Holeburne and the Hospital of S. Giles of the Lepers, without the Bar of the Old Temple, London, which Richard had of the gift of John Hereward; to hold to Thomas Starlingges and his heirs of Henry Bidik and his heirs for the life of John Hereward, for the yearly quit rent to Henry and his heirs of £7 10s. at the feasts of All Saints, Christmas, Easter, and S. John the Baptist, and to do for Henry all the services due to the chief lords of the fee. With warranty against all people during the life of John Hereward; and the right to Henry de Bidik and his heirs to distrain for the rent, the messuage to revert to Henry de Bidik and his heirs after the death of John Hereward.

Witnesses, Richard de Cornhull, Hugh de Busci, John de Middelton, John de Mander, Henry Cros, John le Chesman, William Hamond, Richard de Grafton, John Hereward.

John Hereward was a chaplain in 1329, and employed beyond the sea in the King's service in 1337. In 1338 he was collector of the customs on the Staple of Wools in the city.

Henry de Bidik was in 1333 collector for the same customs in Co. Middlesex.

1750.—THOMAS STARLYNG TO GEOFFREY DE OTHEBY. *Augmentation Office: Carte Miscellanee, Vol. XIII., No.* 2.

1328 *to* 1330 Grant by Thomas Starlyng to Geoffrey de Otheby, chaplain, of one messuage, one windmill, 260 acres of land, 14 acres of meadow, £6 11s. 6d. rent, in the vills of S. Pancras and Iseldon, and in the parish of S. Andrew of Holebourn and the Hospital of S. Giles of the Lepers, without the Bar of the Old Temple, London, which Thomas had by gift of Richard de Bonyndon. To hold of Henry de Bidik for the life of John Hereward, paying to Henry £30 yearly rent. After the death of John the premises shall revert to Henry.

Witnesses, Richard de Cornhull, Hugh de Bousci, John de Middelton, John de Monden, Henry Cross, John le Chesman, Richard de Grafton, and many others.

1751. GEOFFREY DE OTHEBY TO HENRY DE BEDIK. *Ancient Deed B* 2363.

About 1330 Geoffrey de Otheby, chaplain, has granted to Henry de Bidik and Joan his wife a messuage, a windmill, 260 acres of land, 14 acres of meadow, and £6 11s. 6d. of rent, in the towns of S. Pancras and Iseldon and in the parishes of S. Andrew of Holborne and the Hospital of S. Giles of the Lepers without the Bar of the Old Temple, London; to hold to Henry and his heirs and assigns of the chief lords of that fee by the services belonging thereto for ever. With warranty against all people.

Witnesses, Richard de Cornhull, Hugo de Busci, John de Monden, Henry Cros, John de Podynton, John le Chesman, William Hamond, John Andrew, John Hereward.

1752.—THOMAS BEDYK AND JOHN DE BOKYNGHAM. *Augmentation Office: Carte Miscellanee, Vol. IX., No.* 199.

14 *Nov.* 1349 Final concord made 15 days from Martinmas 23 Ed. III, between John de Bokyngham, parson of the Church of Olneye, plaintiff, and Thomas Bedyk, deforciant, of one messuage, one mill, 240 acres of land, 18 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture, and 10 marks of rent, in Kentissheton and Iseldon by London and in the parishes of S. Giles of the Lepers and S. Andrew of Holeburn, which Arnald

de Mounteny and Joan his wife hold for the life of Joan of the inheritance of the said Thomas.

Thomas grants the reversion after the death of Joan to John and his heirs; for 100 marks of silver.

This concord was made in the presence and with the consent of Arnald and Joan, who did fealty to John in the same court.

(See also Fines, 23 Ed. III, No. 270.)

For pedigree of Thomas de Bedyk, son of Joan de Mounteny, see No. 1038.

1753. ARNALD DE MOUNTENY AND JOHN DE BOKYNGHAM. *Feet of Fines, Case* 150, *F.* 63, *No.* 273.

1350 Final agreement made in the quindene of the Holy Trinity 24 Ed. III, between John de Bokyngham, clerk, plaintiff, and Arnald de Mounteney and Joan his wife, deforciants, of one messuage, one mill, 240 acres of land, 18 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture, 10 marks of rent, in Kentissheton, Iseldon by London, and the parishes of S. Giles of the Lepers and S. Andrew of Holeburn. Arnald and Joan grant the premises to John from themselves and the heirs of Joan for a yearly rent, during the life of Joan, of 21 marks, and afterwards rent free.

John de Bokynham in 1349 was Chancery Clerk, parson of Olney, King's Chamberlain, and Keeper of the Great Wardrobe.

Pat. Rolls 24 *Ed. III. pt. I. m.* 2, 25 *July.*

John de Bukyngham, Dean of Lichfield, acknowledges that he owes to Arnald de Mounteney and Joan his wife £100 to be levied in default of payment upon his lands and chattels in Co. Middlesex.

Ibid. 18 *Feb.* 1351.

John de Bukyngham, Dean of S. Chad's, Lichfield, owes Arnald de Mounteney £100.

1754. JOHN DE PADBURY TO LADY JOAN DE FERRERS. *Ancient Deed B* 3519.

12 *Dec.* 1361 Release by John de Paydebury, clerk, to Lady Joan de Ferrers, of all lands which he had by enfeoffment of John de Bokyngham, clerk, dean of Luchefeld.

Witnesses, John de Padebury, John de Buntingford, Roger Leget, Peter Turk, R..... de Stowe, Geoffrey Goldbetere, Hugh Lamkyn.

London, Sunday after the feast of S. Nicholas bishop, 35 Ed. III.

Endorsed, Registratur CLVII.

For pedigree of Ferrars of Chartley, see No. 790; see also Nos. 625—627 for the property.

1755.—JOAN DE FERRERS. *Inq. p. m. Chancery, Ed. III., File* 244.

19 *July* 1375 Inquisition held at Westsmethefeld without the Bar, London, on Thursday before the feast of S. Margaret the Virgin, 49 Ed. III, after the death of Joan, who was wife of Robert de Ferrers, by oath of Roger Legat, William atte Marche, Stephen Child, William Westram, Richard Cook, John Porter, William Robyn, William Berham, Walter Tewater, Adam Careswelle, John Bontynford, and John Smalgrave.

She held the manor called Pancras of the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul by service of fealty and 30s. yearly. It is worth £10 yearly.

29 *June* 1375 She died 29 June last. Robert de Ferrers, knight, is her heir aged 25 years and more.

1756.—ROBERT DE FERRERS TO SIR ROBERT KNOLLES. *Ancient Deed B* 1516.

19 *Dec.* 1377 Grant by Robert de Ferrers to Robert Knolles, knight, and Constance his wife, Adam de S. Ives, Thomas Grene, and John Boys, chaplain, of the manor of Pancras together with all the grantor's lands in the parishes of Iseldon, Kentishton, and S. Giles of the Lepers.

Witnesses, Roger Legat, John Totenhale, William Rikill.

19 December, 1 Ric. II.

Endorsed, Enrolled on dorse of Close Roll in the Chancery, December, 1 Ric. II.

See also Close Rolls 1 June, 1380, Charter of Adam de S. Ives to Sir Robert Knolles, with remainder to the King.

1757. SIR ROBERT KNOLLES AND THOMAS GRENE AND HIS HEIRS. *Augmentation Office: Carte Miscellanee, Vol. IV.* 134.

20 *Jan.* 1379/80 Final concord made in the octave of S. Hilary 3 Ric. II. between Adam de S. Ives, Thomas Grene, and John Boys, chaplain, plaintiffs, and Robert Knolles, knight, and Constance his wife, deforciants, of the manor of S. Pancras and 108 acres of land in Iseldon, Kentissheton, and the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers, without the bar of the Old Temple, London.

Robert and Constance quitclaim the premises from themselves and the heirs of Constance to Adam, Thomas and John, and the heirs of Thomas, for 200 marks of silver.

(See also Fines Co. Midd., 3 Ric. II., No. 29.)

1758.—SIR ROBERT KNOLLES AND THE CHARTERHOUSE. *Patent Rolls 4 Ric. II. pt. I. m.* 43.

24 *June* 1380 Licence for Robert de Knolles, knight, and Constance his wife to grant in mortmain to the prior and Convent of the Charterhouse, London, a yearly rent of £40 from the manor of Dunstall Co. Kent, to be leviable if the said Robert and Constance are disturbed in their possession of any parcel of the manor of S. Pancras, or lose it, and thus after their decease the said prior and Convent lose their right of entry, or if after entry the prior and Convent are disturbed in their possession.

1759.—SIR ROBERT KNOLLES AND THE CHARTERHOUSE. *Pat. Rolls 4 Ric. II. pt. I. m.* 15.

17 *Oct.* 1380 Grant in mortmain to the prior and Convent of the Charterhouse, London, of the reversion after the death of Robert de Knolles, knight, and Custancia his wife, tenants for life, of the manor of S. Pancras and lands in Iseldon, Kentisshete and S. Giles's Lepers.

Sir Robert Knolles was a great warrior and a Knight of the Garter. He served under Sir Thomas Dagworth in 1346, and under the Black Prince in 1367. He died 15 August, 1407, aged 92. His will, dated 30 October, 1389, was proved in the Court of Hustings in March, 1408. His wife, Constancia, is said to have died in 1372. John Luscote, the first Prior, was still in office at this date.

1760.—THE CHARTERHOUSE TO SIR ROBERT KNOLLES. *Augmentation Office: Carte Miscellanee, Vol. VI., No. 227.*

10 *Feb.* 1404/5

Indenture between John Drewe, parson of the Church of Harple, and John Seymour of London, on behalf of Sir Robert Knolles, knight, of the one part, and John Okedene, prior of the House of the Mother of God, of the Order of the Charterhouse, by London, and the convent of the other part.

Whereas Sir Robert Knolles holds the manor of Pancras for term of life, and the manor of Blemundsbury for the term of 40 years, by lease of the said prior and Convent, on condition that if he die within the said 40 years the prior and Convent shall have entry after the half year following his death, at 40s. yearly rent for the manor of Bloomsbury, it is agreed that Sir Robert shall surrender at Easter next all his estate in the said manors to the prior and Convent, who shall pay him for term of his life 45 marks yearly. If they wish to have all the crop of grain sown on the manor it is agreed that they shall have it, with the oxen and cows and implements necessary for husbandry, before other buyers at a reasonable price fixed by two or four neighbours to the manors, chosen by the said parties.

The said John Drewe, during the life of the said Sir Robert, shall have use of rooms for himself and his servants, stable, hay and litter for 4 horses at Blemundsbury during his sojourn at London, that is, four times yearly for 5 days each time, provided always that the deed of an annuity of £40 granted by Sir Robert to the predecessor of the prior and to the Convent shall not lose its force by this indenture and surrender.

Robert Tenterden, " irmonger," and John Perneys, fishmonger, of London, or two other equally sufficient persons, shall be bound in £100 for the said yearly payment of 45 marks by the prior and Convent to Sir Robert. If Sir Robert performs his part of the agreement, a bond in which the said John Drewe and John Seymour are bound to the prior and convent shall be void.

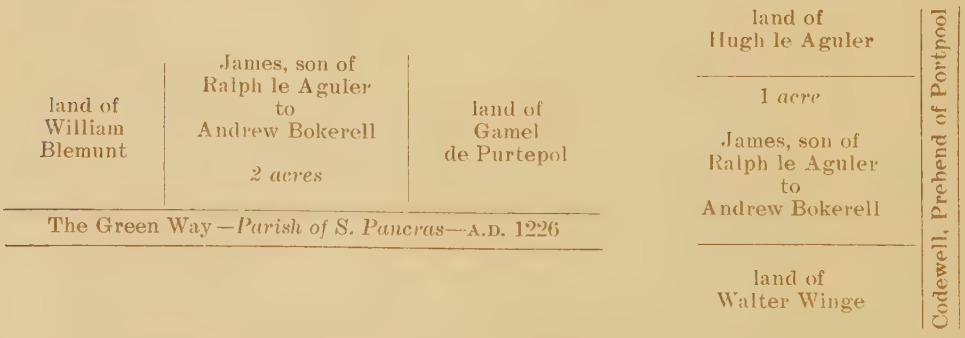
10 February, 6 Hen. IV.

1761.—JAMES LE AGULER TO ANDREW BOKERELL. *Ancient Deed B 2355.*

1226 James the goldsmith, son of Ralph le Aguler, grants to Andrew Bokerell 3 acres of land in the parish of S. Pancras outside London, namely, 2 acres which are of the prebend of Luke the Chaplain, Canon of S. Paul's, which lie next to the green way towards the south, land of William Blemunt towards the west, and land of Gamel de Purtepol towards the east; and one acre of land the prebend of William de la Fere, which lies against Codewell, between the land of Walter Winge towards the south and land of Hugh le Aguler towards the north. To hold to Andrew and his heirs hereditarily for the yearly rent of 11d. at Easter and Michaelmas to James and his heirs. And James and his heirs warrant and acquit Andrew and his heirs towards the lords of the fee, namely, towards Luke the Chaplain of 13d. and towards Hugh brother of James of 1d. for the two acres of land; and for the one acre towards Richard de Clifford of 7d. and towards the said James of 1d. For this Andrew gave James 60s. in gersom.

Witnesses, Richard Renger, then Mayor of London, Roger Duke, and Martin son of William, then sheriffs, Martin the clerk, then sheriff of Middlesex, Walter the Chaplain, then Master of the Hospital of S. Giles, Thomas Bokerell, Stephen Bokerell, Henry son of William, Stephen of the Strand, Robert, clerk, brother of William de London, Eilwin Chese, Simon Bruning, James of New Rents, Roger the Goldsmith, Gamel de Purtepol, Robert the Merchant.

For pedigree of James the Goldsmith, see No. 1777.


land of William Blemunt
James, son of Ralph le Aguler to Andrew Bokerell
2 acres
land of Gamel de Purtepol
The Green Way—*Parish of S. Pancras*—A.D. 1226
land of Hugh le Aguler
1 *acre*
James, son of Ralph le Aguler to Andrew Bokerell
land of Walter Winge
Codewell, Prebend of Portpool

Lucas, the Treasurer of the lord King, was Prebendary of S. Pancras.
William de la Fere was Prebendary of Portpool.
Martin the Clerk was Sheriff of Middlesex in 1226.

1762.—GAMEL DE PORTEPOOL TO ANDREW BOKERELL. *Ancient Deed B* 2344.

29 *Oct.* 1227 *to* 29 *Sept.* 1229 Gamel de Purtepol has granted to Andrew Bokerell an acre and the fourth part of an acre of land which lie at the green way (*viridiam viam*) between the land of the same Andrew towards the east and land of Hamon the parmenter (*parmentarii*) towards the west, and extend from the green way as far as to the land of Walter Winge towards the north. To hold to Andrew and his heirs for ever for the yearly rent of 3d. at Easter and 3d. at Christmas. With warranty against all men and women, and acquittance against all people for services. For this Andrew gave 2½ marks.

Witnesses, Roger Duce, then Mayor of London, Henry de Chocham and Stephen Bokerell, then sheriffs, Richard son of Walter, then sheriff of Middlesex, Thomas Bokerell, Henry son of William, Stephen of the Strand, Richard de Clifford, Roger Benchef, goldsmith, James of New Rents, Eylwin Cheese, Roger, clerk of Portepol.

1763.—SAMSON ENGANET TO EADWARD DE PURTEPOL. *Ancient Deed B* 2360.

1225 *to* 1233 Samson Enganet has granted to Eadward, son of Alexander Bungy, for his homage and service, 4 acres of land with all their appurtenances in the parish of S. Pancras without London, of the fee of S. Paul's, which extend towards the north and south between land of Gamel de Portepol and land of Ranulf de Portepol; also 4d. quit rent namely 2d. paid yearly by Richard de Clifford and 2d. by James, son of Ralph le Mazun. To hold to Eadward and his heirs for the yearly rent to Samson and his heirs of 2d. at Michaelmas, and to the chief lords of the fee 12d. at Michaelmas and 12d. at Easter; with warranty against all men and women. For this Eadward gave Samson 22s. in gersom.

Witnesses, Richard Richeman, William Fruiter, Peter son of Walter, Gamel de Portepol, John Bockler, Alan de Langele, Ranulf de Portepol, Geoffrey Lamlader, Roger son of Jordan, James, collier, Godfrey his son, Ailwin Chese, Alfred, cordwainer, Simon Brunig.

(Seal—Samson and the lion (?)).

Endorsed, Charters of Samson Enganet of land ..... belonging to S. Pancras.

1764. —MARGARET, DAUGHTER OF SAMSON ENGANET, TO EDWARD, SON OF ALEXANDER. *Ancient Deed B* 2329.

1225 *to* 1233 Margaret, daughter of Samson Enganet, grants and confirms to Edward, son of Alexander, the grant which her father made to him of 4 acres of land in the parish of S. Pancras, of the fee of S. Paul's, London, which lie between land of Gamel de Portepol and land of Ranulf de Portepol; and 4d. rent which Richard de Clifford and James, son of Ralph le Mazun, used to pay yearly to Samson. To hold to Edward and his heirs and assigns hereditarily for ever for the free service of 2s. to the chief lords of the fee yearly, and 2d. yearly to Samson and his heirs; with assurance of warranty and to raise no action against Edward. For this Samson her father gave her 2s., and Edward gave her 2s.

Witnesses, Richard Richeman, William Fruiterer, Peter son of Walter, Gamel de Portepol, John Bockeler, Alan de Langele, Ranulf de Portepol, Geoffrey Lamladere, Roger son of Jordan, James Colyer, Godfrey his son, Ailwin Chese, Alfred, cordwainer, Simon Brunig.

Samson Enganet = dead in 1233 | Alexander Bungy =

Margaret | William the Parmenter = Alice = (2) Eadward de Purtepol | William

1765. —ALICE, DAUGHTER OF SAMSON ENGANET, TO EDWARD, SON OF ALEXANDER. *Ancient Deed B* 2332.

1225 *to* 1233 William the Parmenter and Alice, daughter of Samson Enganet, confirm to Edward, son of Alexander, the gift which Samson Enganet made to him of 4 acres of land with appurtenances in the parish of S. Pancras, of the fee of S. Paul's, London, which lie between land of Gamel de Portepol and land of Ranulf de Portepol, and 4d. quit rent, namely 2d. which Richard de Clifford used to pay yearly to Samson, and 2d. which James, son of Ralph Mazun, used to pay yearly to Samson. To hold to Edward, his heirs and assigns of the chief lords of that fee for ever for the free service of 2d. to Samson and his heirs. With warranty and assurance not to oust Edward or his heirs. For this the said Samson gave them 4s. and Edward gave them 4s. 6d.

Witnesses (same as in Nos. 1763 and 1764).

1766. ALICE, WIFE OF EDWARD DE PORTPOOL, TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2362.

1246 *to* 1253 Alice, daughter of Samson Enganet, wife of Edward de Purtepol, has granted to Adam de Basing, citizen of London, 4 acres which came to her from her father in the town of S. Pancras without London, and lie between land of the said Adam towards ..... and land which was of Ranulf de Purtepol towards the east, and one head abuts upon le Greenweye towards the south and the other head abuts upon land of William Blund towards the north. To hold to Adam and his heirs for ever for the yearly rent of 16d. at Easter and 16d. at Michaelmas, and 1 lb. of cumin at Michaelmas or 2d., at their pleasure; with warranty against all men and women. For this Adam gave 10 marks in gersom.

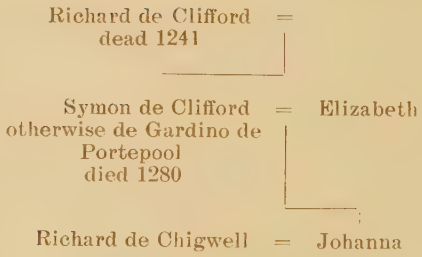
Witnesses, Symon de Clifford, William Blund, Richard de Camberwell, Gilbert at Luvecoth, Robert de Purtepol, Ranulf de Purtepol, Peter "ad duo hostia," James of the New Rent, Hugh le Aguler, Terric Sokeling, Robert de Halliwell, Richard the butcher, Adam and John, smiths, Alexander de Smethefeld, clerk.

1767. SYMON, SON OF RICHARD DE CLIFFORD, TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2369.

1241 *to* 1260 Symon, son of Richard de Clifford, has demised to Adam de Basinges, citizen of London, ½ acre with appurtenances in the parish of S. Pancras without London, which lies at "la greneweie," between land which Ranulf de Purtepol held and land which William, son of Alexander Bungi, held. To hold to Adam and his heirs in fee and heritage for the yearly rent of 2d. at Easter and 2d. at Michaelmas; with warranty against all men, Christians and Jews. And if Simon or his heirs fail to acquit Adam towards the chief lords of the fee, Adam may return the 4d. yearly rent to them himself. For this Adam gave 2 marks in gersom.

Witnesses, Sir Thomas de Dureme, Walter the Tailor, Serlo del Bordhawe, Robert de Purtepol, Peter "ad duo hostia," James of New Rents, Geoffrey Wheelwright, Richard de Kamerwelle, William de Leycestre, John de Covintre, clerk.

Endorsed, Charter of Symon de Purtepol of a rent to him of 4d. for ½ acre of land.



1768. –SYMON BRUNING TO GLADWIN THE CARTER. *Ancient Deed B* 2342.

Before 1233 Simon Brunig has granted to Gladewin the carter an eighth part of an acre of land in the parish of S. Pancras next Simon's own land of Purtepol towards the west, which was of Pentecost le Aguiller, and land which was of James the collier (le Carburner). To hold to Gladewin and his heirs in fee hereditarily for the yearly rent at Easter and Michaelmas of 1d. For this grant Gladewin gave 5s. in gersom.

Witnesses, William le Fruter, Hugh le Aguiller, Robert, merchant, Henry son of the same, James of New Rents, Ranulf de Purtepol, Roger son of Jordan de Purtepol, Robert, brother of the same, Edward the aquarius, and many others.

1769.—RANDULF DE PURTEPOL TO GLADWIN THE CARTER. *Ancient Deed B* 2331.

1240 *to* 1257 Randulf de Purtepol has granted to Gladwin the carter ½ acre of land in the parish of S. Pancras, of the Prebend of Master William de Lichfield, Canon of S. Paul's, London; which land lies between land of Helyas the goldsmith towards the east and land of Edward de Purtepol towards the west, for the yearly rent of 3d. namely 1½d. at Easter and the same at Michaelmas; with warranty against all men. If Ranulf and his heirs fail to acquit Gladewin and his heirs towards the chief lords of the fee for the 3d. rent, then Gladewin and his heirs may acquit themselves. For this grant Gladewin gave 26s. in gersom, and to Cecily, Randulf's wife 4d.,

and to Geoffrey and William his sons 4d. each, and to Henry his son 2d.

Witnesses, William le Fruter, Hugh le Aguler, Martin Brunig, Henry, merchant, Robert son of Jordan, Peter son of Walter, Robert le Venur, Edward de Purtepol, William his brother, Gamelin de Portepol, Radulf, cowherd (*vaccarius*), Edward, deacon.

(Seal—a fleur-de-lys.)

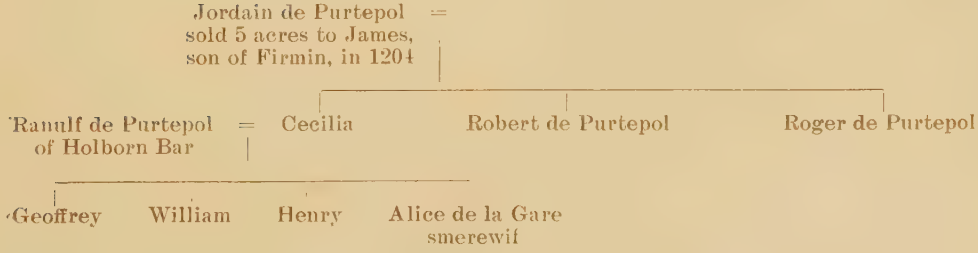
William de Lichfield was Prebendary of S. Pancras (during years 1240—1258) in succession to Lucas, Treasurer of the King.

1770.—RANDULF DE PURTEPOL TO GLADWIN THE CARTER. *Ancient Deed B* 2924.

1240 *to* 1257 Geoffrey, son of Randulf de Purtepol, has granted to Gladewin the carter ½ acre of land which Randulf demised to him the said Gladewin, lying between land of Helyas the goldsmith towards the east and land of Edward de Purtepol towards the west, in the parish of S. Pancras. To hold to him and his heirs of Geoffrey and his heirs for the yearly rent of 1½d. at Michaelmas and at Easter; with warranty against all men and women. For this grant Gladewin gave 4d. in acknowledgment.

Witnesses (as in No. 1769).

(Seal—a pascal lamb with banner.)

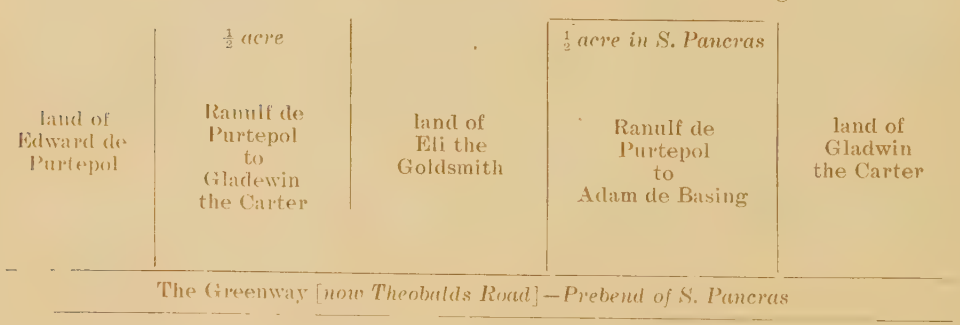


1771. –RANULF DE PURTEPOL TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2365.

1240 *to* 1252 Ranulf de Purtepol has granted to Adam de Basing, citizen of London, ½ acre of land with appurtenances in the parish of S. Pancras, without London, which lies between land of Elyas the

goldsmith towards the west and land of Gladwin the carter towards the east, and in length it abuts upon land of the aforesaid Adam towards the north and upon the green way towards the south, with a house and all other things that might happen to be of the ½ acre which the aforesaid Gladwin the carter has held of the said Ranulf for 3½d. per annum, and with the said rents. To hold to Adam and his assigns and their heirs hereditarily for ever for the yearly rent of 6d. at the due terms to the Prebend which Master William de Lichfield holds, and to Ranulf and his heirs yearly a pair of white gloves price a ½d., or ½d. at Easter at their pleasure; with warranty. For this Adam gave 20s. in gersom.

Witnesses, Hamon de Castell, Richard de Camerwell, Symon de Clifford, Robert de Purtepol, Peter "ad duo hostia," James of New Rents, William de Warewik, Adam and John, smiths, Terric Sokeling, Robert Page, Richard son of Robert Knifsmith, Alexander of Smethefeld, clerk.


land of Adam de Basing
½ acre
½ acre in S. Pancras
land of Edward de Purtepol
Ranulf de Purtepol to Gladewin the Carter
land of Eli the Goldsmith
Ranulf de Purtepol to Adam de Basing
land of Gladwin the Carter
The Greenway [now Theobalds Road]—Prebend of S. Pancras

1772. CECILIA, WIFE OF RANULF DE PURTEPOL, TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2347.

c. 1252 Cecilia, daughter of Jordan de Purtepol, relict of Ranulf de Purtepol, quitclaims to Adam de Basing, citizen of London, and his heirs, all her right in 2 acres of land with appurtenances in the parish of S. Pancras without London, to wit, those which the said Jordan her father gave her in free marriage with Ranulf.

Witnesses, Walter le Taylor, Osbert de Littleberi, Walter de Essex the younger, John Curteys, Robert the messenger (nuncio), Thomas de Wimburne, Richard de Basing, Eustace de Burewis, William de Laceles, William, clerk.

1773. ALICE, DAUGHTER OF RANULF DE PURTEPOL, TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2352.

1252 *to* 1260 Alice Smerewif, daughter of Radulf at Holeburne Bar, has sold and quitclaimed from herself and her heirs to Adam de Basinges, citizen of London, 4d. yearly rent with appurtenances which the same Adam is wont to return for 4 acres of land with appurtenances in the field of S. Pancras without London. To have to Adam and his heirs in free and final sale for ever. For this Adam gave her 2s.

Witnesses, Richard de Camerwell, Symon de Clifford, William Blund, Robert de Portepol, Peter "ad duo hostia," James of New Rents, Adam and John, smiths, Hugh le Hafter, Hugh le Aguler, William de Warewick, Alexander, clerk, and others.

(Seal, star and crescent; *signed*, Alice de la Gare.)

1774. RANDULPH DE PURTEPOL TO ANDREW, SON OF ANDREW BOKERELL. *Ancient Deed B* 2350.

29 *Oct.* 1233 *to* 29 *Oct.* 1234 Randulph de Purtepole has granted to Andrew Bokerell, son of Andrew Bokerell, an acre of land in the parish of S. Pancras without London, in the field which is called Homfurlang, and it lies between land which John Richeman demised to the same Andrew in the same field towards the east, and land which Roger de Purtepol demised to the said Andrew towards the west. To hold to Andrew and his heirs in fee and heritage for ever for the yearly rent of 3d. at Easter and Michaelmas; with warranty against all men and women, and acquittance for services against all people.

Witnesses, Roger Blund and Simon son of Mary, then sheriffs of London, Master William de la Dune, then sheriff of Middlesex, Stephen of Strand, Henry son of William, Richard Smith, Richard de Camerwell, Richard de Clifford, Robert de Purtepol, Gamel de Purtepol, William le Fruter, James of New Rents, Gilbert Lovekot.

1775. -JAMES SON OF RALPH TO ANDREW BOKERELL. *Ancient Deed B* 2336.

1225 James, son of Ralph the mason (cymentarius), has granted to Andrew Bokerell 2 acres of land which lie in Samsoneslo and are of the prebend of William de la Fere; namely, one acre and one rood which lie between the lands of Richard de Clifford ..... on both sides north and south, and half an acre and one rood in the next field which lie between land of the said Richard towards the north and land of John Bruning towards the south. To hold to Andrew and his heirs for ever for the yearly rent of 13d. at Easter and Michaelmas, with renunciation of all rights except the rent; and warranty against all people. And for the said service of 13d. at the two terms James and his heirs will acquit Andrew and his heirs against all people concerning services, and if they do not do so it shall be lawful to Andrew and his heirs to acquit the said two acres against the lords of the fee, to wit, against William de la Fere 9d. and against Samson Haunganet 2d., saving to James and his heirs 2d. or 1 lb. of cumin, to be paid at Easter and Michaelmas. For this charter warranty and acquittance Andrew gave 4 marks sterling.

Witnesses, Richard Renger, Mayor of London, Roger Duc and Martin son of William, sheriffs of London, John Walran, sheriff of Middlesex, Martin, Thomas Bokerell, Stephen Bokerell, Peter son of Walter, Robert le Venur, Eylwin Chese, Gamel de Purtepol, Edward de Purtepol, Randulf de Purtepol, Richard the smith, Richard de Clifford, Edward the clerk, and many others.

William de la Fere was Prebendary of Portpool, but Samsonesloghe is described in No. 1781 as in S. Pancras. It may have derived its name from Samson Enganet, one of the lords of the fee. Other similar place names in Flanders are Frordeslo, Flardeslo (now Vladslo), Hudeslo, and Rondeslo.

1776.—EDITH, DAUGHTER OF PENTECOST, TO ANDREW BOKERELL. *Ancient Deed B* 2277.

1226 Hugh le Aguler has granted to Andrew Bokerell all the grant made to Andrew by Edhit (*sic*), daughter of Pentecost, of an acre of land next Leffisdone in the field which is called Vitaliscroft, namely, ½ acre between the land which belonged to Richard Richman on the west and land of Robert the merchant on the east, and ½ acre in the same field between land of Robert the merchant

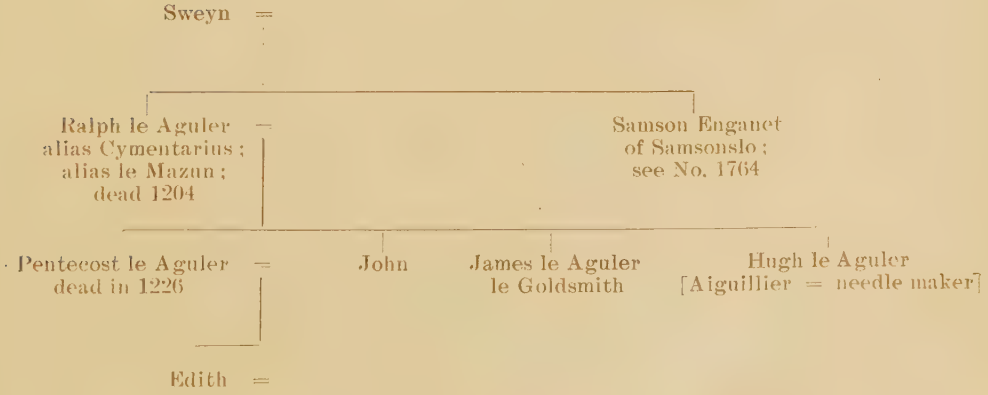
on the east and west. To hold to Andrew and his heirs for the service as in the charter, which he had of Edith. For this grant and confirmation Andrew gave 2s.

Witnesses, Richard Renger, then Mayor of London, Reginald (*sic*) Duce, Martin FitzWilliam, then sheriffs, Martin the clerk, then sheriff of Middlesex, Joce FitzPeter, Henry FitzWilliam, Peter FitzWalter, James of New Rents, Eylwin Chese, Peter FitzWalter, parmenter, Richard the smith, Edward the clerk.

1777.—ROBERT THE MERCHANT TO ANDREW BOKERELL. *Ancient Deed B* 2343.

1226 Robert the Merchant has granted to Andrew Bokerell, citizen of London, half an acre of land in Samsoneslo in the field which is called Vitaliscroft; and it lies between land of Edith daughter of Pentecost on each side, east and west. To hold to Andrew and his heirs hereditarily for ever, for the yearly rent of 2d. at Easter. With warranty against all men and women, and against all people for services and demands; and if Robert and his heirs refuse this, Andrew and his heirs may distrain upon him or them until they have acquitted them. For this Andrew gave Robert 16s. in gersom.

Witnesses, Richard Renger, then Mayor of London, Roger Duc and Martin son of William, then sheriffs, Martin the clerk, then sheriff of Middlesex, James of New Rents, Peter son of Walter, Richard Smith, Eilwin Chese, Radulf de Mentemore, Richard de Clifford, John son of Geoffrey, Robert his brother, Edward the clerk, Martin the clerk, Henry Parmi, Richard of S. Giles.


Sweyn =
Ralph le Aguler alias Cymentarius; alias le Mazun; dead 1204 =
Samson Enganet of Samsonslo; see No. 1764
Pentecost le Aguler dead in 1226 =
John
James le Aguler le Goldsmith
Hugh le Aguler [Aiguillier = needle maker]
Edith =

1778. -ROBERT THE MERCHANT TO ANDREW, SON OF ANDREW BOKERELL. *Ancient Deed B* 3181.

29 *Oct.* 1229 *to* 29 *Sept.* 1230 Robert the Merchant has granted to Andrew Bokerell, son of Andrew Bokerell, one acre of land at Samsonesslo in the field called Vielescroft, namely ½ acre between two half acres which Andrew has of Edith daughter of Pentecost towards the east and west, and ½ acre between half an acre which Andrew has of Edith on the west and 5 quarters of land held by Andrew of Richard de Clifford on the east. To hold to Andrew and his heirs for the yearly rent to Robert and his heirs of 6d., viz. 3d. at Easter and at Michaelmas. With warranty against all men and women for ever, and acquittance for services, for which, if Robert and his heirs do not satisfy the lords of the fee, Andrew may distrain upon them. For this grant Andrew gave 30s. sterling.

Witnesses, Robert Duce, then Mayor of London, Walter Hadrian and Robert FitzJohn, then sheriffs, Richard FitzWalter, then sheriff of Middlesex, Stephen of Strand, James of New Rents, Peter FitzWalter, Richard son of Eilwin Chese, Radulf de Mentemore, Richard de Clifford, William le Fruter, Roger, son of Jordain de Purtepol, Robert his brother, Edward, clerk, and many others.

Walter Hadrian, the sheriff, was known as Walter de Winchester.

1779.—SIMON BRUNING TO ANDREW BOKERELL. *Ancient Deed B* 2354.

29 *Oct.* 1226 *to* 29 *Sept.* 1227 Simon Broning has granted to Andrew Bokerell ½ acre of land in the parish of S. Pancras without London, which lies at Samsoneslo, between land of the said Andrew towards the north and land of Estrilde, relict of John Bruning, towards the south. To hold to Andrew and his heirs hereditarily for the yearly rent at Easter and Michaelmas to Simon and his heirs of 1¾d.; with acknowledgment of warranty, and acquittance against all people. Andrew gave 10s. in gersom.

Witnesses, Richard Renger, then Mayor of London, Henry de Chocham and Stephen Bokerell, then sheriffs, Richard FitzWalter, then sheriff of Middlesex, Thomas Bokerell, Joce FitzPeter, Roger Goldsmith, Richard Smith, Eylwin Chese, James of New Rents, Roger Clerk of Purtepol, James Goldsmith, Radulf de Mentemore, Hugh le Aguler, Gamel de Purtepol.

1780.—MARTIN BRUNING TO ANDREW, SON OF ANDREW BUKERELL. *Ancient Deed B* 2339.

29 *Oct.* 1233 *to* 29 *Oct.* 1234 Indenture of agreement between Andrew Bukerell, son of Andrew Bukerell, and Martin Bruning, guardian of the heirs of Simon Brunig, namely, Martin grants to Andrew 1 acre of land in the parish of S. Pancras at Samsoneslo, in breadth between land of the said Andrew towards the north and land of Robert de Purtepol towards the south. To hold to Andrew and his assigns from Michaelmas, 17 Hen. III, for ten years following, for the yearly rent of 7d. to Martin and his heirs; with warranty against all men and women during the said term. For this Andrew gave 10s. sterling.

Witnesses, Roger Blund and Simon son of Mary, then sheriffs of London, William de la Dune, sheriff of Middlesex, John son of Vitalis, Stephen of the Strand, ... smith, Richard de Camerwell, James of New Rents, Eylwin Chese, Gamel de Purtepol, William le Fruter, Edward de Purtepol.

1781.—JAMES OF NEW RENTS TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2341.

1241 *to* 1257 James of New Rents has granted to Adam de Basing, citizen of London, 6d. yearly quit rent which Robert de Purtepol used to pay to James for an acre of land lying in a certain field which is called Samsonesloghe in the parish of S. Pancras without London, between land which was formerly of Simon Bruning towards the north and land of Pentecost son of Ralph le Aguller towards the south. To hold to Adam and his heirs and assigns of James and his heirs for ever; with renunciation of all claims, and with warranty against all people, Christians and Jews. For this Adam gave 4s.

Witnesses, Simon de Gardino, Richard de Camberwell, Robert de Purtepoll, Ralph Clunch, Robert Osegod, John Smith, Geoffrey Wheelwright, Peter "ad duo hostia," Walter Taylor, William de Baseville, William de Lascelle, clerk.

(Seal, a fleur-de-lys—Jacobi fil' Radulphi.)

1782.—ALICE, DAUGHTER OF SAMSON ENGANET, TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2361.

Before 1260 Alice, relict of Edward de Purtepol, has granted to Adam de Basinges, citizen of London, 2½ acres of land in the parish of S. Pancras without London, which lie between land of the said Adam towards the west and land of the said Alice towards the east, and one head abuts on land of the said Adam towards the south, and the other upon land of William Blund towards the north. To hold to Adam, his assigns, and their heirs for ever for the yearly rent of 6d. at Easter and 6d. at Michaelmas; with warranty against all men and women, and acquittance for services towards the lords of the fee. For this Adam gave 4½ marks in gersom.

Witnesses, Richard de Kamberwell, Symon de Clifford, Robert de Purtepol, James of New Rents, Peter "ad duo hostia," Ranulf Snaw, Hugh le Hafter, Roger Hogelin, Adam and John, smiths, Richard the butcher, Robert de Haliwell, Alexander of Smethefeld, clerk.

1783. EDITH, DAUGHTER OF PENTECOST, TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2353.

1241 *to* 1253 Edith, daughter of Pentecost le Aguler, has granted to Adam de Basinges, citizen of London, 2¼ acres of land in the parish of S. Pancras without London. Whereof one acre lies between land of Symon de Clifford on both sides, and the other acre lies between land which was of Robert de Purtepol and land which was of Humphrey Bukuynter; and one quarter lies between land of the said Adam and land of Symon de Clifford on the west side of the great street, as it goes towards S. Pancras; with free ingress and egress. To hold to Adam and his heirs for ever for the yearly rent to the chief lords of the fee of 14d., namely 7d. at Michaelmas and 7d. at Easter; and ½d. at Michaelmas to Edith and her heirs. With warranty against all men and women. For this grant and warranty Adam gave 5 marks in gersom.

Witnesses, Hamon de Castell, Richard de Camerwell, Symon de Clifford, Gilbert at Luvecoth, Robert de Purtepol, William Blund, James of New Rents, Peter "ad duo hostia," Hugh le Hafter, Hugh le Aguler, Robert de Haliwell, Richard the butcher, Alexander, clerk.

1784. —HUGH LE AGULER TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2345.

1241 *to* 1252 Hugh le Aguler quitclaims to Adam de Basing 15d. rent which Adam pays to him for a certain acre of land of the fee of Symon, son of Richard de Clifford, and for 2 acres of land of the prebend of Master William de Lichfeld, in the parish of S. Pancras without London. To hold to Adam and his heirs for ever for ½d. yearly at Michaelmas, with warranty &c. For this quitclaim Adam gave 12s.

Witnesses, Sir Simon son of Mary, then sheriff of Middlesex, Richard de Camerwell, James of New Rents, Simon de Clifford, Gilbert at Luvecoth, Peter "ad duo hostia," Robert de Purtepol, Ranulf de Purtepol, Geoffrey, his son, John, smith, Adam, smith, Alexander, clerk.

William de Lichfeld was Prebendary of S. Pancras from 1241 to 1257.
Simon FitzMary was Sheriff of Middlesex from 1241 to 1252.

1785. MATILDA BOKELER TO ANDREW BOKERELL. *Add. Charter* 7593.

29 *Sept.* 1226 Matilda, formerly wife of Godfrey Bokeler, grants to Andrew Bokerell a croft which she has in the parish of S. Pancras without London, between the house of Ralph Pigun on the south and land which was of Warin the smith on the north. To hold to him and his heirs from the feast of S. Michael in the 7th year of the Translation of the Blessed Thomas the Martyr for 8 years, for the yearly rent to her and her heirs of 2d. at each of the feasts of Christmas, Easter, Nativity of S. John Baptist, and Michaelmas; with warranty during the 8 years against all men.

Witnesses, Serlo the mercer, Thomas Bokerell, Stephen Bokerell, Joce FitzPeter, William Hillbode, Richard Smith, Eilwin Chese, Walter Bokler, Richard Fuscedam, William de la Hoke, James of New Rents, Peter FitzWalter, Edward Clerk, and many others.

1786. JOHN PIGUN TO JULIANA, NIECE OF WILLIAM, VICAR OF S. SEPULCHRE'S. *Ancient Deed B* 2334.

1227 *to* 1232 John Pigun, son of Ralph Pigun, has granted to Juliana, niece of William, the Vicar of the Church of S. Sepulchre without

Newgate, 2 acres of land in the parish of S. Pancras, which lie between land of the said William, chaplain, towards the west and land of Richard de Camerwell towards the east, in the field which is called Nethersote. To hold to her and her heirs of John and his heirs forever, for the yearly rent of 4d., namely 2d. at Easter and 2d. at Michaelmas, except for the service of the King; with warranty against all people. For this Juliana gave John 5s. in gersom.

Witnesses, Helias the goldsmith, Henry, priest, James of New Rents, Richard Pikot, Richard de Solio, Peter, tailor, Adam Taylor, Gilbert, cordwainer, John Fructur, Richard, then sub-deacon of the Church of S. Sepulchre.

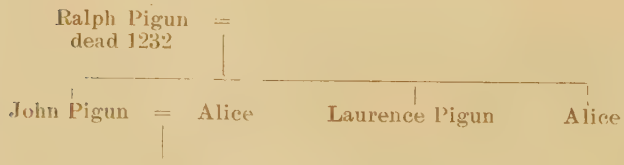
1787. JOHN PIGUN TO ANDREW, SON OF ANDREW BOKERELL. *Ancient Deed B* 2348.

29 *Oct.* 1231 *to* 29 *Sept.* 1232

John Pigun has granted to Andrew Bokerell, son of Andrew Bokerell, for his homage and service, all his land which he has held in the parish of S. Pancras without London, with all the capital mansion which was his father's in the same parish; namely, all rights in lands, houses, rents, men, and services of men, in meadows, pastures, hedges, ditches, and gardens. To hold to Andrew and his heirs in fee and heritage forever for the yearly rent of 1 lb. of cumin or 2d. at Michaelmas to John and his heirs, and the yearly services due to the lords of the fee. With warranty against all men and women. For this grant and warranty Andrew gave 40 marks.

Witnesses, Richard Renger, Walter le Bufle and Michael de Sancta Elena, then sheriffs of London, Richard son of Walter, then sheriff of Middlesex, John son of Vitalis, William Herlizun, John Travers, Gerard Bat, Henry de Edelmeton, Hamon de Castell, Richard Smith, Richard de Camerwell, Aeilwin Chese, James of New Rents, Terri Sokeling, Gilbert Lovekot.

(Seal, a pigeon.) [See also Charter Rolls, year 1234.]



1788.—JOHN PIGUN TO ANDREW, SON OF ANDREW BOKERELL. *Ancient Deed B* 2359.

29 *Oct.* 1231 *to* 29 *Sept.* 1232 John Pigun and Alice his wife grant to Andrew Bokerell, son of Andrew Bokerell, for his homage and service, all the land which they have in the parish of S. Pancras without London, with all that capital mansion house which they have in the same parish, for the yearly rent of 1 lb. of cumin or 2d. at Michaelmas for all services. With warranty against all men and women for ever, and acquittance against all people. For this grant the aforesaid Andrew gave them 40 marks of silver.

Witnesses, same as in No. 1787.

1789.—THOMAS LE MERSER TO ANDREW, SON OF ANDREW BOKERELL. *Ancient Deed B* 2351.

29 *Oct.* 1235 *to* 29 *Sept.* 1236 I, Thomas le Merser, have sold, quitclaimed and assured from myself and my heirs to Andrew Bukerell, son of Andrew Bukerell, citizen of London, 2 acres of land which I held in the parish of S. Pancras without London of the gift and legacy of William, chaplain of S. Sepulchre's, which William held of the gift and grant of Laurence Pigun and John his brother, and which lie between lands which Gilbert le Clop held, and extend as far as to the land which Stephen le Saunere (salter) held of the Church, in the field called Nethersote. To hold to Andrew and his heirs for ever, for the yearly rent of 2d. at the two terms of Easter and Michaelmas for all services, except the service of the King. For this Andrew gave 40s.

Witnesses, Master William de Dona, then sheriff of Middx, Gerard Bat and Robert Hardel, then sheriffs of London, Richard Renger, John Viele, John de Wimburne, Richard, smith, Richard de Camerwell, Richard de Clifford, Robert de Purtepol, William Gamel, Peter "de duobus hostiis," James of New Rents, John de Wroting.

(Seal, a bird with crescent and star above and the legend S., Tome fil' Alexsandri.)

1790.—ALICE, DAUGHTER OF RALPH PEG, TO ANDREW BOKERELL. *Ancient Deed B* 2280.

29 *Sept.* 1236 *to* 29 *Sept.* 1237 Alice, daughter of Ralph Peg, grants to Andrew Buckerel, son of Andrew Buckerel, citizen of London, 2 acres of land with appurtenances; whereof one acre lies between land which was of James of New Rents towards the north and land of Roger the chaplain towards the south, and extends as far as to the King's street towards the east; the other acre lies between land of Adam Chese towards the west and land of John son of Pagan towards the east; for the yearly rent to Alice and her heirs of ½ lb. of cumin or 1d. at Michaelmas. With warranty against all men and women. For this Andrew gave her 6½ marks sterling.

Witnesses, Henry de Cokam and Jordan de Coventre, then sheriffs of London, John de Cudres, then sheriff of Middx, Richard Rengery, John Viel, John Tulesan, John de Wuburne, Richard de Camerwell, James of New Rents, Robert de Purtepol.

1791.—PETER, SON OF WALTER OF HOLLEBURN, TO ADAM DE BASING. *Augmentation Office, Carte Misc., Vol. XVIII., No.* 137.

After 1246 Quitclaim by Peter, son of Walter de Holleburn, to Adam de Basing, citizen of London, of 2d. rent which Adam was wont to pay to Robert de Purtepol, and Robert to Peter, yearly, for an acre of land which was of Robert le Noreis in the parish of S. Pancras without London, between land of the said Adam and land of William le Blunt. For this quitclaim Peter has been paid 18d.

Witnesses, Alexander, priest of S. Andrew of Holburn, Simon de Gardino, Richard de Kamerwell, Robert de Purtepol, John Smith, Peter "ad duo ostia," and others.

1792. JOHN, SON OF AILBERN PECOK, TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2357.

After 1246 John, son of Ailbern Pecok, has granted to Adam de Basing, citizen of London, 4 acres of land with all their appurtenances in la Kentissceton without London, which lie in Longfield, which is next to Largefield, in the parish of S. Pancras, and extend in length from land of the same Adam on the south as far as to land which Eadmund Sardus formerly held towards the north, close to

the King's street there; and in breadth between the land of John on the one side towards the west and land which the said Adam holds on the other side towards the east; namely, whatsoever he holds in hedges, ditches, ways and walks, and everything in the said 4 acres. To hold to Adam and his heirs forever for the yearly rent to John and his heirs of a pair of gloves price ½d. (oboli argenti) on the same land at Christmas. With warranty against all men. For this Adam gave 20s. in gersom.

Witnesses, Richard de Kamerwell, Geoffrey Attenhoke, Hereward Deghat, William son of Peter, William de Kent, Simon de Gardino, Robert de Purtepol, James of New Rents, John, clerk.

Endorsed, John Pecok, of four acres of land in " la Kentissetone " rendering one halfpenny at Christmas.

At this date and for two centuries later the penny was made of silver and was about the size of our threepenny pieces, but containing a very small amount of alloy; twenty penny weights equalled one ounce and twelve ounces equalled one pound, that is, 240 silver penny pieces equalled one pound of pure silver in weight. A pair of leather gloves could be bought for an *oboli argenti*—that is, for half a silver penny. Such a rent was seldom paid unless it was demanded.

1793.—HAMON DE CASTELL TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2358.

1252 Hamon de Castell, citizen of London, has granted to Adam de Basinges, citizen of London, 16 acres of land with all their appurtenances in La Kentisseton without London, which a certain Elyas de Feron formerly held with a messuage thereto belonging. To return yearly to Hamon and his heirs 1d. on the same land, when he or his heirs shall demand it upon that land, and to do to the lords of the fee the due services, namely, to Master Roger de Kantilup 32d. and half a sheaf of steel at Christmas, that is, 16d. at Easter and 16d. at Michaelmas. With warranty against all people, Christians and Jews. For this Adam gave 2 acres 3 roods in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers.

Witnesses, Richard de Kamerwell, William de Kent, Symon de Purtepol, goldsmith, Robert de Purtepol, James of New Rents, Adam Cheze, Peter " ad duo hostia," Geoffrey Wheelwright, Walter Taylor, William Dispensar, Ralph Clouche, John de Covintre, clerk.

(Seal, a head with castellated crown.)

Endorsed, Hamon de Castel of land in " la Kentisseton."

1794.—HAMON DE COSTELLO AND ADAM DE BASING. *Feet of Fines* 147, *F.* 18, *No.* 334.

3 *Nov.* 1252 Final agreement made at Westminster on the morrow of All Souls, 37 Hen. III, between Adam de Basing, plaintiff, and Hamon de Costell, defendant, of a moiety of one plough-land in Kingisholte and 16 acres of land in Kentisseton. Hamon warrants the land to Adam as held of his gift for a yearly rent of 20s. 7d. and ½ lb. of pepper (namely 5s. 1¼d. at Christmas, 5s. 7¼d. at Easter, 4s. 3¼d. at the feast of S. John the Baptist, ½ lb. of pepper at the feast of S. James, 5s. 7¼d. at Michaelmas), and 30 marks of silver paid down.

Endorsed, Isabel, daughter of Bartholomew de Castell' and Rose his wife, puts in her claim.

1795.—THOMAS DE CASTELLO TO JOHN DERKIN. *Hustings Rolls* 2, *No.* 18.

Grant by Thomas de Castell', son of Hamon de Castell', to John Derkin, son of Richard Derkin, of a capital messuage in the parish of S. Peter of Wodestrate, between houses formerly of John de Cudres on the south, and a house of the said Thomas on the north, extending "in fronte," from the highway on the west to a house formerly of John de Cudres and houses of Robert de Montepressulano on the east; also a shop in Westchep, between a shop formerly of John de S. Edmund on the east, and a shop of John de Northampton on the west; also all his lands outside London with houses built thereon and a garden, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holeburn and in the parish of S. Giles of the Lepers and in the parishes of S. Pancras, Chelchehythe and Fulham; also his garden outside London at the White Cross ("ad albam Crucem").

26 *Jan.* 1258/9 Enrolled Monday after the Conversion of S. Paul, 43 Hen. III.

1796.—JOHN LE NOBLE OF EDMONTON, TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2346.

1246 *to* 1259 John le Noble of Edmonton, has granted to Adam de Basing, citizen of London, 3 acres of land in Lakentissetone without

London, which descended to John hereditarily from Richard Passemer; whereof $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres extend from land of the said Adam which he has held of Geoffrey del Hok on the east as far as to land which was of Master Roger de Kantilup towards the west, and lie in breadth between land which Master Roger de Kantilup has held on the north and land of the said Adam on the south; the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ acre extends in length from the land of William Bous which he holds of the said Master Roger at the north as far as to the land of the same Roger towards the south, and lies between land of the aforesaid Adam on each side. To hold to Adam and his heirs for ever, for the yearly rent of $\frac{1}{2}$d. at Michaelmas, so far as concerns John and his heirs, and to Master Roger de Kantilup for John and his heirs 9d. yearly namely $2\frac{1}{4}$d. at the four feasts. For this Adam gave 20s. in gersom.

Witnesses, Walter Taylor, Gilbert Carpenter, Richard de Kamerwell, William de Kent, Simon de Purtepol, Robert de Purtepol, Peter "ad duo hostia," Richard Gladewin, Geoffrey del Hoke, John Sawale, Adam Chese, John, clerk.

1797. ADAM LE TULER TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2338.

1257 Adam le Tuler and Dionysia his wife grant to Adam de Basing, citizen of London, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre and 3 quarters of land with appurtenances in the Parish of S. Pancras without London; the aforesaid $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lies in breadth between lands of the aforesaid Adam de Basing towards east and west, and extends from land of the same Adam towards the north as far as to land of the same Adam towards the south; and the 3 quarters of land lie in breadth in a certain field which is called Sorteland, between land of Simon de Gardino towards the north and land which was of Reginald the fishmonger towards the south, and extend in length from the King's way towards the east as far as to land of the aforesaid Adam de Basing towards the west. To hold to Adam Basing and his heirs for ever; returning thence yearly, for Adam le Tuler and his heirs, to Symon de Purtepol and his heirs 1d. at Christmas and 1d. at Easter. With renunciation of all rights, and warranty against all men and women, Christians and Jews. For this Adam gave 37s.

Witnesses, Simon de Gardino, Robert de Purtepol, Robert Lovecot, Ralph Clunch, Robert Osegod, Walter Taylor.

1798. -ADAM LE TULER TO ADAM DE BASINGHE. *Feet of Fines, Case* 147, *F.* 19, *No.* 375.

9 *Feb.* 1257 Final agreement made at Westminster in the octave of the Purification, 41 Hen. III, between Adam de Basinghe, plaintiff, and Adam le Tuler and Denise his wife, deforciants, of one acre of land in Kentisseton. Adam and Denise warrant the land to Adam de Basing as of their gift, for 2d. yearly rent and 20s. paid down.

Endorsed, Simon de Purtepol puts in his claim.

1799. WALTER SON OF ALFRED TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2349.

Before 1262 Walter, parmenter, son of Alfred (Aeluredi) quitclaims for himself and his heirs for ever to Adam de Basing, citizen of London, all his right in an acre of land with its appurtenances in the parish of S. Pancras, without London, lying in the field which is called Herchnoteland; between land of the said Adam towards the south and land of John Mansel towards the north, and abutting at one head upon a meadow of the aforesaid Adam towards the west and at the other head upon land of John Derekyn towards the east. For this quitclaim Adam gave 10s.

Witnesses, Symon de Gardino, Richard de Camerwell, Robert de Purtepol, Walter Taylor, William de Basevile, Thomas Blund, Mathew son of Henry, James de Camera, clerk.

(Seal, a fleur-de-lys; S.—Walter fil' Halfredi.)

1800. -ROBERT, SON OF RICHARD SMITH, TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2366.

After 1240 Robert, son of Richard Smith at the bar of Smethefeld, has granted and quitclaimed from himself and his heirs forever to Adam de Basinges, citizen of London, 2 acres of land with appurtenances in the field called Walfephescot, in the parish of S. Pancras without London; which lie between land of Richard de Kamerwell on one side towards the west and land of the said Adam towards the east, whereof one head abuts upon a meadow of the same Adam towards the north and the other head upon a green

pasture of the same Adam towards the south. For this grant and quitclaim Adam gave 6 marks sterling.

Witnesses, William de Kent, Simon de Pourtepol, Richard de Kamerwell, James of New Rents, Peter "ad duo hostia," Adam Cheze, Robert de Pourtepol, Ralph Clouche, Robert Osegod, Alexander de Smethefeld, John de Covintre, clerk.

Endorsed, Charter of Robert, son of Richard the Smith of Smethefeld, of 2 acres of land.

1801.—SIMON DE PURTEPOL, ANDREW BUKERELL AND ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2367.

1246 *to* 1260 Cheirograph of agreement made between Adam de Basinges, citizen of London, and Simon, son of Richard de Clifford; namely, Adam grants to Simon and his heirs an acre and a half of land in the parish of S. Pancras; one acre lies between land of the said Simon and land of the said Simon's brother; the other ½ acre lies between land of the same Simon and land which was Simon Bruning's. The said Adam also gives to the said Simon an acre of land in the same parish, which lies next the land of the said Simon in the field which is called Vifaker. For this Simon, in exchange, grants to Adam and his heirs 6s. 3d. quit rent from 11¼ acres of land which Adam holds in the same parish, which Andrew Bukerell sometime held of the tenement of Richard de Clifford, father of the said Simon. Simon also grants to Adam and his heirs 1 acre in the field called Hunifeld, between land which was Edith Pentecoste's on either side.

Witnesses, Richard Abel, William de S. Pauls, Richard de Kammerwell, William Blund, James of New Rents, Robert de Purtepol, Thomas of S. Stephens, Peter "de duobus hostiis," Dauve Snaw, Abel, goldsmith, Robert de la Hal, Henry de Ferun.

Endorsed, Charter of Simon de Purtepol.

1802.—THE DAUGHTERS OF WILLIAM LE LUNG TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2335.

1250 Roisia, Emma and Claricia, sisters, daughters of William le Lung, of Purtepol, with common consent, have granted to Adam de Basinge, citizen of London, 2 acres of land in the parish of

S. Pancras without London; whereof 1 acre lies opposite the gate of the said Adam in the same parish, stretching lengthwise from the side of the King's way there, north and south; and the other acre lies opposite the gate of Richard de Kamerwell at the end of the aforesaid acre lying lengthwise like the other, and of the same length and breadth. To hold to Adam and his heirs in fee and heritage for the yearly rent of 12d., namely, 6d. at Easter, and 6d. at Michaelmas, and a cock and hen at Christmas; and if they and their heirs fail to acquit the said service to the lords of the fee, for Adam and his heirs, the latter may pay it for themselves. With warranty against all people, Christians and Jews. For this Adam gave them 4½ marks.

Witnesses, Simon de Gardino, goldsmith, James of New Rents, Robert de Purtepol, Peter "ad duo hostia," Geoffrey Wheelwright, John, smith, Ralph Clouche, William de Leycester, Walter Taylor, John, clerk.

1803.—THE DAUGHTERS OF WILLIAM LE LOUNG TO ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2368.

1249 Roysia, Emma, Claricia, daughters of William le Loung, of Portepol, grant to Adam de Basing, citizen of London, an acre of land with appurtenances in the parish of S. Pancras without London, which lies opposite the gate of the said Adam in the same parish lengthwise from the side of the way there, north and south, that is, whatsoever they had or might have had therein, and in a toft with its appurtenances in which their capital mansion stood. To hold to Adam and his heirs in fee and heritage for the yearly rent of 3d. at Michaelmas and 3d. at Easter. With warranty against all people, Christians and Jews. For this Adam gave them 2 marks in gersom.

Witnesses, James of New Rents, Robert de Portepol, Peter "ad duo hostia," Geoffrey Wheelwright, John Smith, William de Leicester, Ralph Clouch, William de Glinzeburne, Walter Taylor, John de Covintre, clerk.

Endorsed, The service of 6d. a year, twice a year, for this acre in front of the gate of S. Pancras, which belonged to the daughters of William Long of Portepol, and if they do not pay it, Adam must pay the 6d. to the chief lords of the fee.

1804.- THE DAUGHTERS OF WILLIAM LE LONG AND ADAM DE BASING. *Ancient Deed B* 2330.

1249 Roisia, Emma and Claricia, sisters, daughters of William le Long, notify that they have sold in final sale all the land which Adam de Basing holds, for the term of life of Alice their mother in the parish of S. Pancras, to the same Adam.

Witnesses, Simon de Purtepol, Robert de Purtepol, Ralph Clouche, William de Leicestre, Geoffrey Wheelwright, John Smith, John, clerk.

London, A.D. 1249.

Endorsed, The three daughters of William de Portepol.

1805.—THE CHARTERHOUSE TO RALF HUDSON. *Augmentation Office, Conventual Leases, London, No.* 35.

25 *March* 1483 Lease by John, Prior of the Charterhouse near London, and the Convent, to Ralf Hudson of London, yeoman, and Alice his wife, of a meadow or close in the parish of S. Pancras in the fields, by Iseldon, Co. Middx, between a parcel of land called " le Grete Conduyt Shotte " on the south, a lane leading from London to Kentysshe Towne on the north and west, and a parcel of land called Hagettes, belonging to the said prior and convent, on the east. To hold for 19 years, at the yearly rent of £4 13s. 4d.

The Chapterhouse, 25 March, 23 Ed. IV.

John Walsyngham was Prior at this date.

1806. -ROBERT SON OF EDWARD AND ROBERT DE CLIFFORD. *Feet of Fines, Case* 146, *File* 2, *No.* 23.

1203 Final agreement made in the King's court at Westminster, three weeks after Easter, 4 John, between Robert son of Edward, plaintiff, and Robert de Clifford, tenant, of eighteen acres of land in the parish of S. Pancras by Purtepol, touching which, Richard son of Gunnilda called to warranty the said Robert de Clifford, who came and gave warranty in an assize of *mort d'ancestor* summoned between them. The said Robert son of Edward quit-

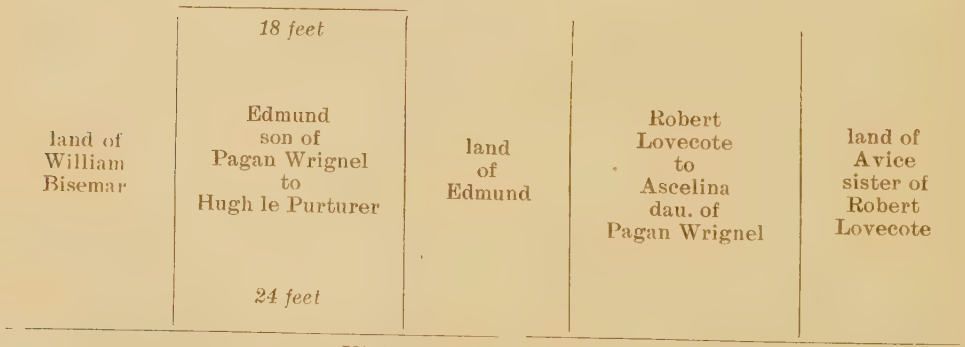
claimed the said land to the said Robert de Clifford, for 2½ marks of silver.

The said Richard acknowledged that he had no right in the land but by the will of Robert de Clifford.

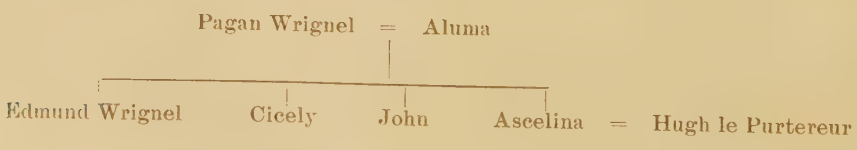
1807.—EDMUND SON OF PAGAN TO HUGH LE PURTEUR. *Deeds of S. Paul's, Box 2d. 607.*

1232 *to* 1237 Edmund son of Pagan has granted to Hugh le Purteur, in free marriage with Ascelina, Edmund's sister, a messuage in the prebend of Master William de Lichfield, in the parish of S. Andrew Holeburne without the Bar; and it lies between Edmund's land towards the east and land of William Bisemar (?) towards the west; which said land extends from the King's Street as far as to land of Richard the huntsman in length, and contains in length 8 ells of the iron ell of Henry, King of England, next the King's Street, and in the middle 7½ ells, and in the lower part towards the north 6½ ells of the same ell. For the yearly rent of 3d. namely 3 halfpence at Michaelmas and Easter.

Witnesses, Gilbert Lowecot, Roger Baldewine, Robert Baldewin, Richard Baldewin, Hubert, son of Heylmar, Edward Wrigernel, Alwin Chese, Adam his son, Reginald le Bokeler, Geoffrey Gardener, and many others.


land of Richard Venatoris
18 feet
land of William Bisemar
Edmund son of Pagan Wrignel to Hugh le Purturer
land of Edmund
Robert Lovecote to Ascelina dau. of Pagan Wrignel
land of Avice sister of Robert Lovecote
24 feet

High Holborn—A.D. 1237

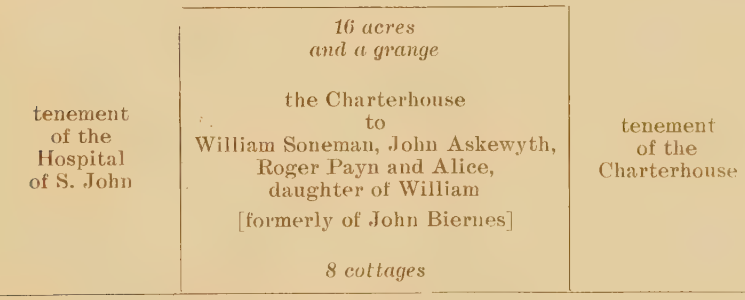


1808.—THE CHARTERHOUSE TO WILLIAM SONEMAN AND OTHERS. *Augmentation Office, Conventual Leases, London,* 33.

29 *Sept.* 1401 Lease by John Okedon, prior of the Charterhouse near London, and the Convent, to William Soneman, citizen and horner of London, John Askewyth, Roger Payn, and Alice, daughter of the said William, of a grange and 16 acres of land, with 8 cottages, formerly of John de Biernes in Holbourn without the bar of the Old Temple, in the suburb of London, between a tenement of the said prior and convent on the east, a tenement of the prior and convent of S. John of Jerusalem in England on the west, and the highway on the south. To hold for life at the yearly rent of 46s. 8d.

The chapterhouse, the feast of S. Michael, 2 Hen. IV.

For pedigree of William Soneman, see No. 614.



High Holbourn—A.D. 1401

1809.—THE CHARTERHOUSE TO JOHN CHAPMAN. *Augmentation Office, Conventual Leases, London,* 101.

30 *Oct.* 1465 Lease by John, prior of the Charterhouse, London, and the Convent, to John Chapman of 3 messuages in the parish of S. Andrew in Holburn, London, in which messuages the said John now dwells, for 10 years, at the yearly rent of 13s. 4d. The prior and Convent shall repair the messuages when necessary above and below in thatching, timbering and daubing.

30 October, 5 Ed. IV.

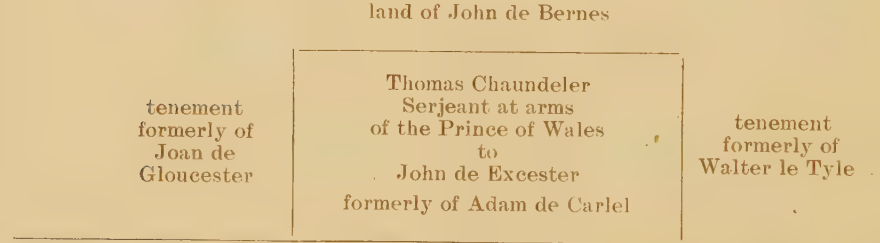
John Seman was Prior.

1810.—THOMAS CHAUNDELER TO JOHN DE EXCESTRE. *Augmentation Office, Conventual Leases, London,* 155.

5 *May* 1362 Grant by Thomas Chaundeler, serjeant at arms of the Prince of Wales, to John de Excestre, "cappere," and Cecily his wife of a tenement with a garden adjoining which the grantor has by enfeoffment of Adam de Carlel, draper, in the parish of S. Andrew of Holbourne without the bar of the Old Temple, between a tenement formerly of Joan de Gloucester on the west and a tenement formerly of Walter le Tyler on the east, extending from the highway on the south to land of John de Bernes on the north.

Witnesses, John de Padbury, Stephen de Holbourne, Roger Legat, Geoffrey Goldbetere, William atte March, John de Totenhale, Stephen Child, Roger Costantyn, Walter de Wynchedon, "bruere."

Holbourne, 5 May, 36 Ed. III.


land of John de Bernes
tenement formerly of Joan de Gloucester
Thomas Chaundeler Serjeant at arms of the Prince of Wales to John de Excester formerly of Adam de Carlel
tenement formerly of Walter le Tyle
High Holbourne—A.D. 1362

1811.—THE CHARTERHOUSE TO JOHN MORDON. *Ancient Deed B* 2399.

1 *Feb.* 1430/1 Indenture between John Mapilstede, Prior of the House of the Salutation of the Mother of God of the Carthusian Order near London, and the Convent of that House, and John Murdon, witnessing that the Prior and Convent have demised to firm to John 3 cottages with appurtenances lying together in the parish of S. Andrew Holleburne outside the Bar of the Old Temple, London, which 3 cottages Richard Moordon, now deceased, held for a term of years from the Prior and Convent. To hold to John and his assigns for the term of 24 years for the yearly rent of 8s. in even portions at Easter and Michaelmas. Likewise John Mordon shall give to the Prior and Convent his counsel and labour in his faculty, according to his discretion and knowledge, in all causes and matters of the Prior and Convent and their successors, when

required, except in causes against those persons by whom he was retained before the present date. He shall repair the cottages and support all charges. And the Prior may distrain for rent and re-enter, if rent is in arrear a whole year, or the cottages are not sufficiently repaired.

Given in the house aforesaid, 4 February, 9 Hen. VI.

1812.—THE CHARTERHOUSE AND WILLIAM STODARD. *Augmentation Office, Conventual Leases, London,* 144.

26 *Dec.* 1445 Receipt by John Thorne, prior of the house of the Salutation, Carthusian Order, near London, and the convent for 40s. from William Stodard, gentleman, in full payment of arrears of rent for a tenement and 2 acres of land in Holburne without the bar of the Old Temple formerly called " le Kage," afterwards " le Kynges Hede," now " le Reed Lyon," between a tenement and garden of John Lymaton on the west, a cottage of John Asshe on the east, one end abutting on the highway leading from Holburne brigge to the vill of S. Giles. The said 2 acres adjoin the tenement on the north between land which John Croweton holds of the prior and convent for term of years on the west and land called " le Chirche acre " on the east. The premises now held by the said William were formerly held by Isabel Langley, afterwards by William Soneman, afterwards by Thomas Crispe, afterwards by Richard Mordon, and late by William Foster, of the Prior and Convent, as of their manor of S. Pancras, by service of 13s. 4d. yearly.

The morrow of Christmas, 24 Hen. VI.

land held by John Croweton of the Charterhouse		*le Chirche acre* *afterwards South Square, Grays Inn*
garden of John Lymaton	*2 acres known as " le Reed Lyon " formerly as " le Kage " then as " le Kinges Hede "* (see No. 1666) held of the Charterhouse by William Stodard formerly by Isabel Langley, then by William Soneman, then Thomas Crispe then Richard Mordon	Hyltons Inn formerly the White Hert cottage of John Asshe (see No. 1669)

1813. TENEMENT CALLED "LA COWPE" LEASED BY THE CHARTERHOUSE TO JOHN DAWES. *Augmentation Office, Carte Miscellanee, Vol. III.*, 200.

31 *Aug.* 1472 Indenture made between Edmund Storour, prior of the House of the Salutation of the Mother of God of the Carthusian Order near London, and the Convent, of the one part, and John Dawes of the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourn without the bar of the Old Temple, London, of the other part. The prior and convent with the unanimous consent of their Chapter lease to John the tenement called "la Cowpe" in the said parish of S. Andrew, in which tenement John now dwells, to hold for 20 years at the yearly rent of 23s. 4d. payable quarterly. If the rent be a month in arrear the prior and convent may distrain for it in the tenement; if it be a quarter in arrear, or if John or his assigns inhabiting the tenement are disorderly, or of suspected condition, the prior and convent may expel him or them and recover possession. The prior and convent shall keep the tenement in repair and proof against wind and rain during the term of the lease. If the tenement is broken or damaged by John or his servants or by animals, John shall repair it.

Given in the Chapter House of the said prior and convent, 31 August, 12 Ed. IV.

1814. ROGER AND ROBERT TAVERNER. *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII., Vol.* 19, *Pt. II.*

29 *Aug.* 1544 Grant to Roger and Robert Taverner of an inn called le Thre Cuppes in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne, with 3 little tenements adjoining, and a close called Drakfeld in the parish of S. Pancras, Middx, in tenure of John Coke, which lately belonged to the Priory of the Charterhouse London.

29 August, 36 Hen. VIII., Pat. p. 4, m. 32.

This site appears to be indicated in Stow's Survey, 1755.

1815.—THE CHARTERHOUSE AND SIR THOMAS TRESHAM. *Augmentation Office, Carte Miscellanee, Vol. VIII., No. 7.*

13 *May* 1466 This bill indented made the 13th day of May, the 6th year of King Edward IV witnesseth that Dan John Seman, Prior of the Charterhouse of London, hath received of Sir Thomas Tresham, knight, by the hands of William Potyere the said day and year 6 marks in full contentment of all rents and arrears due to the said Prior of a place called the Rede Lyon without the Bar in Holborne unto the feast of Christmas last passed, of which said 6 marks the said Prior for divers considerations hath given again unto the said Sir Thomas 26s. 8d.

In witness whereof either party have hereunto put their Seals the day and year abovesaid.

The Prior therefore retained the sum of £2 13s. 4d.

1816.—JOHN CROWETON. *Inq. p. m.* 12 *Ed. IV.*, 28.

4 *Nov.* 1472 Inquest taken in Holbourne, in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne without the Bar of the Old Temple, in the county of Middlesex, 4 Nov. 12 Ed. IV., before Richard Garnet, Escheator, in the said County, by the oath of William Dyer, John Cornyssh, Michael Gregory, Thomas Winship, William Heron, William Leyton, William Hamond, John Mason, John Hunter, and Peter Hikford, who say that John Croweton late of London, gentleman deceased, was seised of a messuage called "Le Rose super le Hope" and 9 tenements with the appurtenances in Holbourne aforesaid in his desmesne as of fee, when he died. He held the premises of the King in chief by knight service, and for the rent of 12d. yearly. They are worth beyond deductions 16 marks.

28 *Feb.* 1467/8 John Croweton died the last day of February, 7 Ed. IV. Peter Pekham, gentleman, has occupied the messuage and tenements from the death of John Croweton, but by what right they know not.

12 Crown Yard
13 Bedford Court
14 Theobalds Court
15 Cuttings Yard
16 Black Horse Inn
39 Blue Boar Inn
40 Rose Alley
41 Heart Alley
42 Fishers Court
43 Bidles Court

1817.—THE CHARTERHOUSE TO JOHN MYKLOW. *Exchequer Augmentation Office, Conventual Leases, London*, 159.

19 *July* 1504 This indenture made between William Tynbegh, Prior of the House of the Salutation of the Mother of God of the Carthusian Order near London and the convent of the same place, of the one part, and John Myklow, gentilman, of the other part, witnesseth that the said Prior and convent have granted and to farm demised to the aforenamed John Myklow certain of their lands and tenements in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne outside the bar of the Old Temple of London in Co. Middlesex, namely, 14 acres and one rood of meadow, which Peter Pekham, gentilman, lately had for a term of years by their demise of which :—

Three acres 3 *roods* lie together extending in length from the north side of the ditch of the gardens and houses of the said Prior and convent against and along the street of Holbourne on the south side, as far as the north side of the ditch of a croft called Lytylcondythshot on the north, and in breadth from the west side of the ditch of lands formerly belonging to Richard Mordon, afterwards to Sir Thomas Tresham, knight, and now to Roger Grove of London, grocer, then and still parcel of a tenement formerly called le Redelyon, on the east, as far as to lands late belonging to the said Peter and now to John Myklow on the west, lying behind the house late of the said Peter, now of the said John, of old time called le Cok, now called le Rose.

And 7 *acres* 1½ *roods* (parcel of the said 14 acres 1 rood) lie between the said lands late of the said Peter and now of the said John behind his said house called le Rose on the east, and other lands late of the said Peter and now of the said John on the west, and from the gardens of the said Prior and convent near le Rose and from a parcel of land belonging to them in which lately stood a grange or barn belonging to the Priory, and from the ditch of other gardens of theirs on the south, as far as the ditch of the said 7 acres 1½ roods on the north.

And another parcel, to wit, 1½ *acres and* ½ *rood* lying in the said croft called Lytylcondythshott, extending in length from the north side of the ditch of lands late of Peter, now of John, called Goldebeterscroft, on the south, to the south side of the ditch of the

said Priory on the north, and in breadth from the east side of a ditch of a great close called Blomesburyfeld on the west, to lands late of the said Peter, now of John, on the east.

And 1½ *acres, the residue of the* 14 *acres* 1 *rood*, lies in a croft called Lytelcondithshot over against the back door of the said house called le Rose, extending in length from the south side of the ditch of the aforesaid close of the said Prior and convent on the north, as far as the north side of the ditch of the aforesaid 3 acres 3 roods of the Prior and convent and of lands late of Peter, now of John, behind his aforesaid house called le Rose on the south; and lying on its west side next to land late of Peter now of John and next a corner by the ditch of the said close of the Prior and convent, extending in breadth from the said lands and corner on the west to lands of the said John on the east.

Together with the accustomed way of access used, leading from the highway of Holbourne on the south to the said 7 acres 1½ roods, lying between a garden and a parcel of land where the said late grange or barn stood on the east and a parcel of land of the Prior and convent on which lately stood a cottage with a garden annexed on the west and the said 7 acres 1½ roods on the north.

The Prior and convent have also demised to the said John another plot of *land called Hangynacre, containing* 1½ *acres*, lying in a field of old time called Goldebeters Hylle, extending in length from the torrent called Tremylbroke and land of John on the east to the highway leading from Holbourne to Kentysshetoune on the west; and in breadth from the south, from the south side of the ditch dividing the half Prebend of Holbourne from the lands of the Prior of S. Bartholomew in Westsmythfeld on the north, to lands of the said John on the south, as they are set out by certain marks and bounds.

To hold from Lady Day last past for a term of 30 years at a yearly rent of 36s. 8d., to wit, for the 14 acres 1 rood of meadow 30s. and for le Hangyngacre 6s. 8d.; the said John to provide and maintain hedges and fences, and to hand them over in good repair. The lease to be void if the rent be in arrear for 6 months, or the fences &c. be not repaired for six months after notice given, or for subletting without permission.

Given at the Priory Chapterhouse, 19 July, 19 Hen. VII.

	Lytylcondythshott, ½ acre and ½ rood, leased to John Myklow A.D. 1504		land of Myklow late of Pekham			Lytylcondithshot, 1½ acres, leased to John Myklow A.D. 1504	
The Great Close called Blomesburyfeld	*Goldbeters Croft*	lands of Myklow late of Pekham	7½ *acres* 1½ *roods* [321255 sq. feet] leased by the Charterhouse to John Myklow A.D. 1504			land of John Myklow late of Peter Pekham	3 *acres and* 3 *roods* [163350 sq. ft.] leased by the Charterhouse to John Myklow A.D. 1504
	lands of Myklow late of Pekham	gardens of the Charterhouse	gardens of the Charter-house	land where Grange late stood	gardens of the Charter-house	Le Rose formerly Le Cok of John Myklow	houses and gardens belonging to the Charterhouse

land of Richard Grove formerly of Sir Thos. Tresham and earlier of Richard Mordon	
tenement formerly called le Rede Lyon earlier le Kinges Hede and le Cage, (see plan No. 661)	

High Holborn---A.D. 1504

PLAN SHOWING THE SITUATION OF THE FOUR LEASES GIVEN BY THE CHARTERHOUSE TO JOHN MYKLOW, A.D. 1504.

The situation of the Little Conduit Shoot may be indicated by Lamb's Conduit Street on the Red Lyon Square Map.

Lamb's Conduit Passage in 1755 led from Red Lion Square, as may be seen from the map of Red Lyon Square; reference (No. 40) is made on that map to Rose Alley, and the whole of the fourteen acres one rood is said in the above deed to be in the parish of S. Andrew. It seems clear, therefore, that the Red Lyon Square map must be consulted in determining the situation of the said acres and rood. It also appears evident that the greater part of the district between High Holborn and Theobalds Row was in 1504 owned by the Charterhouse, and may possibly have been included in the Blemondsbury or Blomesburyfeld estate. It is not necessary to assume that the present Bloomsbury Square is identical with Blomesburyfeld Close.

The upper part of Red Lion Street, known in 1755 by that name, is now known as Lamb's Conduit Street, and part of Kingsgate Street shown on the left-hand side of the map appended hereto was the boundary in that year of the parish of S. Andrew. The space between High Holborn and Theobalds Row (one dimension) and Red Lion Street and Kingsgate Street (the other dimension) is about 468,000 square feet; but the 14 acres 1 rood equals 620,730 square feet, that is, nearly 3½ acres more. The scale of the map is 1 inch equals 181 feet. The probability is that the property leased by the Prior stretched further to the east than is shown by the map. Red Lion Square would be slightly less than a third part of the 7½ acres 1½ roods.

1818.– JOHN MAYNARD AND WILLIAM BRETON. *Pat. Rolls* 36 *Hen. VIII. p.* 3, *m.* 21.

4 *July* 1544 The King grants to John Maynard and William Breton all those 12 messuages with appurtenances situate in Highe Holborne in the parish of S. Andrew in Holborne, Co. Middx. and late belonging to the House of Carthusians near the city of London and late in tenure of a certain Richard Tailor; and also all that close and empty parcel of land with appurtenances in the same parish lying at the western end of those same 12 tenements and with them to the said Richard Tailor demised or leased and to the said late house of Carthusians formerly belonging; and also all that cottage and tenement with the appurtenances in the same parish called le Slawghter Howse situate near the said 12 tenements and with them to the before named Richard Tailor demised or let and to the said late house of Carthusians formerly belonging.

To hold in socage by fealty only and not in chief. 4 July.

1819.—SIR RALPH SADLEYR AND LAURENCE WENNYNTON. *Patent Rolls 4 Ed. VI. pt. 4.*

15 *Dec.* 1550 Grant to Ralph Sadleyr, knight, Keeper or Master of the Great Wardrobe, and Laurence Wennynton, gentleman, and the heirs of Ralph, for £4,041 15s. 9d. paid by Ralph, of various property, amongst which are :—

A pasture or close in Marybone, Co. Middx, now or late in tenure of Richard Yeoman; also 13 acres 1 rood of meadow in the parish of S. Andrew in Holbourne, now or late in tenure of Peter Packeman; a pasture there called " the Condute Feld," now or late in tenure of Joan Haylesbury; 2 pastures there called " Gravel pittes," now or late in tenure of Richard Hone; a pasture in the parish of S. Andrew in Holborne, now or late in tenure of Richard Cliff; 2 closes there called " the Charterhouse Closes," now or late in tenure of Henry Lodysman; 3 pastures near the church of S. Pancras in Holborne, now or late in tenure of Nicholas Cooke; a pasture called " le Hundreth acres " in the parish of S. Andrew in Holborn; 3 tenements in Seynt John's strete in the parish of S. Sepulchre, London, now or late in tenure of William Beacham.

The premises in Maribone and the parishes of S. Andrew and S. Sepulchre were parcel of the possessions of the house of Carthusians near London now dissolved.

1 December, 4 Ed. VI.

1820.—WALTER LE TYLERE TO JOHN TAVY. *Feet of Fines, Middx., 13 Ed. III.*

7 *Oct.* 1339 Final agreement made in the King's court at Westminster in the octave of Michaelmas 13 Ed. III. between John Tavy of London, armourer, plaintiff, and Walter le Tylere without the bar of Holebourne, London, and Maude his wife, deforciants, of a messuage and two shops with appurtenances in the parish of S. Andrew Holebourne without the bar of the Old Temple, London; with warranty against the heirs of Maude. John pays 20 marks of silver.

1821.· EDWARD VI. TO JOHN HOLSON AND WILLIAM PENDRETH. *Augmentation Office: Misc. Books* 68, *f.* 47 *b.*

PARCEL OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE COLLEGE OF S. STEPHEN'S, WESTMINSTER.

14 *May* 1548 In the parish of S. Dunstan in the West.

Farm of a tenement called the George in Fletestrete by the church of S. Dunstan in the West leased to Richard Pynson by
12 *Oct.* 1507 indenture dated 12 October, 23 Hen. VII. for term of 60 years, the lessee doing repairs ... ... 106s. 8d.

For William Powell, stacioner; at 20 years purchase £106 13s. 4d.
To be paid all in hand.

Paid 14 May, 2 Ed. VI.

Past in the names of John Holson and William Pendreth emoungest other as parcell of the somme of £1,289 7s. 6d.

[See also Grant on the Pat. Roll 2 Ed. VI. pt. 5.]

1822.—MAUD DE KESTEVENE AND JOHN NORMAN, AND HENRY DE HADHAM. *Feet of Fines, Case* 150, *File* 61, *No.* 219.

1346 Final agreement made in the octave of Michaelmas 20 Ed. III. between Maud, who was wife of Robert de Kestevene, John de Kestevene, chaplain, and John son of Philip Norman, plaintiffs (by William de Brok, attorney of Maud and John and guardian of John son of Philip), and Henry de Hadham and Ellen his wife, deforciants, of one messuage and one toft in the parish of S. Andrew of Holborne without the Bar of the Old Temple.

Henry and Ellen quitclaim the premises from themselves, and Henry from his heirs to the plaintiffs and the heirs of John son of Philip, for £10.

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